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ince the time of the Tibetan emperor Khri srong lde'u bstan (reign 755-ca. 800), the Mādhyamika position, originally taught by Nāgārjuna, has represented the supreme philosophical view (dṛṣṭi, lta ba) of Tibetan Buddhism. It is the keystone of Tibetan Buddhist doxographies (siddhānta, grub mtha') that classify Indian Buddhist philosophical schools. One of the Mādhyamika School's primary doctrines, the doctrine of the two truths (satyadvaya, bden gnyis)—relative truth (saṃvṛitisatya, kun rdzob kyi bden pa) and absolute truth (paramārthasatya, don dam gyi bden pa)—represents the quintessence of the "middle path" (madhyamā pratipad, dbu ma'i lam) that avoids all extremes. Inspired by the Buddha's teaching of a middle path that avoids both hedonism and asceticism, the Mādhyamika School articulates a metaphysical middle path that avoids both eternalism and nihilism.

As the correct Buddhist view par excellence, Madhyamaka defines both Tibetan Buddhist orthodoxy and orthopraxy. This is because the practical implementation of the two truths entails the conjunction of view (dṛṣṭi, lta ba, i.e. orthodoxy) and conduct (caryā, spyod pa, i.e. orthopraxy). The two truths, relative and absolute, form the "basis" (gzhi) of Tibetan Buddhist practice. The two collections (dvisaṃbhāra, tshogs gnyis) of merit (puṇya, bsod nams) and wisdom (jñāna, ye shes) correspond to the two truths, respectively, and form the "path" (lam) of Tibetan Buddhism. In a parallel way, the "fruit" ('bras bu) or result of practice is constituted by the two kinds of Buddha-bodies: the form bodies (rūpakāya, gzugs kyi sku), corresponding to relative truth, and the absolute body (dharmakāya, chos kyi sku), corresponding to absolute truth.²

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This threefold conception of the two truths into ground, path, and result, is articulated by the 3rd Karmapa Rang 'byung rdo rje (1284-1339) in the famous Rje rang byung zhabs kyis mdzad pa'i nges don phyag rgya chen po'i smon lam 2006: 619.2-4. / rtag chad mtha' bral bden gnyis gzhi yi don // sgro skur mtha' bral tshogs gnyis lam mchog gis // srid zhi'i mtha' bral don gnyis 'bras thob pa'i // gol 'chugs med pa'i chos dang phrad par shog.

Because of its centrality to *Mahāyāna* soteriology, including *Mantrayāna* and its skillful means, interpretations of Madhyamaka have functioned as sectarian markers for the competing Buddhist orders in Tibet. For the same reason, Madhyamaka interpretations have also served as the ground for Buddhist eclectic syntheses. Such interpretations, often focusing on the two truths and the classification of Mādhyamika sub-schools, have been the source for considerable creativity and polemic in Tibetan literature.

My goal is to present here one specific Tibetan treatise on the two truths, a treatise that focuses on the quest for truth along the *yogin*'s path: *The Lamp Illuminating the Two Truths* (*Bden gnyis gsal ba'i sgron me*), hereafter named the *Lamp*, an instruction on the view (*Ita khrid*) of the two truths of Madhyamaka, written by the eclectic sixteenth-century Tibetan author Prajñāraśmi.

Written during a period marked by an intensification of sectarian and scholastic disputes, this treatise chooses to go back to Indian and early Bka' gdams pa sources with an emphasis on realization. It does so through a critical inquiry into the nature of knowledge itself. For these reasons, the *Lamp* is a valuable witness of contemplative Madhyamaka in Tibet during the period concluding the complete reception and assimilation of its Indian sources by Tibetan authors.

To this day, the text has remained an object of study for contemporary Tibetan Buddhist teachers like the late Dezhung Rinpoche (Sde gzhung rin po che, 1906-1987)³ and Nyichang Khentrul Rinpoche (Nyi lcang mkhan sprul rin po che, b. 1935).⁴ Joshua Schapiro also informed me about the insertion of most of Prajñāraśmi's *Lamp* in one of Rdza Dpal sprul rin po che's (1808-1887) work.⁵

1. Presentation

1.1. Prajñāraśmi: *Dge bshes, Gter ston,* and "Ris med" Figure of 16th century Tibet

Prajñāraśmi, alias 'Phreng po gter ston Shes rab 'od zer (1518-1584), is remembered in the Rnying ma tradition as the founder of Dpal ri monastery in 'Phyong rgyas, formerly one of the six main mothermonasteries (rtsa ba'i ma dgon chen mo) of the Rnying ma tradition.⁶

Personal communication of Matthew Kapstein, Paris, September 2009.

⁴ Personal communication of Nyichang Khentrul Rinpoche himself, Kyōto, November 2009.

⁵ Theg chen lta khrid bden gnyis rab tu gsal ba. There Dpal sprul copies and summarizes Prajñāraśmi's Lamp without explicitly quoting it. He also includes other instructions, particularly on the nature of mind (sems nyid). Incidentally, Dpal sprul's text has no colophon and no formal signature.

Formerly, the list of the six Rnying ma main mother-monasteries included three monasteries in upper Tibet (*stod na*): Rdo rje brag, Smin grol gling and Dpal ri, and three monasteries in lower Tibet (*smad na*): Kaḥ thog, Rdzogs chen and Dpal yul. Nevertheless, Dpal ri declined in central Tibet during modern times while

Dpal ri is where the great 'Jigs med gling pa (1729/1730-1798) was born and obtained the first revelation of the *Klong chen snying thig.*⁷ The name Prajñāraśmi is the Sanskrit equivalent of his Tibetan religious name Shes rab 'od zer and is the name that he used for himself in his own works.⁸ Prajñāraśmi was the original progenitor of the classification of the "Eight Great Chariots of the Lineages of Attainment" that 'Jam mgon Kong sprul (1813-1899) followed in his *Gdams ngag mdzod*, ¹⁰ and which formed one of the central paradigms of the so-called *Ris med* movement.¹¹

According to his biographies,¹² Prajñāraśmi had an eclectic itinerary at the very time of the intensification of sectarian conflicts between what Tucci called the "Reds and the Yellows."¹³ He was first trained in the monastery of E wam in Thank skya, between Dga' ldan and 'Bri gung, where he received numerous transmissions from Rdo rgyal ba, a disciple of Śākya mchog ldan (1428-1507). He also studied the teachings of the Dge lugs order (probably in the nearby monastery of Cha dkar) with Dge 'dun bstan pa dar rgyas (1473-1568), who became the 22nd abbot of Dga' ldan in 1565. Having mastered scholastic studies, Prajñāraśmi was awarded the title of *dge bshes* in both the Sa skya and Dge lugs traditions.

During the great dispute between Dga' ldan and 'Bri gung in 1535, Prajñāraśmi found refuge in 'Bri gung, though his hagiography simply states that he was strongly attracted by the charisma of 'Bri gung Rin chen phun tshogs (1509-1557). Once in 'Bri gung, however, he did not escape the complex sectarian relations of his time. He was soon asked to make a public defense of the *Dgongs*

Zhe chen flourished in Khams. The list thus evolved to include the following six monasteries: Rdo rje brag and Smin grol gling (stod na), Zhe chen and Rdzogs chen (bar na), Kaḥ thog and Dpal yul (smad na). See Rdzogs chen chos 'byung 2004: 810-813. Aware of Dpal ri's great significance, Nyichang Rinpoche is establishing a new Dpal ri theg mchog gling monastery in Kalimpong. The original Dpal ri monastery in Tibet has only a few monks at present. Nevertheless, it plays an important function by maintaining the Bang so dmar po, Srong btsan sgam po's tomb in 'Phyong rgyas. It also has close ties with the nunnery of Tshe ring ljongs founded by 'Jigs med gling pa in the neighboring valley (fieldwork in 'Phyong rgyas, May 2010).

⁷ 'Jigs med gling pa'i rnam thar 1998: 6-33; Goodman 1992: 137-142; Gyatso 1998: 130-132; van Schaik 2006: 21-23.

For this reason, in this paper concerned with one of his works, the Lamp, we refer mainly to him as Prajñāraśmi.

⁹ According to this classification, the Eight Lineages of Attainment are: the Rnying ma pa, Bka' gdams pa, Shangs pa bka' brgyud, Lam 'bras, Mar pa bka' brgyud, Zhi byed (with Bcod yul), Sbyor drug (the Six Yogas of the *Kālacakratantra*) and Rdo rje gsum gyi bsnyen grub.

Gdams ngag mdzod 1971: vol. 12, 645-646. This reference was first given in Kapstein 1996.

¹¹ Deroche 2009.

Gu ru bkra shis chos 'byung 1990: 544-550; Gter ston brgya rtsa'i rnam thar 1976-1980: 559-563; Nor bu'i do shal 1976: 282.6-286.2; Zhe chen chos 'byung 1994: 262-269; Rdzogs chen chos 'byung chen mo 2004: 829-835. For a complete biography with complementary historical references, see Deroche forthcoming.

¹³ Tucci 1949: vol. 1, 39-57.

gcig, the doctrine of the 'Bri gung order's founder, 'Jig rten mgon po (1143-1217), against the critiques of Sa skya paṇḍita's (1182-1251) Sdom gsum rab byed, an important work that the young dge bshes had certainly studied in his former Sa skya monastery.

While at 'Bri gung, Prajñāraśmi received the whole transmission of Rin chen phun tshogs, which primarily were Bka' brgyud and Rnying ma teachings. He fully embraced the strong contemplative spirit of these traditions and lived for a decade in the area of Gzho stod gter sgrom (associated with Padmasambhava and Ye shes mtsho rgyal). He eventually received a visionary revelation of the *Grol thig dgongs pa rang grol* and became a famous treasure revealer (*gter ston*). He likely remained most of his life in his hermitage in 'Phreng po, a small village inside Rdo rje brag's domain—this before Byang bdag Bkra shis stobs rgyal (1550-1602) moved his contemplative community to what was later formally established as Rdo rje brag monastery.

Because of his vast aura, Prajñāraśmi was invited by the rulers of 'Phyong rgyas, ministers of the Phag mo gru pa sovereigns (*gong ma*), to establish a Rnying ma monastery in their land consecrated by the ancient emperors' tombs. Prajñāraśmi established Dpal ri theg chen gling in 1571 and for the auspicious occasion made a revision of the *Padma thang yig*. This revision was later used by the 5th Dalai Lama Ngag dbang blo bzang rgya mtsho (1617-1682)¹⁴ (himself born into the 'Phyong rgyas family).

Prajñāraśmi was thus trained within all four main orders of Tibetan Buddhism. Having directly encountered fierce sectarian quarrels, both in the political and scholastic spheres, he fully embraced the detached life of a contemplative hermit. Because he had been first trained as a scholar, he was honored with the title "Precious dge bshes gter ston Shes rab 'od zer coming from 'Phreng po [or 'Phrang sgo]" ('phrang sgo nas dge bshes rin po che gter ston shes rab 'od zer), the association of dge bshes and gter ston being a singular combination of the ideals of being a scholar and an accomplished yogin (mkhas grub).

1.2. Sources and Orientation of The Lamp Illuminating the Two Truths

When Prajñāraśmi was only a young *dge bshes*, it is said¹⁶ that he met Rin chen phun tshogs for the first time while the latter was giving a commentary on the three following verses of Śāntideva (ca. 685-763)'s *Bodhicaryāvatāra*, from the famous ninth chapter on wisdom:

The Buddha taught that the goal Of all these branches [of the five perfections] is wisdom.

¹⁶ Zhe chen chos 'byung 1994: 264-265; Rdzogs chen chos 'byung 2004: 831.

¹⁴ Tucci 1949: vol. 1, 110-115.

¹⁵ Sngags 'chang chen mo kun dga' rin chen gyi rnam thar 1980: 252.

This is why those who aspire to pacify sufferings Must generate wisdom.

[As for the objects of wisdom,] two truths are distinguished: Relative truth and absolute truth.

Absolute truth is not an object of the intellect's (*buddhi*, *blo*) experience.

Intellect is said to be relative truth.

Yogin and ordinary beings See the world [which is relative truth] in two different ways. [The view of] the world possessed by ordinary beings Is severed by [the view of] the world possessed by *yogin*.¹⁷

These strophes are of decisive importance for understanding Prajñāraśmi's intention in the *Lamp*. Having first established the central importance of wisdom in Buddhist soteriology, Śāntideva continues with an interpretation of the two truths wherein the intellect or conceptual mind belongs to relative truth. As Prajñāraśmi will argue, the two truths are not only a subject for virtuosi scholars. Serious reflection on the two truths is a method for radically changing one's perspective and one's mind. After a realization of the two truths, the *yogin* has a radically different vision of the world.

It is said that Rin chen phun tshogs elaborated his commentary on Śāntideva with the practical instructions of the Bka' brgyud lineage. Having heard these explanations, Prajñāraśmi decided to emulate the *yogin*'s way of life himself. In the *Lamp*, Prajñāraśmi decides to avoid the scholastic disputes in order to emphasize the yogic realization. He also avoids any reference to later Tibetan schools or authors, preferring to go back to the roots of Madhyamaka in Tibet.

David Seyfort Ruegg describes four periods of Indian Madhyamaka's reception and assimilation in Tibet.¹⁸ They are:

I. Preliminary assimilation (mainly in the 8^{th} and 9^{th} c.) II. Full assimilation (end of the 10^{th} to the 14^{th} c.)

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saṃvṛtiḥ paramārthaś ca satyadvayam idaṃ mataṃ |
buddher agocaras tattvaṃ buddhiḥ saṃvṛtir ucyate || 2
kun rdzob dang ni don dam ste ||'di ni bden pa gnyis su 'dod || don dam blo yi spyod
yul min || blo ni kun rdzob yin par brjod || 2
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Bhattacharya (ed.) 1960: 185. imam parikaram sarvam prajñārtham hi munir jagau / tasmād utpādayet prajñām duḥkhanivrttikānkṣayā // 1 yan lag 'di dag thams cad ni // thub pa'i shes rab don du gsungs // de yi phyir na sdug bsngal dag / zhi bar 'dod pas shes rab bskyed // 1

tatra loko dvidhā dṛṣṭo yogo prākṛtakas tathā / tatra prākṛtako loko yogilokena bādhyate // 3 de la 'jig rten rnam gnyis mthong //rnal 'byor pa dang phal pa 'o // de la 'jig rten phal pa ni // rnal 'byor 'jig rten gyis gnod cing // 3. Ruegg 1980: 277-279.

III. Classical period (14th-16th c.) IV. Scholastic period (16th c. onwards)

Our present text corresponds to the fourth period, a period marked by the repetition and classification of previous interpretations. The Lamp does repeat former statements about the two truths, though a look at his chosen sources is striking. Its sole sources are $s\bar{u}tras$, quotations from the illustrious Indian masters, and works by early Bka' gdams pa. The Lamp is thus a sixteenth century treatise based on sources up to the eleventh century only. It avoids any reference to later authors or to the Tibetan Buddhist orders that established their sectarian identities during Ruegg's second phase (end of the 10^{th} to the 14^{th} centuries).

The following authors and their *śāstra*, quoted by Prajñāraśmi, form the fundamental Madhyamaka sources for all Tibetan orders:

- Nāgārjuna (2nd-3rd c.), Mūlamadhyamakakārikā (Dbu ma rtsa ba'i tshig le'ur byas pa shes rab);
- Śāntideva (7^{th-8th} c.), Bodhicaryāvatāra (Byang chub sems dpa'i spyod pa la 'jug pa);
- Jñānagarbha (7th-8th c.), Satyadvayavibhangakārikā (Bden pa gnyis rnam par 'byed pa'i tshig le'ur byas pa);
- The tantric Nāgārjuna (9th-10th c.), *Pañcakrama* (*Rim pa lnga*).
- Atīśa (980-1054), *Satyadvayāvatāra* (*Bden pa gnyis la 'jug pa*), a text which synthetizes all the sources mentioned above.
- 'Brom ston Rgyal ba'i 'byung gnas (1005-1064), the main Tibetan disciple of Atīśa;
- Spyan snga tshul khrims 'bar (1038-1103), one of 'Brom ston pa's three main disciples (*Sku mched gsum*), and considered to be the origin of the transmission of Atīśa's *Introduction to the Two Truths*. ¹⁹

As an instruction on the view (*lta khrid*) of Madhyamaka, the *Lamp* does not belong to the doxographical (*grub mtha'*) genre. The *Lamp* focuses only on Madhyamaka and avoids any mention of Mādhyamika sub-schools. In other works, Prajñāraśmi expresses his disapproval for discussions based on the Svātantrika-Prāsaṅgika distinction.²⁰ He also advocates that Maitreya, Asaṅga and Vasubandhu be considered Mādhyamikas, which allows him to make a

Thos bsam 'chi med kyi bdud rtsi 1977: 239.4-5. | gsang chen rgyud dang dbu sems shing rta'i srol || klu sgrub dgongs pa thal rang srol gnyis kyis || legs par bkral ba'i bshad srol zla med pa || de dag phal cher 'khyog po'i lam du bkral |.

Bod kyi dbu ma'i lta ba'i 'chad nyan dar tshul blo gsal mig 'byed 2004: 124. Spyan snga bas jo bo'i "Bden gnyis la 'jug pa" zhes pa 'chad nyan rgya cher mdzad pa : gang ltar skabs der jo bo rje'i "Bden gnyis la 'jug pa" zhes pa'i bshad rgyun ches dar ba ni spyan snga ba'i bka' drin las byung bar bshad do |.
 Thos bsam 'chi med kyi bdud rtsi 1977: 239.4-5. | gsang chen rgyud dang dbu sems

larger argument for a *Gzhan stong* interpretation of Madhyamaka.²¹ Nevertheless, we will see that the Great Madhyamaka propounded in the *Lamp*, (as elsewhere in his corpus),²² is manifestly Prāsaṅgika-Madhyamaka, even if the term Prāsaṅgika is not used. 'Ju Mi pham rnam rgyal rgya mtsho (1846-1912) was to later feature a similar exegesis for his Rnying ma audience.²³

From the time of Rje Tsong kha pa Blo bzang grags pa (1357-1419), scholastic approaches to Madhyamaka developed greatly in Tibet. In his commentaries upon Candrakīrti, Tsong kha pa also made special interpretations that became central for the Dge lugs order. Tsong kha pa developed his exegesis by taking knowable objects (*shes bya*) to be the basis for dividing the two truths. In this line of thinking, every single phenomenon can be considered in its aspect of relative truth or in its aspect of absolute truth. These two aspects of each phenomenon are experienced by two different cognitions. One of Tsong kha pa's contributions was to maintain the simultaneity of these two cognitions, even for Noble Ones (*ārya, phags pa*) or Buddhas, and not as two opposite cognitions like ordinary beings' cognitions versus the Nobles' cognitions.²⁴

In contradistinction to Tsong kha pa, Go rams pa bsod nams seng ge (1429-1489) opted for a subjective and gnoseological perspective on the two truths. ²⁵ Similarly, Prajñāraśmi's *Lamp* first explains how all objects must be realized according the two truths, and then explains how the mode of being (*gnas lugs*) of knowledge itself must be realized according to the two truths. Prajñāraśmi, relying on the authority of the first Bka' gdams pa, asserts that the two truths are only distinguished according to the two opposite perspectives of knowledge, correct and mistaken.

²¹ Id.: 234.4-5. | gangs ri'i khrod 'dir mi pham rgyal ba dang || thogs med mched kyi gzhung bzang ngo mtshar can | dbu sems so sor 'grel byed rnam mang yang || gang de dbu ma'i gzhung du gdon mi za |.

²² In the following extract, his propounded type of "Great Madhyamaka" proceeds by the refutation of any reification of wisdom. Sgom pa 'chi med kyi bdud rtsi 1977: 253.4-5. | gang shar rang sems mdo sems thun mong ba || gzung 'dzin 'gog pa rnam brdzun dbu ma'i lugs || gnyis med ye shes bden grub 'gog pa yis || lta ba'i rnam gzhag dbu ma chen por 'dod |.

Ehrhard 1988.
 Newland 1992: 49. "These distinctions are critical to the Ge-luk-pa philosophical project, the preservation of non-paradoxical compatibility between the two truths. The conventional mind that finds a table is not discredited by the ultimate mind that finds the emptiness of the table. The first is valid because the table (a conventional truth) does exist; the second is also valid because the table's real nature is an emptiness of inherent existence (an ultimate truth)."

Dbu ma spyi don nges don rab gsal 1969: 375b.1-2. dbu ma'i gzhung lugs 'dir ni yul rang ngos nas bden pa gnyis su dbyer med kyi snang ba'i dngos po gcig la'ang yul can brdzun pa mthong ba dang / yang dag mthong ba gnyis sam / 'khrul ma 'khrul gnyis sam / rmongs ma rmongs gnyis sam / phyin ci log ma log gnyis sam / tshad ma yin min gnyis kyis mthong tshul gyi sgo nas kun rdzob bden pa dang / don dam bden pa gnyis su phye ba ste /. On the different perspectives of Tsong kha pa and Go rams pa on the two truths, see Takchoe 2007. See also Constance Kassor's paper in the present volume, with particular reference to the text of Go rams pa here quoted.

Prajñāraśmi's contemporary the 8th Karmapa Mi bskyod rdo rje (1507-1554) undertook a vast commentary upon the works of Candrakīrti, wherein he refuted the positions of other scholars like Dol po pa, Śākya mchog ldan, Bo dong Phyogs las rnam rgyal and Tsong kha pa. As David Seyfort Ruegg has shown,²⁶ Mi bskyod rdo rje claimed to be the heir of three lineages of Madhyamaka: from Nāropa and Maitrīpada through the Bka' brgyud lineage, from Atīśa through the Bka' gdams pa lineage, and from Pa tshab lo tsā ba Nyi ma grags. Confronted by what he judged to be excessive sophistication,²⁷ the 8th Karmapa intended to restore the Bka' gdams pa lineage's original contemplative approach.

Contrary to the 8th Karmapa, Prajñāraśmi's *Lamp* avoids any polemics. He essentially propounds the Prāsangika-Madhyamaka's presentation of the two truths according to the early Bka' gdams pa. By doing so, he also emphasizes, in his own way, the contemplative

approach of Atīśa's lineage.

Having presented the historical context of the *Lamp*'s composition, we shall now examine the philosophical nature of its argument about the two truths.

1.3. Philosophical Argument

The *Lamp* resorts to dyads in order to show how the doctrine of the two truths can function as a means to realize non-dual truth. The first dyad emphasizes the contemplative approach through articulating the division of the teaching to be realized (*rtogs par bya ba'i chos*) and the teaching to be practiced (*nyams su blang ba'i chos*). The philosophical nature of the two truths is presented under the heading of the first, while the second deals with the soteriological progression of the path.

The other philosophical dyads that we will discuss are thus found in the section of the teaching to be realized, which deals with the view. There, one finds the distinction between the mode of being of general, knowable phenomena (shes bya spyi'i chos kyi gnas lugs) and the mode of being of knowledge itself (shes rang gi gnas lugs). The next dyad of the argument, applied to both objects and subjects, is the distinction of the two truths, and, in the ultimate sense, the inseparability of the two truths: their conjunction (yuganaddha, zung 'jug).

Concerning the subdivisions of relative truth, the author makes use of the two presentations of Svātantrika and Prāsaṅgika, even if their names remain implicit. To build his argument, he quotes, in order, the first three masters of the Bka' gdams pa lineage: Atīśa, 'Brom ston pa, and Spyan snga tshul khrims 'bar. Via a quotation from Atīśa, he divides relative truth into correct (tathya-saṃvṛti, yang

²⁷ Williams 1983.

²⁶ Ruegg 1988.

dag pa'i kun rdzob) and mistaken (mithyā-saṃvṛti, log pa'i kun rdzob), primarily based on the principle of efficiency (arthakriyā-samartha, don byed nus pa). But he next quotes 'Brom ston pa who states that all appearances perceived with attachment by ordinary beings belong only to mistaken knowledge. So, ultimately, the term "correct" can't be applied to relative truth perceived by ordinary beings.

The correct and the mistaken relative truths distinguished by the Svātantrika-Madhyamaka are both only mistaken relative truth from the point of view of the "Great Middle Path," the Prāsaṅgika-Madhyamaka. From this soteriological perspective, correct relative truth is constituted by the appearances perceived as illusions by the Noble Ones during their post-meditation. The Prāsaṅgika accept distinctions within the domain of the conventional perception of appearances by ordinary beings, but they do not use the term "correct" to qualify them, since *all* of these appearances are perceived by a deluded mind.²⁸

In agreement with this understanding of mistaken and correct relative truths, Prajñāraśmi equates mistaken relative truth with the ordinary vision of the world and its beings, and correct relative truth with their tantric transformation into divine palaces and gods. This prefigures the tantric theme of the conjunction (yuganaddha, zung 'jug) of the two truths, to be discussed further on.

Concerning absolute truth, Prajñāraśmi basically follows the principle expressed by Atīśa that there are neither divisions nor distinctions within the Dharmadhātu itself (nor between the two truths, themselves). But Prajñāraśmi does accept the distinction from the point of view of whether the Dharmadhātu is manifested by realization or not. In this sense, the author offers a set of distinctions about absolute truth that can be considered to be more or less equivalent. One such distinction is between absolute truth that is not an analytical category (rnam grangs ma yin pa) and absolute truth that is an analytical category (rnam grangs) of dialectics (mtshan nyid). This is very similar to Bhāviveka's approach, where one finds a subdivision of absolute truth into absolute truth without discursiveness (aprapañca, spros pa med pa) and absolute truth with discursiveness (saprapañca, spros pa dang bcas pa); or Jñānagarbha's distinction between the non-dual (advaya, gnyis med) absolute or the absolute without discursiveness (aprapañca, spros pa med pa), and absolute truth which belongs to logic (nyāya, rigs pa). 29 The basic idea here is to distinguish between absolute truth in itself and absolute

With reference to Atīša, Bhāviveka and J̃ñānagarbha's distinctions, see Kumagai 2011: 9-15.

Dbu pa blo gsal (14th c.), for example, articulates a similar view. He argues that for the Prāsaṅgika, correct relative truth is only the Noble Ones' relative truth (ārya-saṇwṛti, 'phags pa'i kun rdzob), or mere relative truth (saṇwṛti-mātra, kun rdzob tsam po) perceived as an illusion without reification. See Mimaki 1982: 158.99a5. de dag 'phags pa'i kun rdzob dang kun rdzob tsam po yang zer ro //

truth as a mere concept. We might even say that absolute truth as a mere concept is only a *relative* absolute truth.

Prajñāraśmi relies on Spyan snga tshul khrims 'bar to equate the knowledge of ordinary, deluded beings with mistaken relative truth, the knowledge of the Noble Ones during post-meditation with correct relative truth, and the knowledge of the Buddhas with absolute truth. As different levels of truth, these three types of knowledge (mistaken relative, correct relative, absolute) represent a path from concealed truth to unconcealed truth, similar to the ascension from the cavern up to the direct vision of the sun in Plato's famous allegory (*Republic*, VII, 514-519).

We can now summarize the definition and relation of the two truths according to Prajñāraśmi as follows:

No distinction of the two truths within the <i>Dharmadhātu</i>					
Distinction of the two truths as the two faces of knowledge: unmistaken and mistaken					Three types of knowledge
Absolute truth	No distinct Distinction of absolute truth	tion of absolute truth within the <i>Dharmadhātu</i> Manifested by realization			1. Knowledge of absolute truth (Buddhas)
		Not manifested by realization			Ø
	Ø	[Svātantrika]	[Prāsaṅgika]	Mantrayāna	Ø
Relative truth	Correct	Efficient, etc.	Appearances seen as illusions	Divine palace and gods	2. Knowledge of relative truth (Noble Ones)
	Mistaken	Non efficient, etc.	Appearances seen as true ³¹	Ordinary world and beings	3. Mistaken knowledge (ordinary beings)
Insenarability of the two truths: conjunction (yuganaddha zung 'jug)					

Inseparability of the two truths: conjunction (yuganaddha, zung 'jug)

³⁰ See Kapstein 2001 with insightful references to Heidegger's reading of Plato.

-

Here are thus included both the categories of correct and mistaken relative as understood by the Svātantrika. They are both mistaken relative according to the Prāsaṅgika.

Malcom David Eckel has remarked that Jñānagarbha's argument on the two truths was more circular and paradoxical than dialectical because Jñānagarbha moves first from the distinction of the two truths to their non-distinction, and then goes back to their distinction, without stating any reconciling synthesis between distinction and non-distinction.³²

In a sense, Prajñāraśmi's argument functions in a similar way to that of Jñānagarbha. He starts by saying that in the *Dharmadhātu* there are no distinctions between the two truths: they are only distinguished as the two perspectives of knowledge, for the benefit of deluded beings. Then, when Prajñāraśmi does define the two truths, he reaches the conclusion that absolute truth is the mere suchness of relative truth. Distinction leads to non-distinction. But the author then immediately reaffirms the need for the distinction of the two truths in soteriological terms. Here we see something similar to the paradoxical or circular quality of Jñānagarbha's argument, as analyzed by Eckel.

The distinction and non-distinction of the two truths are all discussed in the *Lamp*'s section on the distinction of the two truths. But when the text moves to the inseparability of the two truths, the synthesis of distinction and non-distinction appears as their conjunction (*yuganaddha*, *zung 'jug*). The dual perspectives of the two truths are unified in a non-dual realization. The double aspect of the two truths is integrated in the realization of the inseparability of the appearances and emptiness (*snang stong dbyer med*) concerning the objects, and the inseparability of the intelligence and emptiness (*rig stong dbyer med*) concerning knowledge.

This concept of conjunction is introduced with reference to the Yuganaddhakrama (Zung du 'jug pa'i rim pa), the fifth and last krama of the Pañcakrama, the famous commentary on the Guhyasamājatantra written by the tantric Nāgārjuna. The explanation of "conjunction" with reference to the Pañcakrama points back to the confluence of Madhyamaka and tantrism in India. Michael Broido has also shown the importance of the notions of conjunction (yuganaddha, zung du 'jug pa) and "co-emergence" (sahaja, lhan cig skyes pa), both originated from tantric literature, in Tibetan interpretations of Madhyamaka, such as in the syntheses of Karmapa Mi bskyod rdo rje and 'Brug chen Padma dkar po (1527-1592).³³

In Nāgārjuna's thought, the notion of dependent origination (pratītyasamutpāda, rten cing 'brel bar 'byung ba), articulated in MMK XXIV-18,³⁴ is the key to understanding the two truths. As such, this

³² Eckel 1987: 35-49.

³³ Broido 1985.

Saigusa (ed.) 1985: 766. yaḥ pratītyasamutpādaḥ śūnyatām tām pracakṣmahe / sā prajñaptirupādāya pratipatsaiva madhyamā // rten cing 'brel par 'byung ba gang / de ni stong pa nyid du bshad // de ni brten nas gdags pa ste / de nyid dbu ma'i lam yin no //.

famous strophe (as translated into Chinese by Kumārajīva),³⁵ served for Zhiyi, the founder of the Tiantai School, as the basis of an original interpretation of the three truths (Chin. 圓融三諦 *yuanrong sandi*, Jap. *enyū santai*): relative truth (Chin. 假諦 *jiadi*, Jap. *ketai*), truth of emptiness (Chin. 空諦 *kongdi*, Jap. *kūtai*), and truth of the middle (Chin. 中諦 *zhongdi*, Jap. *chūtai*), the latter being the dialectical synthesis of the former two truths.³⁶

Tibetan authors like Prajñāraśmi only asserted two truths, not three. But for synthetic purposes, they did generally rely upon Tantric terminology to explain the meditative experiences that correlate with the two truths. Esotericism thus forms a means for integrating and transcending the conceptual oppositions created by scholastic categories. In the *Lamp*, Prajñāraśmi explicitly refers to the Mantrayāna context: tantric visualizations of divine palaces and deities correspond to correct relative truth: relative truth perceived without attachment. Like illusions, tantric visualizations are the conjunction of appearances and emptiness, diaphanous and transparent, we might say trans-apparent. The two tantric phases of creation (utpattikrama, bskyed rim) and perfection (nispannakrama, rdzogs rim) are methods for realizing this conjunction of appearance and emptiness. In the Ambrosia of Meditation, Prajñāraśmi even appeals to creation stage and perfection stage practices as explanations of how one can integrate the categories of Rang stong and Gzhan stong, two interpretations of emptiness that are unified amidst the tantric experience of conjunction.³⁷ A similar approach was elaborated upon in the conclusion to Kong sprul's eclectic doxography on Madhyamaka, as found in his *Shes bya mdzod*.³⁸

To conclude this presentation, let me mention how the conjunction of appearances and emptiness are finally to be cultivated in the context of direct contemplative practice. In Prajñāraśmi's *Practice of Pacification and Higher Insight*, a short text that draws inspiration from *Mahāmudrā* and *Rdzogs chen*, our author states:

Without falling into the unique direction of either so-called appearances or emptiness, one remains in emptiness as the own nature of appearances. But in Awareness (*rig pa*), the own nature of emptiness is clarity. The essence of Awareness (*rig pa*) can't be expressed by any example. It can't be the object of any expression. At the time of appearances: [it is] free (*khrig ge ba*) in emptiness. At the time of emptiness: [it is] lucid (*lam me ba*) in appearances. Similar to water and humidity, or fire and heat, [this is] the state of conjunction of

Shes by a kun khyab 1985: vol. 2, 557-560.

³⁵ Taisho: vol. 30, 33b11. 衆因縁生法 我説即是無[空]亦為是假名 亦是中道義.

³⁶ Swanson 1989: 4.

^{&#}x27;Chi med kyi bdud rtsi 1977: 255.2-3. | de yang bskyed rim gzhan stong smra ba'i lugs | | rdzogs rim rang stong lugs bzhin shes nas ni | zung 'brel sgom pa'i theg chen rnal | 'byor pa || rdo rje 'dzin pa yongs kyi gtsug rgyan yin|.

the original nature (*ye nes rang bzhin*) and spontaneity (*lhun grub*) [...]³⁹

2. Edition of the Tibetan Text⁴⁰

સાંદ્રિયા સુંત્રા સુંત્રા

³⁹ Zhi lhag gi nyams len 1977: 503.1-3. snang ba'am stong pa zhes pa gcig gi phyogs su ma chad cing | snang ba'i rang bzhin stong nyid du bzhugs kyang | stong pa'i rang bzhin rig par gsal ba | rig pa'i ngo bo la dpe gang gis kyang mi mtshon zhing | brjod pa gang gi yang yul du ma gyur pa i | snang ba'i dus na stong par khri ge ba | stong pa'i dus na snang bar lam me pa gnyis | chu dang rlan gsher 'am | me dang tsha ba bzhin du ye nas rang bzhin lhun grub tu zung du 'jug pa'i ngang [...]

⁴⁰ I rely on two editions: A, from the collected works of Prajñāraśmi, which has the advantage of being an older version but the disadvantage of numerous misspellings; and B, a modern edition that is more clear but, inconveniently, sometimes changes the original text. I would like to thank very much Hideaki Inomoto, student of Nyichang Rinpoche, for offering me the latter version which helped a lot for the present purpose. Note that the subtitle added by B below, explicitly associates the *Lamp* with the Prāsangika-Madhyamaka.

⁴² B: ムエ

⁴³ A: 🕄

⁴⁴ B: 지호

⁴⁵ B: うっぱい

त्रमाश्चर्या ने नियात्म है प्रमान्य स्त्रीत्म प्रमान्य स्त्रा स्त्रीत्म प्रमान्य स्त्रीत्म स्त

नुस्रव्यद्भः निस्न्यः स्वार्ध्यः स्वार्धः स्वार्यः स्वार्धः स्वार्धः स्वार्धः स्वार्धः स्वार्धः स्वार्यः स्वार्धः स्वार्यः स्वार्यः स्वार्धः स्वार्यः स्वार्यः स्वार्यः स्वार्यः स्वार्यः स्वार्यः स्वार्यः स्वर्यः स्वार्यः स्वार्यः स्वार्यः स्वार्यः स्वार्यः स्वार्यः स्वार्यः स्वर्यः स्वर्

⁴⁶ A: བརྡིན་ ; B: རྟེན་

⁴⁷ B: अष्टियः पदः म्याः विषयः वर्षेतः

⁴⁸ A: মৃঠিমা

⁴⁹ B: श्रेठ.

⁵⁰ B: ₹

⁵¹ A: **ਵ** 'நጁ'; omitted by B.

⁵² A: **\(\frac{2}{5}\)**

⁵³ B: ₹**%**

⁵⁴ B: **5**

⁵⁵ B: ₹ेग

⁵⁶ A: 중작'

[1.हें गुरु पर प्राची वर के राष्ट्र

त्राच्यं व्यायम् म्यायम् विषय्यम् विषयः स्त्राच्यं विषयः स्त्राचयः स्त्रा

[1.1. विश्व नुःश्वेदे के शःशेष्ठ । या वशः त्यु या शः हे या शः धरः नुः

इम् विश्व मुङ्गेदे म्याय स्वाधिक स्वा

⁵⁷ B: ₹₹

⁵⁹ B: ষ্ট্রীর্ণির রমানানারী কান্টী স্ক্রীরকানান্মকানমন্ত্রস্ক্রী

⁶⁰ B: ddz.

⁶¹ A: মঘন'রুমা'

⁶² B: মইব'মাইশ

⁶³ B: ᢓ.བུནོ།

[1.1.1.1.7] 4 - (1.1.1.1.7] 4 - (1.1.1.1.7]

⁶⁴ B: ấላ:ጘቯ፟ጙላ:

⁶⁵ B: য়য়য়৻ঽঽ৾৻ঽৼ৾৻ঽ৻য়৻য়৻য়

⁶⁶ B: ℧

⁶⁷ A: 🗓

⁶⁸ B: ℧

⁶⁹ B: यमग्र

⁷⁰ A: 🕄

⁷¹ B: 독제'대경'

ત્રિંતા. ત્રાંતું મુંદ્રમાં ત્રી ત્રાંતું સું ત્રાંતું ત્રાંતું સું ત્રાંતું ત્રાં ત્રાંતું ત્રાંતું ત્રાં ત્રાંતું ત્રાં ત્રાંતું ત્રાં ત્રાં ત્રાં ત્રાંતું ત્રાં ત્રા ત્રાં ત્રાં ત્રાં ત્રાં ત્રાં ત્રાં ત્ર

[1.1.1.1. वें न 'यदे 'गू द' हें च 'न द ' षद 'न न 'यदे 'गू द'

[B57] गुत्र ह्रें तःगुः वित्र वित्र

⁷² B: 55.XY

⁷³ A: 🕄

⁷⁴ A: 현작'

⁷⁵ B omits **3**.

⁷⁶ A: 씩'쥐'죉'

⁷⁷ A: 취직

⁷⁸ B: ₹₹

⁷⁹ B: ずべて

⁸⁰ A: 현재'

⁸¹ B adds: | พร. ब. व्यव्यायः क्षेत्र तुः यत्रे ब. यसः ब. यत्रे व

⁸² A: Đ

⁸³ B: 5

स्र क्षत्र स्र क्ष्र क्

⁸⁴ B: 🏹

⁸⁵ B: 약

⁸⁶ B: 저대. 알고.

⁸⁷ B adds 55

⁸⁸ B: 5.

⁸⁹ A: यहेगा हे ब

 $^{^{\}rm 90}\,\rm B$ omits these two elements from the former note.

⁹¹ A: 🕄

⁹² B adds \$

⁹³ A: 📆

⁹⁵ B: བདེན་

⁹⁶ B adds **ት**ርህ

⁹⁷ A: ଧ୍ୟ ? ቫ ' Ђ '

⁹⁸ A: 🕄

⁹⁹ B: སྡང་བའོ་

होत्तर्थाः स्थानिक स्

¹⁰⁰ B: ਆਲ੍ਹੇ.

¹⁰¹ A: यहेत्

¹⁰² В: 🗐 **5**'4'

¹⁰³ A : गैं

¹⁰⁴ B: বুঝ'মার্

¹⁰⁵ B adds ℧

¹⁰⁶ B: 휈작각작·첫

¹⁰⁷ A: দুবাঝ'

¹⁰⁹ B inserts: अर्देर-व-गुबर्ह्स व-वे-वहैवा-हेब-पवे-विद्युव-हेर-बूद-व-वववबैवा-व-होन-हो

¹¹⁰ B: XX.

ब्रिस्याः त्याक्षेत्रास्य विद्याः स्वाद्याः । स्यात्रम्यास्य यात्रियाः त्यात्य स्वाद्याः । स्वाद्यास्य स्वाद्याः स्वाद्याः ।

[1.1.1.1.2. न्युःस के दःसंदे त्यु म्राया ।

શ્રુંન-નેત્ર્યં સુવ- \hat{x} ાં ત્યાં ક્રાયા ક્રાયા ત્યા ક્રાયા ક્રાયા ત્યા ક્રાયા ક્રાયા ક્રાયા ત્યા ક્રાયા ક્રાયા ક્રાયા ત્યા ક્રાયા ક્રાયા

112 B: **지영**ቒ '5 ସ도 '5도'

¹¹¹ B: **芍**

¹¹³ B: ∇

¹¹⁴ B adds **55**

¹¹⁵ B: गीय.ज.क्रॅट.यंटट.

¹¹⁶ B: 🔾

¹¹⁷ A: यु, पश्चीय:ग्री.

¹¹⁸ A. Ñ

¹¹⁹ B adds \$

¹²⁰ B adds 55

बुरायदे सुरावा वेवायदे गुवह वादवद विवास ववार्वे

¹²¹ A: 지원'지

¹²² A: **56**5

 $^{^{123}}$ B: ફ્રત્ય ત્રેનું સ્ફ્રામ ત્રી ફેશ કેવ ત્રી ખૂર વન્ને ખર ત્રા ત્રી ફેશ કેવ તે

¹²⁴ A: 🗓

¹²⁵ B. ZI

¹²⁶ B: माबुद 'यद्देव' क्यी' प्रदेश' से 'क' स्रोप' प्रमुखास प्राप्त प्राप्त विकास स्रोप

¹²⁷ B: श्रेश्वर्स्य प्राप्त मृत्य क्षेत्र क्ष

¹²⁸ B: エエ・エエ・

¹²⁹ A: 🗓

¹³⁰ B: 숙፟፞፟፟፟፟፟፟፟፟፟፟፟፟፟፟፟፟ጟ፞፞፞፞፞፞፞ዼቘ፝፞፞፞ዿ፟፟፟፟፟፟፟ጟጞቘ

¹³¹ A: 🗓

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¹³² B: 지엄'지'

¹³³ B: 子であり

¹³⁴ B: राद्रे.

¹³⁵ A: 🕄

¹³⁶ B. Q.

¹³⁷ B: प्रवि:र्घे:हे:सूर:प्येद:वे:दा

¹³⁸ B omits **3**.

¹³⁹ A: 🗓

¹⁴¹ B: སྡང་བའི་དརོས་པོ་

¹⁴² B adds **5**

¹⁴³ B: ムエ

¹⁴⁴ B: ब्रॅट.च.चर्सेथ.त.चर्सेथ.तर.वुश.तर.वुश.त.

বইবা हे द के श्राप्त के प्राप्त के प्राप्त

¹⁴⁵ A: 🕄

¹⁴⁶ A: उर्दे

¹⁴⁷ A: 지축

¹⁴⁸ A: 🕄

¹⁴⁹ B: 지축.

¹⁵⁰ B: 口覧す

¹⁵¹ B: 지통적

¹⁵² A: 🕄

¹²³ B: ह्र्म्इयु.पर्ग्रदश.त.क्रेर.

¹⁵⁴ B: दे.ज.य'वेश.याधेष.(जर्ज्ञश्रूषे.क्रीज.यदुर.यीचेश) क्रूंब.तदु. विज्ञानश्री

¹⁵⁵ A: ৭ইনা দ্ব ক্রম ক্রম ক্রিনা

¹⁵⁶ A: 5

¹⁵⁷ B omits 🕏

¹⁵⁸ A: 🗓

ख्रियाश्वर्याः विद्याः विद्यः

¹⁵⁹ B omits ₹

¹⁶⁰ B omits **5**

¹⁶¹ A: 취직

¹⁶² A: শাস্তুম'

¹⁶³ B: A.MZ.

¹⁶⁴ A: 🕄

¹⁶⁵ B: ÑÑÃ

¹⁶⁶ B: བ뤘줓

¹⁶⁷ B: ম্ব্রামামার

¹⁶⁸ B: 된지지'35

¹⁶⁹ B omits শুৰ ইন

₁₇₀ B : れな.

¹⁷¹ A's notes re-established according to B.

¹⁷² B adds 직

 $^{^{173}}$ A's notes, re-established according to B.

¹⁷⁴ A's notes, re-established according to B.

¹⁷⁵ A: 지통제

¹⁷⁶ A's notes, re-established according to B.

¹⁷⁷ B omits খুব

¹⁷⁸ A's notes, re-established according to B.

¹⁷⁹ A's notes, re-established according to B.

¹⁸⁰ B omits মহ থেঁবা চু

¹⁸¹ A : ৼৄ৾য়৾৻৸৻৻৽য়ৣ৽

¹⁸² B : ব্যামের

¹⁸³ A : র্দ্র্যামের

¹⁸⁴ B: 週5

¹⁸⁵ B : ২্যা.মধ্র.

¹⁸⁶ B : বনব নিগ ভীব বি

¹⁸⁸ B omits ❖

¹⁸⁹ B adds **3**

¹⁹⁰ A: 🔊

¹⁹¹ B: ₹

 $^{^{192}\,\}mathrm{A's}$ notes, re-established according to B.

¹⁹³ B: মহুমা

¹⁹⁴ B: 취치

¹⁹⁵ A: 🗓

યું વર્ષા જ્વાસાસ કર્યા સુરાય ત્વવ હું માં મું માર્ચ સુરાય સુરા

ક્રિયા ત્રાગ્રી ત્રાપ્ત ક્રિયા ત્રી ત્રાપ્ત ક્રિયા ત્રી ત્રાપ્ત ક્રિયા ત્રાપ્ત ત્રાપત ત્રાપત ત્રાપત્ર ત્રાપ્ત ત્રાપત્ર ત્રાપ્ત ત્રાપત ત્રાપત્ર ત્રાપત ત્રાપત્ર ત્રાપ્ત ત્રાપત ત્રાપત્ર ત્રાપત ત્રાપત્ર ત્રાપત ત્રાપત્ર ત્રાપત ત્રાપત ત્રાપત્ર ત્રાપત્ર ત્રાપત ત્રાપત્ર ત્રાપત ત્રાપત્ર ત્રાપત્ર ત્રાપત ત્રાપત ત્રાપત્ર ત્રાપત ત્રાપત્ર ત્રાપત ત્રાપત્ર ત્રાપત્ર ત્રાપત ત્રાપત ત્રાપત્ર ત્રાપત ત્રાપત્ર ત્રાપત ત્રાપત્ર ત્રાપત્ર ત્રાપત ત્રાપત ત્રાપત્ર ત્રાપત ત્રાપત્ર ત્રાપત ત

[1.1.1.2.**दें द'दश'यदे 'यदे द'य|**]

¹⁹⁶ B: 외국석.회국.

¹⁹⁷ A: 🗓

¹⁹⁸ B: ぬて

¹⁹⁹ B adds **?**

²⁰⁰ B: **5**

²⁰¹ B: ५५५

²⁰² B: **5**

 $^{^{203}}$ A's notes, re-established according to B.

र्नेत्र-त्रम्पत्रे विश्वास्त्रम्यान्ते क्ष्यम् स्वर्णक्ष्यस्य स्वर्णक्ष्यस्य स्वर्णक्ष्यस्य स्वर्णक्ष्यस्य स्वर्णक्ष्यस्य स्वर्णक्ष्यस्य स्वर्णक्ष्यस्य स्वर्णक्ष्यस्य स्वर्णक्षयस्य स्वर्णक्ष्यस्य स्वर्णक्षयस्य स्वर्णक्य स्वर्णक्षयस्य स्वर्णक्य स्वर्णक्य स्वर्णक्षयस्य स्वर्णक्षयस्य स्वर्णक्षयस्य स्वर्णक्षयस्य स्वर्णक्षयस्य स्वर्णक्षयस्य स्वर्णक्य स्वर्णक्य

²⁰⁴ B adds স**্ট্র**'মই'

²⁰⁵ B omits य है।

²⁰⁶ A: Đౖས

 $^{^{207}}$ A's notes, re-established according to B.

²⁰⁸ B: |अर्दे.जम। स्थि.अर्थ.स्थ.यी. स्थ. संस्थान स्थ.संस्थान स्थ.संस्थान स्थ.संस्थान स्थ.संस्थान स्थ.संस्थान स्थ.संस्थान स्थान स्

²⁰⁹ A: 5

²¹⁰ A: র্টুবা

²¹¹ B: **작**

²¹² A: 지역자

²¹³ A: ইম'নম্ম'নষ্ণ্রম'ন্

મ્માં માર્જી સ્ત્રુપ્ત માર્જી માર્જી સ્ત્રુપ્ત માર્જી માર્જી સ્ત્રુપ્ત માર્જી મા

²¹⁴ A: মর্ম্র্র'নাশুরা'

²¹⁵ A's notes, re-established according to B.

²¹⁶ B: 44

²¹⁷ B: 지경

²¹⁸ B: $\hat{\mathbf{5}}$

²¹⁹ A's notes, re-established according to B.

²²⁰ A: $\hat{5}$

²²¹ A: 취자

²²² B: ᢓᢋᢆ.

²²³ B: बेर-भरे

²²⁴ A: $\hat{\mathfrak{h}}$

ह्मार्थिश्वर्थः चित्रं विश्वर्थः स्त्री क्षाय्यः स्त्रियः स्वर्थः स्त्रियः स्तर्थः स्तर्थः स्त्रियः स्तर्थः स्त्रियः स्तर्थः स्तर्यः स्तर्थः स्तर्यः स्तर्थः स्तर्थः स्तर्थः स्तर्थः स्तर्थः स्तर्यः स्तर्थः स्तर्थः स्तर्थः स्तर्थः स्तर्थः स्तर्यः स्तर्थः स्तर्थः स्तर्यः स्तर्यः स्तर्यः स्तर्थः स्तर्थः स्तर्थः स्तर्यः स्

²²⁵ A: 취직'

²²⁶ A: $\hat{\mathbf{5}}$

²²⁷ A: 🐉

²²⁸ B: शॅशॅश्चें भेंदे त्रेंश

²²⁹ B: শ্রুমার

²³⁰ A: বম্বুদুর্ম্

²³¹ B: अदे

²³² A: 🗓

²³³ A: 휨재지'

²³⁴ A: ५मी भेष

²³⁵ B: মঞ্জামান্তর শ্রুর স্থাম

²³⁶ A: \(\bar{7}\) \(\bar{5}\)

न्द्रश्चित्रयद्वेद्वः स्वर्थः निकास्य विश्वः स्वर्थः स्वर्यः स्वर्थः स्वर्यः स्वर्यः स्वर्यः स्वर्थः स्वर्यः स्वर्यः स्वर्यः स्वर्यः स्वर्यः स्वर्यः

²³⁷ B omits ลู๊ 'དངོས་པོར་འརྡོན་པའི་

²³⁸ A: ワ長切

²³⁹ B: **ξ**ኝ

²⁴⁰ B: セダ.

²⁴¹ B: **ある**'た切'

²⁴² A: 🔊

²⁴³ A: ੴN'

²⁴⁴ B: 취·지·디장지·디지

²⁴⁶ B: শ্ৰেম স্থিম

²⁴⁷ A: ቫ青ቫ'ዓፚና' ; B: 青ቫ'ፚና'

²⁴⁸ B adds **롯지지**

²⁴⁹ A: བརྐགས་འཚད་ ; B: རྐག་ཚད་

घर्मकारुन् ग्री मान्नकार्यम् अपन्य प्रमान केन्द्र मान्न न् $\frac{250}{1}$ मान्न ने $\frac{250}{1}$ मान्न ने $\frac{250}{1}$ मान्न ने $\frac{250}{1}$ मान्न ने $\frac{250}{1}$ मान्न मान्य मान्न मान्

[1.1.2. अधर:धुषा'यर्ब, य'र्बुर्ड्ड, यहर्ष्ट्वा अधरः हुः य।

²⁵⁰ A: བརུགས་དཕུད་

²⁵¹ B: ५५.

²⁵² B: মদ্মাশ্রম্ম

²⁵³ A: 五克

²⁵⁴ A: 🕏

²⁵⁵ B: প্রব.গ্রী

²⁵⁶ B: 지역지

²⁵⁷ A: 5

²⁵⁸ B: পথ শ্রী

²⁵⁹ A: মানুমা

²⁶⁰ B: 지혜5

मानेश्वास्त्र म्यानेश्वास्त्र म्यानेश्वास्य म्यानेश्वास्त्र म्यानेश्वास्य म्यानेश्वास्त्र म्यानेश्वास्त्र म्यानेश्वास्त्र म्

र्थि । उत्तर स्वाध्य स्वाध्य

दे'चर्य²⁶⁹'र्धेद'सेद'ह्मा'कद'त्य'र्सेम्बर'यदे'स्रवद'म्द'त्य'प्यद'से म्बर्य' दे'त्य'द्वु'स'लेख'इन्सूद'²⁷⁰चहम्बर्य'प्येद'र्दे। दे'त्य²⁷¹'प्यद'द्वा'ग्वुद'र्ह्स्व'

²⁶¹ B: 국국·天

²⁶² B: \$5

²⁶³ B: §5

²⁶⁴ A: 5

²⁶⁵ B: র্টুরাঝ'মঝ'র

²⁶⁶ A: Đౖས་

²⁶⁷ B: ፟፞ጟ፞ጜ

²⁶⁸ B adds ₹

²⁶⁹ B: 숙자국

²⁷⁰ B adds **5**

²⁷¹ B: うべべ

इत्यः यान्ते वा²⁷² हें नायायते 'तृयायतः वार्षेत् 'यो 'यो प्रवादः व्ययः ययः य उत् 'त्राः त्रायाययः वित्रायः त्रीयः यो प्रवादः व्ययः यो प्रवादः व्ययः यो प्रवादः व्ययः यो प्रवादः व्ययः यो प्रवादः वित्रायः यो प्रवादः यो प्रवादः वित्रायः यो प्रवादः यो प्रवादः वित्रायः यो प्रवादः यो प्रवादः वित्रायः यो प्रवादः यो

> र्म वर्ष्चिर वहिमा हेब²⁷⁵ क्ये²⁷⁶ गाुब ह्रिम गाुर मालब व्या देव द्वार प्राप्त मालब स्था प्रेब हो। गाुब ह्रिम देन मार प्रेब स्था दे केन²⁷⁷ देव द्वार प्रेब हो किंदि केने हों। लेख²⁷⁸ स्था दरा।

न्तुः अन्तर्ने सः महिषायश्

गुरुःह्मिन्देन्विरुः हिन्यान्येत्। ने हिन्द्रम्यदेने देवे स्वीरुः चलेर्यः विरुष्टिरा

²⁷² B: প্রিমা

²⁷³ B: $\hat{5}$

²⁷⁴ B omits **3**.

²⁷⁵ A: ቫኝ

²⁷⁶ B: 🗓

²⁷⁷ B: र्ने रे

²⁷⁸ B: ₹₹

²⁷⁹ B: 지혜5

²⁸⁰ A: བརྟགས་ཕུད་

²⁸¹ A: ଐ୍ୟୁଟ୍

दें त्यित्वे स्यापिक्षाक्षाक्षे असुं द्वीया स्वाप्त्य स्वाप्त्र स

²⁸² A: ڳُوُرُ.

²⁸³ B: 4"

²⁸⁴ B: ちむ

²⁸⁵ B adds ሢ፝ዃ፞፝፝፟፟፟፟፟፟፟

²⁸⁶ A: 질호.

²⁸⁷ A: 35

²⁸⁸ A: 🗓

²⁸⁹ B: विश्वार्ट मानेश्वामी हिंगा प्रशासी दश

²⁹⁰ B: 每

²⁹¹ A: 5

²⁹² B omits 시작

ખેત્ર-શ્રી 293 | ર્તુત-પા-વિશ્વ-શ્રુત-શ્રુત-શ્રાન્ટ-શ્રુત-શ્રીન્ટ-શર્શ્યુત-શર્મન્ટ-શ્રુત-શ્રીન્ટ-શર્શ્યન-શ્રુત-શર્મન્ટ-શ્રુત-શર્મન્ટ-શ્રુત-શર્મન્ટ-શ્રુત-શર્મન્ટ-શ્રુત-શર્મન્ટ-શ્રુત-શર્મન્ટ-શ્રુત-શર્મન્ટ-શ્રુત-શર્મન્ટ-શ્રુત-શર્મન્ટ-શ્રુત-શર્મન્ટ-શ્રુત-શર્મન્ટ-શ્રુત-શ્રુત-શ્રુત-શર્મન્ટ-શ્રુત-શ્રુત-શ્રુત-શર્મન્ટ-શ્રુત-શ

गुर्द्धनः है सूर्र ३०० सूर न्याय दि ।
स्वाय ३०१ न्याय दि ।
स्वाय दे ।
स्वाय दे

²⁹³ B: **3**

²⁹⁴ B: 53°5

²⁹⁵ B: ১বিমামী ১ স্টিমা

²⁹⁶ B: पर्चिंयाराजालट.

²⁹⁷ B: 五代子

²⁹⁸ B: 독제'퐟도'

²⁹⁹ B omits **3**

³⁰⁰ A: 5^ズ

³⁰¹ B: ₹¶.

³⁰² B: \$\frac{2}{8}5

³⁰³ B: 義气

श्चितः द्र्यद्रश्चा श्चुत्वः विश्वः श्चुः देवः द्र्याः द्र्याः विश्वः श्चुः द्र्याः द्र्याः विश्वः श्चुः विश्वः श्चे । विश्वः श्चुः द्र्याः विश्वः श्चे । विश्वः श्चुः श्चे विश्वः श्चे । विश्वः । विश्वः श्चे । विश्वः । विश्वः श्चे । विश्वः । विश्वः श्चे । विश्वः श्चे । विश्वः । विश्वः श्चे । विश्वः । विश्वः । विश्वः श्चे । विश्वः । विश्व

[1.2.**शेश.स.४८.मी.मार्थ.पीयाश.में माश्र.स.मी.मार्थ.पीयाश.में माश्र.स.मार्थ.पीयाश.मा**

³⁰⁴ В: **ने**

³⁰⁵ B: 현재'5독'

³⁰⁶ A: 지핏다

³⁰⁸ B: ₹₹

³⁰⁹ B: 덕호자.

³¹⁰ B: ৰুহ'র্'বেদ্বুবা'ন্টঝ'র্'ঝ'নএব।

³¹¹ B adds **∄**₹

³¹² A: ব্র্বার্থ্যা

³¹³ B: 휯선회.

³¹⁴ B: Ƴ�

³¹⁵ B: 美初·

³¹⁶ B: シェベス.

³¹⁷ B: 췿지지.

³¹⁸ B: བས་

³¹⁹ B: ᢓᢋ.

 $^{^{320}\,\}mathrm{A's}$ notes, re-established according to B.

³²¹ Omitted in B.

³²² B omits 53x

$$\begin{split} & - \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{$$

ર્ને 'ત્ર સંત્રે તે '³³² સ્ટ્રેન 'ખુવા સે મા ત્રે 'ત્રે 'ગ્યુન 'ફેંન 'નને ન 'ના ખેન 'નમ '[B69]ન ફેંન '³³³] રે અ 'એં | ને 'સૂમ 'हેં ના '³³⁴ 'નવે 'ત્રે 'ત્રો 'ના મામ ખેન 'ના ને 'વ્યામ 'ત્રે ના 'ના 'ના 'ત્રે સ્ત્ર પ્રાપ્ત ' પ્રાપત ' પ્રાપ્ત ' પ્રાપત ' પ્રાપ્ત ' પ્રાપત '

³²³ B: ムエ

³²⁴ B: もいべて

³²⁵ B adds **র্ট্না**ম

³²⁶ B: মান্ত্রীশ মীর্

³²⁷ B: **∛**

³²⁸ B: মহাব মঞ্জিব

³²⁹ B: 美可製"

³³⁰ B omits (3)

³³¹ B omits ᢓ ፟ ፟፟፟፟ ፟፟፟፟ ጟ፞ዺ፝፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞ጜ

³³² B: ੴ. ੴ.

³³³ B: a55

³³⁴ B: ह्रेग्रूब.

³³⁵ A: བᅔᅲᇌམ་

³³⁶ A: བᅔᅲᇓ

हेंग्।यदे ह्वंगुद्र³⁴³ देदे प्रदाविद देद द्राया धेद है। हेंग्।यदे श्रेय्य श्रेयः हेंग्।यदे श्रेयः प्रदाविद हो प्य

³³⁸ A: **3**

³³⁷ B: 🔊

³³⁹ B: **⑤**'芍'

³⁴⁰ A: つまめ

³⁴¹ A: བᅔᅲᇓ་

³⁴² B: 취짜液

³⁴⁴ B: ਰੁੱਕਨਾ ਨੀਲਨਾ ਨਾਲ

³⁴⁵ B: 5፫ላኒኒኒኒኒ

³⁴⁶ B: 桑木'れ'

र्शेश्वर्शः स्त्रीयश्वर्शः स्त्रीयः स्त्राच्याः स्त्राचः स्त्राच्याः स्त्राचः स्त्राच्याः स्त्राच्याः स्त्राचः स्त्राच्याः स्त्राच्याः स्त्राचः स्त्राचः

³⁴⁷ B: ዿ፝ጟጚ

³⁴⁸ B: うちん

³⁵⁰ A: **3**

³²¹ B: 서호.

³⁵² A: ব্ই.ঘর্বংশন্মী.

³⁵³ A: αζ΄ς ΤΑξζΈΝ΄

³⁵⁴ A: ずばて

³⁵⁵ A: 河初:

[1.2.2. विश्वासाय स्था । जात्रश्रास्य जाश्रास्य । जात्रश्रासाय विश्वासाय । जात्रश्रास्य । जात्रश्रास । ज

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³⁵⁶ B: ℧

³⁵⁷ B omits **5**

³⁵⁸ B omits **3**

³⁵⁹ B: ♥

³⁶⁰ B: र्ये**५**

³⁶¹ B: 勾うすべ

³⁶² B: ঠামখাগ্রীশ

³⁶³ B omits ぬて

³⁶⁴ B : 뒻'བནོ་

³⁶⁵ B: **5**

કેન્દ્રને સામાન કેન્દ્રને સ્થાર્ક્ત સ્થાર્ક્ત સામાન સામાન

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³⁶⁶ B omits ぬて

³⁶⁷ B: 夏でん

³⁶⁸ B: মান্ট্রম'

³⁶⁹ B: ব্রবার্থা

³⁷⁰ B: **多**で

³⁷¹ A: 지통하

³⁷² B: 지경.

³⁷³ B: 🃆 🔊

³⁷⁴ B omits **35**

³⁷⁵ A: र्हेग्राश यदे र्ख्या क्या हेर्ग्या या या

ક્રોનેંદ્રનાફેશયા નિર્ણક્ષેત્રાથી માં કર્મા ક્રોસ્ટર્સ માં માં કર્મા ક્રોસ માં ક્રિયા માં કર્મા ક્રોસ માં ક્રાસ માં ક્રિયા માં કર્મા માં કરમા માં કર્મા માં કરમા માં કર્મા માં કર્મા માં કર્મા માં કર્મા માં કરમા માં કર્મા મા

³⁷⁶ B omits **25**

³⁷⁷ Verse added according to B.

³⁷⁸ A: 🖣 🔊

³⁷⁹ A: 🖣 🔊

³⁸⁰ B: नेअ'त'ने'अत'कन'ग्री'हेंग्राअ'यर'द्यु'ववे'नेंत्र'वसूत्र'वेत्र'व

³⁸¹ A: 🔊

³⁸² B: ঠ্ডমা.হেম.

³⁸³ B: ईवार्ग्स.

³⁸⁴ A: 🕄

यहिश्यः ग्रीः यान्यश्वः स्वाः व्याः व्याः

³⁸² B: র্মরুম. কুরু নুমুমার মর্

³⁸⁶ B: 5755

³⁸⁷ B: かちもも

³⁸⁸ A: 🗐

³⁸⁹ B: ঠমা'ড×'

³⁹⁰ B omits **?**

³⁹¹ B: মন্বম'নৰ্শ

³⁹² B: ∰ĀJ'

³⁹³ B: བསྡྲྲོམ་

³⁹⁴ A: あみな

³⁹⁵ B: ゼエ、

³⁹⁶ B: 지역지

³⁹⁷ B: ਡੇਤ੍'ਪ'ਤ੍ਰੇ'ਘ'

³⁹⁸ B: ਸ਼੍ਰਾਸ਼੍ਰੀਸਾਗੈ

याल्या प्रमान्त 3^{99} मान्त प्रमान 1^{100} । 1^{100} प्रमान के प्रम

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 [2.2.
 प्रमाप्त प्रमास केंद्र केंद

योष्ट्रेश्नः प्रमाण प्रम प्रमाण प्

7]

401 A adds : वदेवे स्नवसासु वदेत पान्तिसाया ही स्नुदावर मुर्वे

³⁹⁹ B: पर्वयाःसरःग्रःग्वरः

⁴⁰⁰ B: ねて

 $^{^{402}}$ B: पर्नेत्र पार्नेत्र : बुर 'यहुग' गो' र्नेत्र : बुर अ'र्र स्थापित स्थापित

⁴⁰³ A: ∰

⁴⁰⁴ A : 🕄

⁴⁰⁶ A: $\sqrt{5}$

⁴⁰⁷ B: रूप:पॅरा

⁴⁰⁸ A: 🕄

⁴⁰⁹ A: চি বিশ্বীয়া [?]

⁴¹⁰ B: हुव

⁴¹¹ A: 🔊

⁴¹² B: 每'

⁴¹³ B: 5°4.

⁴¹⁴ B: छोत्र'सर

⁴¹⁵ A: 🕄

⁴¹⁶ A: 🕄

⁴¹⁷ B: क्रे5'5गाद'

⁴¹⁸ A: 첫째

⁴¹⁹ B omits **4'55**.

⁴²⁰ B omits **55**

⁴²¹ A: 🕄

⁴²² B: ፞፞፞፞ቚጜፙጜ'ፙጜ'

⁴²³ A: **3**

⁴²⁴ B: བསྲྲོམ་པ་

⁴²⁵ B adds **ጓ**፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፟፟፟፟፟፟፟፟፟፟፟፟፟፟፟

२धि तक्कित् ग्रीका क्राक्कित् 427 तका तक्किष्ट क्षित् क्षि

⁴²⁷ A: र्केंब

⁴²⁸ A: 🕄

⁴²⁹ B: ムエ

⁴³⁰ B: 💥 🕶

⁴³¹ A: र्क्ट्रें

⁴³² B: སྡུལ་བས་ན་

⁴³³ B: ጓ፞፞፞፞፞፞ዿጙ

⁴³⁴ B: ∰&\'

⁴³⁵ B: 디질지지'

⁴³⁶ B omits ₹

⁴³⁷ A: 5

⁴³⁸ B: 지하지하

⁴³⁹ B adds **3**

द्याः भेषः याष्ट्र अः शः वर्षे व्यः व्यक्तः । विश्वः वाश्वर अः श् श्चे द्रायः विषः द्राः द्रायो श्चे । श्चे द्रायः विषः द्रायः श्चे द्र्याः श्चे । विश्वः व्यक्तः शः वर्षे । विश्वः वर्षे वर्षे । विश्वः वाश्वर अः श्चे । विश्वः वर्षे । विश्वः वाश्वर अः श्चे । विश्वः वर्षे । विश्वः वाश्वर अः श्चे ।

[2.3. देश पदै प्रेश पर्वे च पदै 'ह्या श]

⁴⁴⁰ B: 🥰

⁴⁴¹ A omits **∜**

⁴⁴² A: 美切

⁴⁴³ A: 🕄

⁴⁴⁴ B: **É** TÉ N

⁴⁴⁵ B: ムエ、

⁴⁴⁶ B: 🕄 🖣 🤻

⁴⁴⁷ B: **직**

⁴⁴⁸ B: र्ड्सेग्

⁴⁴⁹ B: श्रु.ज.लट.

⁴⁵⁰ B: ऄ॔5

⁴⁵¹ B: 제도'' () () ()

⁴⁵² B: ই্যাপ্ন'ম'

⁴⁵³ A: 🕄

⁴⁵⁴ B: क्वुन 'दर्वत्य' को 'दीवा' वी र 'दर्वे

⁴⁵⁵ A: 🕄

⁴⁵⁶ B: ਬ੍ਰੈ'ਕਗੁੱਤ

⁴⁵⁷ B: ໗དབ་བོར་

⁴⁵⁸ B: 회·ố지

⁴⁵⁹ B: **は美が**か

⁴⁶⁰ A: **3**

⁴⁶¹ B omits ℧

⁴⁶² A: ቫኝ

⁴⁶³ B omits **মহা**ব'

⁴⁶⁴ A: 직접

⁴⁶⁵ B: 지튨지

⁴⁶⁶ B: বচুবাঝ

⁴⁶⁷ B: 5ዃሻ

⁴⁶⁸ B: भ्रि.कृ.यद्र.

⁴⁶⁹ А: Ђ

⁴⁷⁰ B omits **সুঝ'মঝ**'

⁴⁷¹ B: ₹₩'

⁴⁷² B: **ካ**፟ችላ ኒህ

⁴⁷³ A: 🔊

⁴⁷⁴ A: মর্ম্র'নার্ম'

चक्रुंत्र-पंतर्श्वर्यंत्रम् । वस्त्राक्षः प्रश्नेत्र-पंतर्श्वरः प्रमा श्रुंत्र-पंतरः प्रमा श्रुंत्र-पंतरः श्रुंतरः श्रितः श्रुंतरः श्रुंतरः श्रुंतरः श्रुंतः श्रुंतरः श्रु

⁴⁷⁶ B: মীমামান্তর স্থ্রী

⁴⁷⁵ B: ঽ5

⁴⁷⁷ B: शुं मुन हुं

⁴⁷⁹ B adds: ፚ፞፟፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፟፟፟፞፞፞፞ጜ፟፞፞ጘጜጚ

⁴⁸⁰ A: 🗓

⁴⁸¹ В: 🌂 Т

⁴⁸² B: 35

⁴⁸³ A: 🗓

चुराग्रीश्वास्ताहु क्रुव् 484-य। क्रुव्यायार्थ्य स्वास्त्राध्याय स्विद्यायाय स्विद्यायाय स्विद्यायाय स्विद्याय स्वास्त्राध्य स्वास्त्र स्वास्

[B76]ने : धर हें र हिन् : बन होते : दें द हें श्र स्वाप्त हुर : विष्टु स्वाप्त हैं से : विष्टु : विष्

⁴⁸⁴ B: ◘∰₫

⁴⁸⁵ A: ቒ፝፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፟፞፞፞

 $^{^{486}}$ A: \mathfrak{F} ; omitted by B.

⁴⁸⁷ B: বর্মুম'নঝ

⁴⁸⁸ B: \$7.

⁴⁸⁹ B: គ្គ'ৰ'ऄ5'4दे'चु८'कुव'

⁴⁹⁰ B omits ^𝔄

⁴⁹¹ B: ধ্রুমা'ন্য্

⁴⁹² B: 👸 ८

કુય ્ત્રું માર્ચ્યા માર્ચા માર્ચ્યા માર્ચા માર્ચ્યા માર્ચા માર્ચ્યા માર્ચ્યા માર્ચ્યા માર્ચા માર્ચ્યા માર્ચા માર્

क्रॅश्च श्रम्भ उद्म स्वर्थ श्रम्भ स्वर्थ स्वर्य स

⁴⁹³ B: दर्झेंब्

⁴⁹⁴ A: ${\bf 5}$

⁴⁹⁵ B: ❤

⁴⁹⁶ B: ১৮.১৯৭.মেম্ন্রিই.মেম.

⁴⁹⁷ B: ₹

⁴⁹⁸ A: 5

²⁰⁰ B: 소화국

⁵⁰¹ B: ∰ ്**⊤**

⁵⁰² B: এইব

⁵⁰³ A: 万

⁵⁰⁴ B: スマ

⁵⁰⁵ A: **3**

⁵⁰⁶ ব্রিমার্মি

। विश्व निर्देश मित्र मित्र

3. English Translation

The Lamp Illuminating the Two Truths

⁵⁰⁸Sentient beings entered into the obscurity of ignorance are caught into the trap of clinging to objects as real. The *Lamp Illuminating the Two Truths* shows the path of liberation, and the sword of wisdom cuts the net of mistaken conceptions.

I bow to the feet of the masters who are emanations of the Victorious.

⁵⁰⁹Generally, for a person, in order to obtain liberation and omniscience, it is necessary to possess the view, like an eye, which realizes the meaning of the emptiness of all phenomena, the mode of being of all external and internal things. If it is lacking, one is like a blind person along the other paths of generosity, and so forth. ⁵¹⁰ Even if we were to engage them with effort, the state of a Buddha would not be obtained. The *Compendium* said:

How could a person born blind without a guide possibly enter into a city

Without knowing the path [among] myriads?

Similarly, the five perfections without the eye of wisdom

Are without a guide and cannot lead to the attainment of enlightenment.⁵¹¹

The other paths are the five perfections (pāramitā, pha rol tu phyin pa): generosity (dāna, sbyin pa), ethics (śīla, tshul khrims), endurance (kṣānti, bzod pa), diligence (vīrya, brtson 'grus), and meditation (dhyāna, gsam gtan). The sixth perfection, the eye of all the other five, is the perfection of wisdom (prajñāpāramitā, shes rab kyi pha rol tu phyin pa), the view of emptiness and the subject of the present treatise.

pha rol tu phyin pa), the view of emptiness and the subject of the present treatise.

Arya-prajñāpāramitā-sañcaya-gāthā, 'Phags pa shes rab pha rol tu phyin pa sdud pa tshig su bcad pa, P: Otani no 735, vol. 21, 185-195 (Sher phyin, Tsi), 1b1-22a8; extract, 188, 6b3-4. / dmus long dmigs bu med pa bye ba khrag khrig rnams // lam yang mi shes grong khyer 'jug par ga la 'gyur // shes rab med na mig med pha rol phyin lnga 'di // dmigs bu med pas byang chub reg par nus ma yin /.

⁵⁰⁷ A: । विश्वासाय दे हे यदेवाया के शामाश्वासाय विश्व हो साम है साम हो साम हो

⁵⁰⁸ A's notes: "First, about the object considered..."

⁵⁰⁹ A's notes: "Second, the object of the treatise..."

Thus, according to this instruction teaching the meaning of emptiness, [with regard to] the wisdom similar to the eye of all the [perfections'] paths, [we consider] two points:

- 1. The teaching to be realized (*rtogs par bya ba chos*)
- 2. The teaching to be practiced (*nyams su blang ba'i chos*)

[1. The teaching to be realized]

First, concerning the teaching to be realized, [we consider]:

- 1.1. The mode of being of general and knowable phenomena to be realized (*shes bya spyi'i chos kyi gnas lugs rtogs par bya ba*),
- 1.2. The own mode of being of knowledge to be realized (*shes rang gi gnas lugs rtogs par bya ba*).

[1.1. The mode of being of general and knowable phenomena to be realized]

First, all knowable phenomena are to be understood according to the two truths, and ultimately, the two truths are to be realized as inseparable.

[1.1.1. The realization of knowable phenomena according to the two truths]

First, [we consider] the realization of knowable phenomena according to the two truths. Generally, the nature of knowable things, the *Dharmadhātu*, has been free from all elaborations (*prapaāca*, *spros pa*) since the origin. Although there is not any basis of designation for terms like the two truths that could be established in it, beings do not recognize suchness. Thus, as a means for what is to be known, omniscience simply examines [the two truths] according to the points of view of the two faces of knowledge (*shes ngo*)⁵¹² and first distinguishes all knowable phenomena according to the two truths. The two truths are relative truth (*saṃvṛitisatya*, *kun rdzob kyi bden pa*) and absolute truth (*paramārthasatya*, *don dam gyi bden pa*).

[1.1.1.1. Relative truth]

Accordingly, the essence of relative truth is the deluded mind and all objects appearing to it. Etymologically, "kun" [Skt. sam] signifies the totality of the deluded mind and all that appears to it. "Rdzob" [Skt. vṛi] means that all of these appearances are wrong, deceptive, vain, empty, pointless and without essence. "Rdzob" also means to cover up the correct meaning. It is called "truth" (satya, bden pa) because it appears as truth from the point of view of the deluded mind.

[1.1.1.1.1. The distinction of relative truth: mistaken and correct]

 $^{^{512}}$ A's notes: "the deluded knowledge and the knowledge without illusion."

Concerning relative truth there are two divisions: mistaken relative (*log pa'i kun rdzob*) and correct relative (*yang dag pa'i kun rdzob*). For these two distinctions, most of the Tibetan teachers explain that what is endowed with efficiency in the field of appearances, like the moon in the sky, is correct relative [truth]; and what is not endowed with efficiency in the field of appearances, like the moon [reflected] in the water, is explained as mistaken relative [truth]. In order to summarize what concerns relative truth, it is only appearances from the deluded point of view of mundane people.

Then, correct relative [truth] has four characteristics: it is perceived accordingly, is efficient, is produced from causes and conditions, and is empty (*dben pa*) if it is examined. It is perceived accordingly: everyone, from scholars and *paṇḍita* down to idiots and cowboys, perceive accordingly these appearances of the world and its living beings. It is efficient: this is the capacity of earth to support all beings and so forth, the proper efficiency of each and every substance. It is produced from causes and conditions: everything is produced from a variety of causes and conditions, the four elements and so forth. It is empty when examined: if this is examined according to the four great arguments of the Middle Path, ⁵¹³ it does not have any self nature.

It is said in the *Introduction to the Two Truths* of the Lord [Atīśa]:

Relative truth is presented according to two aspects:

Mistaken and correct.

The first is twofold: the moon [reflected in] the water And the conceptions of wrong doctrinal systems.⁵¹⁴

The meaning of these [verses] is, according to other scriptural traditions of the Middle Path: what is efficient in the field of appearances, like the moon in the sky, is correct relative [truth]; what appears but is not efficient, like the moon [reflected] in the water, is mistaken relative [truth].

[1.1.1.1.2. The distinction of mistaken relative and correct relative according to the Great Middle Path]

There are generally five great arguments of the Middle Path, which is also confirmed by A's note: "the argument of dependent origination, the vajra sliver, existence and nonexistence, arising and cessation, and the argument of unity and plurality."

SDA, k. 2, Lindtner (ed.) 1982: 190. kun rdzob rnam pa gnyis su 'dod // log pa dang ni yang dag go // dang po gnyis te chu zla dang // grub mtha' ngan pa'i rtog pa'o //. Prajñāraśmi then quotes the first verse of the next strophe: ma brtags gcig pu nyams dga' ba'i. The full strophe is (SDA, k. 3, op. cit.: 190): ma brtags gcig pu nyams dga' ba'i // skye ba dang ni 'jig pa'i chos // don byed nus dang ldan pa ni // yang dag kun rdzob yin par 'dod /.

Phenomena which appear and disappear,

Which satisfy only if not analyzed

And which are efficient,

Are said to be correct relative [truth].

According to the tradition of the Great Middle Path (dbu ma chen po) of the master Nāgārjuna, it is taught that all the mistaken conceptions of the philosophical systems up to the proponents of Mind Only (sems tsam pa) are mistaken relative [truth]. And the appearances perceived by the yogin⁵¹⁵ who has realized the view of the Middle Path, are correct relative [truth]. Thus, considering these philosophical systems, ordinary people consider these appearances as their own mental continuum. Non-Buddhists consider them to be either eternal or annihilated. The Hearers⁵¹⁶ consider the subject and the object to be entities (vastu, dngos po) that are indivisible. The proponents of Mind Only consider the knowledge devoid of the subjectobject duality to be the absolute meaning. All of them hold as true [what are in fact] wrong and untrue philosophical systems, because of their own wrong and deluded conceptions, wrong masters, wrong treatises, and wrong friends. Because all of these 517 are not efficient causes to abandoning cyclic existence and to obtaining liberation, they are only established as mistaken relative [truth].

Concerning correct relative [truth], the *yogin* who realizes the view of the Middle Path understands the own characteristic of appearances to be superficial, similar to the eight metaphors of illusion (aṣṭa-māyopāma, sgyu ma'i dpe brgyad).⁵¹⁸ Thus, this is the definition of correct relative [truth]. Adhering to these four [formed by the wrong masters, wrong treatises, wrong philosophical systems and wrong friends], the definition of correct relative [truth] by Tibetan masters of the past was only a definition made by a mistaken knowledge.

The appearances collectively perceived according to this tradition [of the Great Middle Path] are as follows. For the *yogins* who have realized the view of the Middle Path, these appearances are similar to the eight metaphors of illusion, illusory appearances, because they do not exist but appear as accordingly perceived appearances. This [relative truth] is efficient: the knowledge that appearances are illusory is an efficient cause for abandoning cyclic existence and obtaining liberation. It is produced from causes and conditions: this realization of the illusory nature of appearances is produced by the causes and conditions of the master's instructions and the accumulation of one's own two accumulations (*dvisaṃbhāra*, *tshogs gnyis*) [of merit (*puṇya*, *bsod nams*) and wisdom (*jñāna*, *ye shes*)]. It is empty if it is examined: in the absolute truth, the simple illusory appearances are not even established. All phenomena are empty of existence and of non-existence, truth or illusion, thus they are said to be empty.

⁵¹⁵ B adds: "during post-meditative period."

⁵¹⁶ A's notes: "Those who adhere to the philosophical systems of [the Hearers]."

⁵¹⁷ A's notes: "grasping at a substance."

Dream (svapana, rmi lam), magical illusion (māya, sgyu ma), optical illusion (indrajāla, mig 'khrul), mirage (marīcī, smig sgyu), moon in the water (jalacandra, chu zla), echo (pratiśabda, sgra brnyan), the city of gandharva (gandharvanagara, dri za'i grong khyer), apparition (nirmāṇa, sprul pa).

Such is the intention of the Lord [Atīśa]. And according to the words of the spiritual friend 'Brom ston pa:⁵¹⁹

> In the mind of ordinary beings up to those who reached the Supreme Dharma of the World (laukikāgradharma, 'jig rten chos mchog), 520 all appearances only proceed as mistaken relative [truth], because they are established by mistaken knowledge. Concerning the appearances [perceived by] mistaken knowledge, we do not make the twofold distinction of what is mistaken and what is correct. Both belong to mistaken relative [truth]. Since they are not suitable as the [correct] path, we do not use the term "correct".

> All appearances of the post-meditative period (pṛṣṭhalabdha, rjes thob), from the first stage [of bodhisattva] up to the higher ones, are known as correct relative [truth]. Because they are not interrupted in any mode, they belong to correct relative [truth]. These appearances are recognized as illusory by a direct perception (pratyakşa, mngon gsum). 521 Because this is suitable as the [correct] path, we call it correct relative [truth].

This is also in accord with the intention of the Lord [Atīśa]. If one asks: is this correct also concerning my mind? Generally, all appearances from those of the hell of unceasing suffering (avīci, mnar med) up to those of post-meditation at the level of the tenth stage [of Bodhisattva] are relative truth. 522 Moreover, all of what is perceived by the mind of ordinary beings are appearances confused by the illusions of their own minds. And concerning the mind of ordinary beings and beginners [in the spiritual path], all of what is perceived is simply mistaken relative [truth]. So we do not follow the terms of mistaken relative [truth] and correct relative [truth] [at the level of ordinary beings].

Nevertheless, one might ask: aren't there distinctions concerning the relative truth of the appearances perceived by the mind of ordinary people? [Yes] there are. Concerning appearances, there are what is efficient⁵²³ and what is not⁵²⁴; the appearances due to vision's faults⁵²⁵ and those without such faults; what remains a long time⁵²⁶

Source not yet identified.

⁵²⁰ It is the higher state of cyclic existence corresponding to the fourth step of the path of application (prayogamārga, sbyor lam), itself the second of the five paths (pañcamārga, lam lnga).

A's notes: "because it is an unmistaken perception..."

A's notes: "the appearances [perceived by] Noble Ones during post-meditative periods are not included within relative truth by [former] Tibetan teachers [who did not follow the Prāsangika school]."

⁵²³ A's notes: "like the whiteness of the unique moon [not of its reflection] and the basis of the great element of earth."

524 A's notes: "like an optical illusion or the drawing of a lamp."

⁵²⁵ A's notes: "the appearance of a second moon, a [white] conch perceived as yellow, [the vision of] hairs in the sky."

and what is of short duration⁵²⁷; appearances which proceed by disappearing by themselves⁵²⁸ and those which proceed without disappearing by themselves. And so forth, there are divisions. Since all of these are only mistaken relative [truth], we do not use the term "correct." For those who practice with faith, when the appearances are recognized by realization [as illusory], all of them are correct relative [truth]. When they are not recognized by realization, they are mistaken relative [truth].

From the attainment of the [first] stage [of Bodhisattva] up to the higher ones, all that is perceived is only correct relative [truth]. One might ask: if all the appearances of the world are produced by the mind's illusions, then what produces these post-meditative appearances from the first stage up to the tenth? About these, since a past without beginning, strong imprints (vāsanā, bag chags) have existed in connection with the sense of grasping at a substantial reality.⁵²⁹ Whereas the former causes of passions, which appeared from grasping at a substantial reality, are eliminated by the force of meditation, their imprints are not eliminated. Then, they generate [appearances]. For example, this is similar to the fact that whereas one removes musk from a container the latter while empty still exhales the [musk's] perfume. [But] for the Buddha who has eliminated imprints at their roots, there are no appearances at all. He remains only in the absolute truth free from elaborations.

[1.1.1.1.3. The perspective of the *Mantrayāna*]

From the point of view of mantras, as an antidote to this mistaken relative [truth] of grasping at a substantial reality in the world and ordinary living beings, we meditate by transforming the world and the living beings into a divine palace and pure gods, like illusions. Then they become correct relative [truth]. 530

[1.1.1.2. Absolute truth]

The essence of absolute meaning (paramārtha, don dam pa) is the Dharmadhātu free from all elaborations (prapañca, spros pa). Concerning the word's meaning, what is called "absolute meaning" is an unmistaken knowledge. Moreover, this is the goal which those aspiring to liberation try to reach, thus it is called "goal" (artha, don). Because it is not deceitful, it is called "absolute" [or "authentic"] (parama, dam pa). It is called "truth" (satya, bden) because this is truth from the point of view of an unmistaken knowledge.⁵³¹

[We shall now consider] the divisions of absolute truth. Generally, from the point of view of the *Dharmadhātu* free from elaborations,

 $^{^{\}rm 526}~$ A's notes: "presently, the appearances of the world and its beings."

⁵²⁷ A's notes: "dream."

A's notes: "like an illusion."

⁵²⁹ A's notes: "not recognizing appearances as illusions is mistaken..."

⁵³⁰ A's notes: "it is called correct because it is unmistaken."

 $^{^{531}}$ A's notes: "Or, because it is not subjected to change in all times, it is truth."

there is no distinction concerning the absolute meaning that is to be realized. Nevertheless, according to whether this is manifested by realization or not, we distinguish two elements: the absolute truth of the nature (*gzhis*) and the absolute truth of the realization of suchness. Otherwise there are the absolute truth of the elimination of imputations through study, reflection and meditation (*thos bsam sgom*), and the absolute truth experienced by *yogins*. Or, there are the absolute truth of the universal object (*artha-sāmānya*, *don spyi*) [attained] through inference (*anumāna*, *rjes dpag*)⁵³² by ordinary beings, and the absolute truth of the own characteristic (*svalakṣaṇa*, *rang gi mtshan nyid*) [attained] through direct perception (*pratyakṣa*, *mngon sum*) as the object of Noble Ones (*ārya*, *'phags pa*). There are also the absolute truth as an analytical category (*paryāya*, *rnam grangs*) of dialectics (*mtshan nyid*) and the absolute truth that is not an analytical category.⁵³³ According to a sūtra, it is said:

The unsurpassable enlightenment is not changed into an analytical category.

[1.1.1.3. The three aspects of the two truths]

These two truths have three modes of manifestation. Appearances perceived as autonomous and objects of attachment at the level of ordinary beings are none other than what we call mistaken relative [truth]. Appearances realized as illusory, without any attachment conceived toward them at the level of the Noble Ones, are none other than what we call correct relative [truth]. The absence of judgment concerning whether there are appearances or not, with attachment or without, at the level of Buddhas, is none other than what we call absolute [truth].

About this, the example of magical illusion is given. The ordinary individuals who perceive appearances and are affected by attachment are similar to the spectators under the power of the magical illusion's mantra. The Noble Ones who also perceive appearances but without attachment, are similar to the illusionist himself. Buddhas do not have any judgment concerning whether if there are appearances or not, with attachment or without. They are similar to men who are not under the power of the magical illusion's mantra.

In reference to this, Dge bshes Spyan snga ba has defined three categories (literally "decisions," *kha tshon*) of knowledge: mistaken knowledge (*log pa'i shes pa*), knowledge which knows relative [truth] (*kun rdzob shes pa'i shes pa*) and knowledge which knows absolute [truth] (*don dam shes pa'i shes pa*).

Concerning mistaken knowledge, from time without beginning, mind has been deluded by the power of habituation to the imprints [that arise] from grasping at a substantial reality, that are taken as the substance of the phenomena of appearances and sounds. [Mind] proceeds with this grasping according to the duality of existence

A's notes: "inference which aims at eliminating imputations."
 A's notes: "the nature to know, the Buddha's intention."

and nonexistence, eternity and annihilation, true and false, good and bad, and so forth. This is wrong knowledge, erroneous knowledge, mistaken knowledge, knowledge that has not realized [absolute truth].

Concerning the knowledge of relative [truth], the mind being corrected by the holy master's instructions, all the phenomena of appearances and sounds are perceived but understood according to the eight metaphors of illusion as being devoid of their own nature. In the same respect, the knowledge of relative [truth] possessed by ordinary beings is dependent on intellectual investigation. The Noble Ones do not depend on intellectual investigation but they have a direct perception.

Concerning the knowledge of absolute [truth], this is to realize that the mode of being of all phenomena is the *Dharmadhātu* free from all elaborations of existence and nonexistence, eternity and annihilation, truth and illusion. In [the *Dharmadhātu*], there is no term to designate knowing or not knowing. For the sake of understanding, we talk about the absolute but this is a mere superimposition. In the same regard [we make the distinction between] knowledge of ordinary beings that cognizes the universal object, and knowledge belonging to the meditative experience from the first stage [of a bodhisattva] up to the higher ones, which cognizes the own characteristic of the object by direct perception. Moreover, the meditative experiences from the first stage up to the higher ones are explained not to differ from the wisdom (*jñāna*, *ye shes*) of the Buddha.

Thus, this is merely how all knowable phenomena are first to be realized according to the two truths.

[1.1.2. The realization that ultimately the two truths are inseparable]

Second, [we shall explain] the realization that ultimately the two truths are inseparable. From the point of view of ignorant people who conceive the essence of the two truths as different, [the two truths] are similar to the two horns of a goat. Having made relative truth, they grasp it as really existent (*yod yod po*). Having made absolute truth, they grasp [relative truth] as totally nonexistent (*med med po*). The knowledge which conceives existence and inexistence as dual will not suit the view of the Middle Path. According to the master Nāgārjuna:

The notion of existence [implies] grasping to permanence, And the notion of inexistence [implies] the view of annihilation.

This is why the wise does not dwell

Either in existence or in nonexistence.⁵³⁴

So, not dwelling in any extreme whatsoever, existence or non-existence, eternity or annihilation, is expressed by the term "Middle Path." At the very moment when one realizes that absolute truth and relative truth have the same fundamental nature (*rnal ma*), free from the extremes of existence and inexistence, eternity and annihilation, the [two] truths melt together inseparably.

According to the *Mother*⁵³⁵:

Oh Subhūti, although the relative truth of the world is other, Absolute truth as such is not other.

Whatever relative truth is itself is the suchness (*tathatā*, *de kho na nyid*) of absolute truth.

According to the *Two Truths of the Middle Path*:

What is relative truth itself?

We accept it as absolute truth itself.536

In the absolute truth—the Buddha's intention, *Dharmadhātu*—there is no consideration of any substance or any non-substantial entity belonging to existence or nonexistence, eternity or annihilation.

According to Śāntideva:

When substances (vastu, dngos po) and non-substantial entities (avastu, dngos med)

Do not dwell in the mind,

Because there are then no other appearances,

In the absence of any consideration, there is complete pacification. ⁵³⁷

But if one were to say that there is no need for the distinction of the two truths, [this would not be correct]. Although the basis of designation of the two truths is not established in the nature of the knowable, the two perspectives of knowledge (shes ngo) are opposites, so we apply the terms of the two truths only as an easily understood means for the benefit of those who do not understand suchness. Moreover, from the point of view of deluded knowledge,

⁵³⁴ MMK, XV, k. 10, Saigusa (ed.) 1985: 420. astīti śāśvatagrāho nāstītyucchedadarśanam / tasmādastitvanāstitve nāśrīyeta vicakṣaṇaḥ // yod ces bya ba rtag par 'dzin / med ces bya ba chad par lta // de phyir yod dang med pa la / mkhas pas gnas par mi bya'o //.

⁵³⁵ *Prajñāpāramitāsūtra*. Not identified.

⁵³⁶ SDV, D: Tohoku n° 3881, D2b2. kun rdzob de bzhin nyid gang yin // de nyid dam pa'i don phyir bzhed //.

BCA, IX, k. 35, Bhattacharya (ed.) 1969: 194. yadā na bhāvo nābhāvo mateḥ saṃtiṣṭhate puraḥ / tadānyagatyabhāvena nīrālambā praśāmyati // gang tshe dngos dang dngos med dag / blo yi mdun na mi gnas pa // de tshe rnam pa gzhan med pas // dmigs pa med par rab tu zhi //.

appearances manifest in the form of various substances, so we apply the term relative truth. From the point of view of knowledge in which illusion is exhausted, there do not exist any substances, not even an atom, nothing is considered in itself, so we apply the term absolute truth.

In reality, in the ultimate knowable—the great *Dharmadhātu* free from elaborations—there is no distinction of the two truths. Ultimately, in the Buddha's intention, there is no more distinction of the two truths.

And even concerning the illusory appearances that are present, the two truths are not established to be different like the goat's horns. Remaining in the inseparability of appearances and emptiness (snang stong dbyer med) and the inseparability of cognition and emptiness (rig stong dbyer med), ⁵³⁸ realizing this completely and fully assimilating it, is the non-dual wisdom ($j\tilde{n}\bar{a}na$, ye shes) of the nature of reality, absolute truth, the Buddha's intention.

According to the Lord [Atīśa]:

Concerning what appears as relative truth, If one analyzes it by reasoning, nothing is found. What was not found is absolute truth, The nature of reality dwelling from the beginning.⁵³⁹

According to the *Five Stages* of the [tantric] master Nāgārjuna:

Relative truth and absolute truth:

Knowing the part of each,

They have perfectly melted.

This is explained as the conjunction (yuganaddha, zung du 'jug pa). 540

The non-dual wisdom of this itself Is the non-dwelling nirvāṇa. 541

This explains the mode of being of general knowable [phenomena].

[1.2. The realization of the mode of being of knowledge itself] Now, [we shall explain] the mode of being of knowledge itself, that is to be realized. Although one may have realized the mode of being

 538 B mentions the "inseparability of cognition and appearances" (rig snang dbyer med).

⁵³⁹ SDA, k. 21, op. cit.: 192. / kun rdzob ji ltar snang ba 'di // rigs pas brtags na 'ga' mi rnyed // ma rnyed pa nyid don dam yin / ye nas gnas pa'i chos nyid do /.

⁵⁴⁰ Pañcakrama, Yuganaddhakrama, k. 13, Mimaki and Tomabechi (eds) 1994: 51. saṃvṛtiṃ paramārthaṃ ca pṛthag jñātvā vibhāgataḥ / saṃmīlanaṃ bhaved yatra yuganaddham tad ucyate //.

kun rdzob dang ni don dam dag // so so'i char ni shes gyur pa // gang du yang dag 'dres gyur pa // zung du 'jug par de bshad do //.

⁵⁴¹ Pañcakrama, Yuganaddhakrama, k. 25.1, op. cit.: 53. etad evâdvaya-jñānam apratiṣṭhita-nirvṛtiḥ /

de nyid gnyis med ye shes te // mi gnas mya ngan 'das pa yin //.

of general knowable objects (yul), if one has not realized the mode of being of the subject (yul can)'s knowledge itself, in regard to the knowable objects of all phenomena, the antidote to the passions and karma will not be effective. After this [partial] realization, pride and vanity will arise. It is necessary to understand the own mode of being of the intellect (buddhi, blo), mind (citta, sems) or mental consciousness (mano-vijñāna, yid kyi rnam shes), the knowing subject whose object of knowing roughly (rags su) constitutes the self of the person. Thus, one has to realize the own mode of being of mind or knowledge.

The own mode of being of mind or knowledge is to be realized through two [aspects]. First, it is to be realized as the two truths. Ultimately, it is to be realized as the inseparability of the two truths.

[1.2.1. The realization of the own mode of being of knowledge as the two truths]

The mode of being of general knowable [phenomena], concerning the appearances of relative truth, is realized as devoid of any own nature, like an illusion. In absolute truth, the categories of existence and inexistence are not at all established, like space. [But] this mind or consciousness that conceives [conceptually] what is ultimately the inseparability of the two truths, the *Dharmadhātu*, as the Great Middle Path free from all elaborations of extremes, is itself relative truth.

According to the master Śāntideva:

Absolute truth is not an object of the intellect (buddhi, blo)'s experience.

Intellect is said to be relative truth.⁵⁴²

One who has such a conceptual intellect (*rtog pa'i blo*) has pride and vanity. Because there is pride and vanity, there are the actions of Māra. Thus it proceeds as a mistaken knowledge.

According to the *Sūtra revealing the inconceivable field of Buddha*:

What is called "attainment" is only deception.

What is called "manifest realization" is only vanity.

To those who possess higher pride arise the discursive thoughts:

"I obtained," "I [have] manifest realization." 543

BCA, IX, k. 2, op. cit.: 185. buddheragocaras tattvaṃ buddhiḥ saṃvṛtirucyate // don dam blo yi spyod yul min // blo ni kun rdzob yin par brjod //.

⁵⁴³ Ārya-acintya-buddhaviśaya-nirdeśa-nāma-mahāyāna-sūtra, 'Phags pa sangs rgyas kyi yul bsam gyis mi khyab pa bstan pa shes bya ba theg pa chen po'i mdo, P: Otani n° 760-35, vol. 24, 114-123 (Ratnakūta, Dkon brtsegs, Zi), 281a1-302a5; extract, 117, 288b2-3. thob pa zhes bya ba de ni g.yo ba nyid de // mngon par rtogs pa zhes bya ba de ni rlom sems nyid do // g.yo ba dang rlom sems gang yin pa de ni bdud kyi las so // lhag pa'i nga rgyal can dag ni bdag gis thob bo // bdag gis mngon par rtogs so zhes 'di lta bu 'di dag gi tshul du rnam par rtog par 'gyur ro /.

[In reality] the own nature of this conceptual mind is [in itself] absolute truth. One observes within oneself that this conceptual thought, mind or knowledge, is not established as anything substantial. Since the origin, empty of existence and inexistence, empty of arising and cessation, empty of going and coming, empty of eternity and annihilation, empty of the three times, the nature of reality, absolute truth is said to be empty.

According to the *Question of Kāśyapa*:

Oh Kāśyapa, mind is not inside, it is not outside, neither is it in both, it is not observed. 544

According to the *Question of Maitreya*:
Mind has no form, no inside, no place, it is like space. 545

[1.2.2. The realization of the own mode of being of knowledge as the inseparability of the two truths]

The mind's mode of being dwells ultimately in the inseparability of the two truths. They are a unique [truth]. Although we apply the designation of the two truths, what was first applied then dissolves. In the *Dharmadhātu*, mind (*citta*, *sems*) does not exit, thus the basis of designation of the two truths is not established. At the level of the fruit, and the Buddha's intention also, mind does not exist, thus there is no designation such as the two truths. In the deluded beings' nature of mind that is clarity and emptiness, [the two truths] are not further grasped. Remaining in the empty cognition (*rig stong*), empty clarity (*gsal stong*), one will realize the inseparability of the two truths. Then, one might object that the division of the two truths is not necessary, but it is necessary. It is necessary to realize the meaning of the inseparability of the two truths, and to realize [this] on the basis of the knowledge of the two truths' characteristics.

In this way, the mode of being of knowable [phenomena], free from elaborations, and the mode of being of knowledge, free from elaborations, melt inseparably into one taste (*ekarasa*, *ro gcig*). Phenomena and the person being empty, all phenomena, external and internal, are devoid of any elaboration of existence and nonexistence, truth and illusion, eternity and annihilation, and are similar to uncompounded space. There is no object seen or subject seeing (*mthong bya mthong byed med*). The realization in which there

Arya-kāśyapa-parivarta-nāma-mahāyāna-sūtra, 'Phags pa 'od srung gi le'u shes bya ba theg pa chen po'i mdo, P: Otani n° 760-43, 188-203 (Ratnakūta, Dkon brtsegs, Zi), 100b3-138a6, extract, 197, 123a4-5. / 'od srung sems ni nang na yang med / phyi rol na yang med / gnyig med pa la yang mi dmigs so /.

⁵⁴⁵ Ārya-maitreya-pariprccha-parivarta-nāma-mahāyāna-sūtra, 'Phags pa byams pas shus pa le'u shes bya ba theg pa chen po'i mdo (P: Otani n° 760-41); or another text of the same name: Ārya-maitreya-pariprccha-nāma-mahāyāna-sūtra, 'Phags pa byams pas shus pa shes bya ba theg pa chen po'i mdo (P: Otani n° 760-42, n°816). Extract not identified.

is no object to realize or subject realizing (rtogs bya rtogs byed med pa) is unmistaken realization.

According to the *Sūtra* of the *Girl Concerning Nirvāṇa*:

We call realizing non-discursively

"Not seeing phenomena."

Seeing is taken as a synonym [of realizing].546

Also, according to the short [treatise] of the [*Two*] *Truths* of the Lord [Atīśa]:

We apply the expression "realizing emptiness" To seeing without seeing.⁵⁴⁷

[2. The teaching to be practiced]

The exposition of the teaching to be practiced has two aspects. Those of sharp faculties practice immediately. Those of lower faculties practice progressively.

[2.1. The immediate practice of those with sharp faculties]

For the fortunate ones with higher faculties who experience the results of their karma as a great and deep blessing together with the former accumulation of two collections [of merit and wisdom], the realization arises immediately from the simple exposition of the two truths' instruction, and they are able to remain in the state itself of this realization. Moreover, this experience is empty of the duality of knowledge and knowable. They meditate on non-self in the state free from elaborations concerning the two truths, like the sky. Meditating accordingly, when bad discursive thoughts arise, they come and disappear without being rejected, and the intellect (buddhi, blo) is not established [coercively] in this good wisdom (jñāna, ye shes).

According to the protector Maitreya 548 and the master Nāgārjuna: 549

Here, there is nothing to be eliminated. And there is not the slightest thing to establish. Seeing correctly the authentic nature,

⁵⁴⁶ Ārya-dārikā-vimalaśuddha-paripṛcchā-nāma-mahāyāna-sūtra, 'Phags pa bu mo rnam dag dad pas zhus pa shes bya ba theg pa chen po'i mdo, P: Otani n° 760-40, vol. 24, 177-181, (Ratnakūta, Dkon brtsegs, Zi), 73b7-84a6. Extract not identified.

⁵⁴⁷ SDA, k. 6, op. cit.: 190. / rtogs med tshul gyis rtogs pa na // stong nyid mthong zhes tha snyad gdags /. Thus it differs from the author's quotation. The terms "realizing" (rtogs) and "seeing" (mthong) are reversed, and taken as synonyms according to the other quotation above.

⁵⁴⁸ Mahāyānottaratantraśāstra, Theg pa chen po rgyud bla ma'i bstan bcos, D: Tohoku n° 4024, D61b6. 'di la bsal bya ci yang med // gzhag par bya ba cung zad med // yang dag nyid la yang dag lta // yang dag mthong na rnam par grol //.

Kāyatrayastotra-nāma-vivaraṇa, Sku gsum la bstod pa shes bya ba'i rnam par 'grel pa, D: Tohoku n° 1124, D72a3. 'di la bsal bya ci yang med // gzhal bar bya ba gang yang med // yang dag nyid la yang dag lta // yang dag mthong na rnam par grol //.

Seeing it correctly is complete liberation.

Then, whatever might be appearances appear but do not have any own nature. One remains in the state similar to the illusion of dreams: conjunction of the two truths. In this way, one will develop, like a simple illusion, love, compassion, the enlightened mind toward the illusions that are all beings who have not obtained realization, and one will make vast wishes for the sake of beings.

[2.2. The progressive practice of those with lower faculties]

For those with lower faculties, having formerly accumulated little [merit and wisdom], the deep realization does not arise simply by means of the sole expression of the universal objects' general terms. In order to experience suchness, mind is trained progressively according to the paths of the three [types of] persons. The higher stages are based upon the lower ones. They meditate progressively on the lower methods, then the higher ones, [and focus] on precious human life, death and impermanence, the law of cause and effect, the imperfection of cyclic existence, the enlightened mind, and finally the meaning of the two truths. They meditate on relative truth's appearances, whatever they are, according to the examples of the eight metaphors of illusion. Mind acquiring certainty [about this], they meditate on the own nature of relative truth as being absolute truth, empty, like uncompounded space. Mind having acquiring certainty [about this], they meditate on the conjunction of the two truths, the absolute truth of the Middle Path free from elaborations. Meditating accordingly, peace and happiness arise in the mind: this is the pacification (*śamatha*, *zhi gnas*). Then, realizing that the object of meditation, the subject meditating and the action of meditating do not have any own nature: this is the higher insight (vipaśyanā, lhag mthong). Then training [in this] together with the diligent conduct that accomplishes the accumulation of merit for the sake of beings, the realization of the five paths (pañca-marga, lam lnga) and the [Bodhisattva's] ten stages (daśa-bhūmi, sa bcu) will arise progressively.

According to the Lord [Atīśa]:

Thus, if the view is without ignorance, And the conduct is completely purified, One will not go into a mistaken path. One will go into the realm of Akaniṣṭa. 550

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⁵⁵⁰ SDA, k. 24, op. cit.: 192. / de ltar lta bas ma rmongs shing // spyod pa shin tu dag gyur na // gol ba'i lam du mi 'gro zhing // 'og min gnas su 'gro bar 'gyur /. Akaniṣṭa ("Below none" or "Unexcelled") is the fourth level of the form realm (rūpadhātu, gzugs khams) and the place where a bodhisattva is said to attain the state of a perfect Buddha.

[2.3. The signs of the attainment of definite knowledge]

Thus, one realizes without errors the meaning of emptiness. The signs of the attainment of definite knowledge are as follows. The attachment to all external and internal things' reality is reversed. All appearances proceed as if they were evanescent (ban bun) and equal (lang long). The absence of attachment arises towards any of the variety of things. All knowledge, whatever it might be, proceeds continuously without obstruction. The stream of consciousness is pacified. There is joy, and mind functions comfortably. Regrets concerning the past and anxious apprehensions concerning the future are abandoned. Courage (pratibhāna, spobs pa) towards all phenomena arises without obstructions. From the bottom of one's heart arises the wisdom which liberates all doubts of oneself and others. Causes and consequences of karma are completely avoided. Love, compassion, and the enlightened mind toward beings arise greatly. With the exception of conduct [acting] for the sake of beings, one's own conduct differs from all those of the world. One acquires certainty while remaining in the profound view and the vast conduct, completely stable. "Profound:" were one hundred scholars to attain the meaning of the nature of reality, even if they were questioned, they could not evaluate [the view in terms of] a philosophical system. "Vast:" one will be an expert at teaching the definition of various subjects (dharmin, chos can) and one will make an effort to train with full devotion in all the Bodhisattvas' disciplines for the sake of beings who are [in reality like] simple illusions.

Concerning the teaching, demons, extremists, Hearers and Solitary Buddhas have mistaken view and conduct. These lower individuals do not move ('gul ba) from the non-self of person and phenomena. [But later] the persons endowed by these circumstantial signs will enter into the path of non-return. Having meditated on suchness, having seen without discontinuity the truth of the nature of reality's meaning via direct perception, one will become expert in the means of traversing the path of the *Dharmadhātu*. One will acquire powers, courage, excellence and the complete gathering together of all the Buddha's teachings. Having fully completed the six perfections, undefiled generosity and so forth, and having quickly obtained the unsurpassable enlightenment, one will dedicate oneself to the welfare of all beings.

According to the *Sūtra Revealing the Nobles' Armor*:

If one perfectly practices with perseverance and diligence this teaching of emptiness, which is not arising, not ceasing, very profound, then one will quickly become expert in the means of the way of the Bodhisattvas' *Dharmadhātu*. One will obtain powers, courage, excellence, and the reunion of all the unsurpassable teachings. One will be praised by the Buddhas and the Victorious Ones, and one will be fully endowed with the requirements for the Dharma. One will accomplish gene-

rosity, remain in a perfectly pure discipline, and obtain perfectly pure patience, unsurpassable diligence, meditation without object and the great wisdom. Then, remaining in the heart of enlightenment, the four great kings (*caturmahārāja*, *rgyal po chen po bzhi*)⁵⁵¹ holding banners will pray to one to turn the Dharma wheel. Manifesting a great appearance to gods and humans, one will establish oneself in the perfect and unsurpassable enlightenment.⁵⁵²

Moreover, if one practices with great diligence the teaching of the profound meaning of emptiness, then at the time of leaving this body, one will exit like the newborn *garuḍa* exits from the egg. Having obtained the supreme accomplishment, one will be endowed with magical powers [and travel] without obstruction in all of the Buddhas' pure fields.

According to the Sūtra of the Crown's Prominence:

While remaining blissfully in the wisdom of all phenomena's absence of characteristics, at the time of leaving this body, one will remember the unsurpassable enlightenment. At the time of the separation of body and mind, one will exit like the bird exits from the egg. One will attain the unsurpassable enlightenment with a human body, and endowed with a mental body, comings and goings will be without obstructions. ⁵⁵³

Prajñāraśmi has composed this text entitled the Lamp Illuminating the Two Truths. For the time being, it is finished.

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1. Abbreviations

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JIABS Journal of the International Association of Buddhist Studies

JOURNAL OF Indian Philosophy

According to Buddhist cosmology, the four kings, or the four guardians (lokapāla, 'jig rten skyong ba) of the universe, dwell in the four directions of the Mount Meru. They are: Dṛtirāṣṭra (Yul 'khor bsrung) in the East, Virūḍhaka ('Phags skyes po) in the South, Virūpakṣa (Mig mi bzang) in the West, and Vaiśravaṇa (Rnam thos sras) in the North.

⁵⁵² Ārya-varmavyūha-nirdeśa-nāma-mahāyāna-sūtra, Phags pa go cha'i bkod pa bstan pa shes bya ba theg pa chen po'i mdo, P: Otani n° 760-7, vol. 22, 160-191, 80a6-158a1.

⁵⁵³ Considering the large number of sūtras quoted here which belong to the same collection (*Ratnakūṭa*, *Dkon brtsegs*, P: Otani n° 760), it is probably the *Ārya-ratnacūḍa-paripṛcchā-nāma-mahāyāna-sūtra*, 'Phags pa gtsug na rin po ches shus pa shes bya ba theg pa chen po'i mdo, P: Otani n°760-47, vol. 24, 229-251, 204a1-257a8. Extract not identified.

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Ārya-kāśyapa-parivarta-nāma-mahāyāna-sūtra, 'Phags pa 'od srung gi le'u shes bya ba theg pa chen po'i mdo, Tib. P: Otani n° 760-43.

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Ārya-maitreya-paripṛccha-parivarta-nāma-mahāyāna-sūtra, 'Phags pa byams pas shus pa le'u shes bya ba theg pa chen po'i mdo. Tib. P: Otani n° 760-41.

Ārya-prajñāpāramitā-sañcaya-gāthā,'Phags pa shes rab pha rol tu phyin pa sdud pa tshig su bcad pa. Tib. P: Otani n° 735.

Ārya-ratnacūḍa-paripṛcchā-nāma-mahāyāna-sūtra, 'Phags pa gtsug na rin po ches shus pa shes bya ba theg pa chen po'i mdo. Tib. P: Otani n° 760-47.

Ārya-varmavyūha-nirdeśa-nāma-mahāyāna-sūtra, 'Phags pa go cha'i bkod pa bstan pa shes bya ba theg pa chen po'i mdo. Tib. P: Otani n° 760-7.

BCA Śāntideva: Bodhicaryāvatāra, Byang chub sems dpa'i spyod pa la 'jug pa. Ed. Skt./Tib. Bhattacharya 1960. Tib. D: Tohoku n° 3871; P: Otani n° 5272.

MMK Nāgārjuna: Mūlamadhyamakakārikā, Dbu ma rtsa ba'i tshig le'ur byas pa shes rab. Ed. Skt./Tib. Saigusa 1985. Tib. D: Tohoku n° 3824; P: Otani n° 5224.

SDA Atīśa: Satyadvayāvatāra, Bden pa gnyis la 'jug pa. Tib. ed. Lindtner 1981. Tib. D: Tohoku n° 3902, 4467; P: Otani n° 5298, 5380.

- SDV Jñānagarbha: Satyadvayavibhangakārikā, Bden pa gnyis rnam par 'byed pa'i tshig le'ur byas pa. Tib. ed. Eckel 1987. Tib. D: Tohoku n° 3881.
- PK [the tantric] Nāgārjuna: Pañcakrama, Rim pa lnga. Skt./Tib. ed. Mimaki and Tomabechi 1994. Tib. D: Tohoku n° 1802; P: Otani n° 2667.

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