MŪLAMADHYAMAKAKĀRIKĀ

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Poussin's Sanskrit Edition with De Jong's reading in footnote together with Kumārajiva's Chinese and Tibetan translation and Kalupahana's English translation

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- 26. Dvādaśāngaparīkṣā ṣaḍvimśatitamam prakaraṇam—<u>Examination of of the Twelve Causal Factors</u>
- 27. Dṛṣṭiparīkṣā saptaviṁśatitamaṁ prakaraṇam—<u>Examination of Views</u>

पिट्यान्याम्बित्र व्राम्यून्याम्यान्या

1. pratyayaparīkṣā nāma prathamam prakaraṇam 觀因緣品第一

anirodhamanutpādamanucchedamaśāśvatam|

anekārthamanānārthamanāgamamanirgamam||1||

yah pratītyasamutpādam prapancopaśamam śivam

deśayāmāsa sambuddhastam vande vadatām varam||2||

不生亦不滅 不常亦不斷 不一亦不異 不來亦不出

能說是因緣 善滅諸戲論 我稽首禮佛 諸說中第一

|याटःग्रीयाःहेत्रःकेटःत्रञ्जेयाःसरःत्रञ्जटः। |त्यायाःसःबोट्यःसःक्षुःबोट्यः। |कट्यःयोत्रह्यःहत्याःबोट्यः। |वॅटःपःबोट्यःयो

|घ.ट्ट.ट्र्य.थ्रय.ट्र्य.याट्ट्य.याट्ट्य.थ्रथ| | र्ह्यूय.टा.छेट.खु.खु.च्यूय.टा |ह्यूयय.टापु.यट्य.य्यूय.क्र्य.क्री |ट्य.टा.ट्र.य.ख्या.एळ्ल.ज्यू

I salute him, the fully enlightened, the best of speakers, who preached the non-ceasing and the non-arising, the nonannihilation and the non-permanence, the non-identity and the non-difference, the non-appearance and the non-disadpearance, the dependent arising, the appearament of obsessions and the auspicious.

na svato nāpi parato na dvābhyām nāpyahetutaḥ

utpannā jātu vidyante bhāvāḥ kkacana kecana||3||

諸法不自生 亦不從他生

不共不無因 是故知無生

|यट्वा.लब.ब.लुंच.वावय.लब.बुंच। |वावुंब.लब.ब.लूंच.कुंच, ब्रंच, ब्रंच। स्ट्र्य.तू.वाट. ट्वा.वाट.व.लटा । क्री.य.वंबा.लट.लूट.ब.लुंच।

No existents whatsoever are evident anywhere that are are arisen from themeselves, from another, from both, or from a non-cause.

catvāraḥ pratyayā hetuścālambanamanantaram

tathaivādhipateyam ca pratyayo nāsti pañcamah $||4||^1$

因緣次第緣 緣緣增上緣

四緣生諸法 更無第五緣

म्रिव क्या प्रविष्ट्रे कु प्रत्ये । प्रियेषया प्राप्त के प्रत्या । प्रत्या प्राप्त के प्रत्या किया विकास के प्रत्या विकास के प्रत्य विकास के प्रत्या विकास के प्रत्या विकास के प्रत्या विकास के प्रत्य के प्रत्या विकास के प्रत्य विकास के प्रत्य

There are only four conditions, namely, primary condition, objectively supporting condition, immediatly contiguous condition, and dominant condition. A fifth condition does not exist.

na hi svabhāvo bhāvānām pratyayādişu vidyate

avidyamāne svabhāve parabhāvo na vidyate $||5||^2$

如諸法自性 不在於緣中

以無自性故 他性亦復無

ार्ट्याः इत्यान्ते । प्राप्त विकासी । क्रियान विकासी । क्रियान विकासी । विकास

The self-nature of existents is not evident in the conditions, etc.

In the absence of self-nature, other-nature too is not evident.

kriyā na pratyayavatī nāpratyayavatī kriyā

pratyayā nākriyāvantaḥ kriyāvantaśca santyuta||6||

果為從緣生 為從非緣生

是緣為有果 是緣為無果

<u>। चि.त. मुंब रट्ट र्स्व रत्त त्रा त्राची । मुंब रट्ट शुःस्व . चे.त. शुन । चि.त. शुन . सूच . मुंब . सा त्राची मुंब राह्य त्राची । चि.त. सूच . त्राची । चि.त</u>

² Verse No. 4 and No. 5 are reversed in order in Chinese edition.

¹ De Jong: hetur ārambaṇam anantaram

Activity is not constituted of conditions nor is it not non-constituted of conditions.

Conditions are neither constituted nor non-constituted of activity.

utpadyate pratītyemānitīme pratyayāḥ kila

yāvannotpadyata ime tāvannāpratyayāḥ katham||7||

因是法生果 是法名為緣

若是果未生 何不名非緣

विदे-द्वान्य पहेन भ्रीप्यान । दे-हीर वदे-द्वा मेन रहेन स्वा । विदे-द्वा भीता । विदे-द्वा भीता । विदे-द्वा भीता ।

These are conditions, because depending upon them these [others] arise.

So Long as these [others] do not arise, why ate they not non-conditions?

naivāsato naiva sataḥ pratyayo'rthasya yujyate|

asataḥ pratyayaḥ kasya sataśca pratyayena kim||8||

果先於緣中 有無俱不可

先無為誰緣 先有何用緣

|ब्रेन्-न्यः ऑन्-त्रिः र्न्द्र-यः यन्। |क्रुेवःद्रे-द्र- वःवः येवः मी |ब्रेन्द्रः यानः योः क्रुेवः तुः व्यापः व

A condition of an effect that is either non-existent or existent is not proper.

Of what non-existent [effect] is a condition? Of what use is a condition of the existent [effect]?

na sannāsanna sadasan dharmo nirvartate yadā

katham nirvartako heturevam sati hi yujyate||9||

若果非有生 亦復非無生

亦非有無生 何得言有緣

|वाट.कु.कूथ.बु.लूट.तं.टट.। |बुट.टट.लूट.बुट.बुट.वुट.वी.ट.बुट.बुट.बुट.बु.वुव.वी ।ट्र.कै.ह्व.बुव.वी ।ट्र.कै.ह्व.बुव.वी ।ट्र.कै.ह्व.बुव.वी ।ट्र.कै.ह्व.बुव.वी

Since a thing that is existent or both existent and non-existent is not produced, how pertinent in that context would a producing cause be?

anālambana evāyam san dharma upadiśyate

athānālambane dharme kuta ālambanam punah||10||³

如諸佛所說 真實微妙法

於此無緣法 云何有緣緣

|प्रिं-राप्तुःक्र्यायम्, रश्चाबादाबु । श्रम्पावादाबु । श्रम्पावादाबु । श्रम्भःक्र्याच्यावादाबु । श्रम्भःक्र्याच्यावादाबु । श्रम्भःक्र्याच्यावादाबु ।

A thing that exists is indicated as being without objective support.

When a thing is without objective support, for what purpose is an objective support?

anutpanneșu dharmeșu nirodho nopapadyate

nānantaramato yuktam niruddhe pratyayaśca kah | | 11 | | 4

果若未生時 則不應有滅

滅法何能緣 故無次第緣

When things are not arisen [from conditions], cessation is not appropriate.

When [a thing has] ceased, what is [it that serve as] a condition? Therefore, an immediate condition is not proper.

bhāvānām nihsvabhāvānām na sattā vidyate yatah

³ De Jong: ārambana

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⁴ Verse No.10 and No. 11 are reversed in Chinese edition, and Ver No. 10 is completely different from that of Chinese edition.

satīdamasmin bhavatītyetannaivopapadyate||12||

諸法無自性 故無有有相

說有是事故 是事有不然

|ट्रियार्य:प्रटाचित्रे अट्राक्काणी |ऑप्रयागप्राक्किराऑप्राक्कित्याप्राक्काला । विस्तायाप्रकाली । विस्तायाप्रकाली

Since the existence of existence devoid of self-nature is not evident,

The statement: "When that exists, this comes to be," will not be appropriate.

na ca vyastasamastesu pratyayesvasti tatphalam

pratyayebhyaḥ kathaṁ tacca bhavenna pratyayeṣu yat||13||

略廣因緣中 求果不可得

因緣中若無 云何從緣出

मिन्दान्त्रमान्यात्रमान्याः । विद्यमानुः दे कोदायाः निन्दान्तरम् । मिन्दान्तरमान्याः विद्यमान्यान्यः विद्यमान्य

The effect does not exist in the conditions that are separated or combined.

Therefore, how can that which is not found in the conditions come to be from the conditions?

athāsadapi tattebhyaḥ pratyayebhyaḥ pravartate

apratyayebhyo'pi kasmātphalam nābhipravartate||14||

若謂緣無果 而從緣中出

是果何不從 非緣中而出

|रु.क्रे.ट्र.ब्र.क्रट.तर.लट.| क्रिव.ट्र.ट्वा.जय.भ्रे.पर्केर.वे | क्रिव.व.त्त्र.त.ट्वा.जय.प्रेट.। ।रु.लु.क्रेर.व.भ्रे.क्र.पर्केर.व

If that effect, being non-existent [in the conditions] were to proceed from

the condition, why does it not proceed from non-conditions?

phalam ca pratyayamayam pratyayāścāsvayammayāḥ

phalamasvamayebhyo yattatpratyayamayam katham||15||

若果從緣生 是緣無自性

從無自性生 何得從緣生

प्यच्यास्त्राक्तेत्राचीः स्टाप्तवेत्रात् । क्रितः क्रथ्याप्तप्तांचीः स्टाप्तवेतः क्षेत्र। प्रम्पाप्तस्य क्षेत्र

The effect is made of conditions, but the condition are themselves not self-made.

How can that effect made of conditions [arise] from what is not self-made?

tasmānna pratyayamayam nāpratyayamayam phalam

samvidyate phalābhāvātpratyayāpratyayāḥ kutaḥ||16||

果不從緣生 不從非緣生

以果無有故 緣非緣亦無

An effect made either of conditions or of non-conditions is, therefore, not evident. Because of the absence of the effect, where could conditions or non-conditions be evident?

2. gatāgataparīkṣā dvitīyam prakaraṇam

觀去來品第二

gatam na gamyate tāvadagatam naiva gamyate

gatāgatavinirmuktam gamyamānam na gamyate||1||

已去無有去 未去亦無去

離已去未去 去時亦無去

रे विवा वित्त वा की तमें हो । अर्वेद पायतदातमें पायेवा । वित्त पायेवा विवास की विवास की विवास की तम्मी विवास की

What has been moved, in the first instance, is not being moved. What has not been moved is also not being moved.

Separared from what has been moved and has not been moved, present moving is not known.

ceștă yatra gatistatra gamyamāne ca sā yataḥ

na gate nāgate ceṣṭā gamyamāne gatistataḥ||2||

動處則有去 此中有去時

非已去未去 是故去時去

|पाट-व-पार्ल-पाट-व-पर्ना |हे-पाट-पाट-पी-पर्वाक्ष-पान्य | पार्ल-पाट-क्रीव-क्रीक-क्रा-क्रीव-क्री-पार्ल-पाट-क्री-पार्ल-पाट-क्री-पार्ल-पाट-क्री-पार्ल-पाट-क्री-पार्ल-पाट-क्री-पार्ल-पाट-क्री-पाट-क्र

Where there is movement, there is motion. For which reason movement is in the present moving, and not either in the moved or in the not moved, for that reason motion is available in the present moving.

gamyamānasya gamanam katham nāmopapatsyate

 $gamyam\bar{a}ne\ dvigamana\dot{m}^5\ yad\bar{a}\ naivopapadyate||3||$

云何於去時 而當有去法

若離於去法 去時不可得

|पर्वोग्रन्थात्वर्ये,त्मात्रेष्ठे,त्मात्रेष्ठे,त्मात्रेष्ठे,त्मात्रेष्ठे,त्मात्रेष्ठे,त्मात्रेष्ठे,त्मात्रेष्ठे

How appropriate would be the movement of the present moving?

For, the non-movement in the present moving is certainly not appropriate.

gamyamānasya gamanam yasya tasya prasajyate

ṛte gatergamyamānam gamyamānam hi gamyate||4||

-

⁵ De Jong: gamyamānam vigamanam

若言去時去 是人則有咎

離去有去時 去時獨去故

|वाटःवीःचर्वात्रःयःत्यःत्व्र्यःच। ।देःधःचर्वात्रयःत्व्य्यंत्रत्वःचरः। ।व्यःचरःत्वश्चरःहेःवाटःवीःध्वरः। ।चर्वात्रःवःत्व्युःचःधितः व्या

For him who, asserts the movement of the present moving, it follows that there could be present moving without motion.

[However,] the present moving, indeed, means being moved [i.e., the prsent moving, indeed, takes place].

gamyamānasya gamane prasaktam gamanadvayam

yena tadgamyamānam ca yaccātra gamanam punaḥ||5||

若去時有去 則有二種去

一謂為去時 二謂去時去

A two-fold movement is implied in the movement of the present moving:

that by which there comes to be present moving and, again, the movement itself'.

dvau gantārau prasajyete prasakte gamanadvaye

gantāram hi tiraskṛtya gamanam nopapadyate||6||

若有二去法 則有二去者

以離於去者 去法不可得

र्षित्राचात्रियासुग्रस्यात्रम्यात्रम्यात्रस्यात्रम्यात्रम्यात्रम्यात्रम्यात्रम्यात्रम्यात्रम्यात्रम्यात्रम्यात्रम्यात्रम्यात्रम्

If two movements are allowed, it would follow that there would be two movers.

For, separated from a mover, a movement is not appropriate.

gantāram cettiraskṛtya gamanam nopapadyate

gamane'sati gantātha kuta eva bhaviṣyati||7||

若離於去者 去法不可得

以無去法故 何得有去者

विज् हे त्यूं रं ब्रेट् श्रूर ब्रेट श्रूर व दिस् पर तथर पर ब्रेर हो दिस् पर ब्रेट व तस् पर हो व्रिट पर ब्रेट प

If it is thought that a movement separated from a mover is not appropriate,

then, when no movement exists, how could there be a mover?

gantā na gacchati tāvadagantā naiva gacchati

anyo ganturagantuśca kastṛtīyo hi gacchati||8||

去者則不去 不去者不去

離去不去者 無第三去者

| ने क्विपादम् द्राप्त क्वा क्वा विक् प्राप्त क्वा विक प्राप्त क्वा विक क्व क्वा विक क्व क्वा विक क्व क्वा विक क्व क्वा विक क्व क्वा विक क्व क्वा विक क्व क्वा विक क

As much as a mover does not move, a non-mover too does not move.

Other than a mover and a non-mover, what third party moves?

gantā tāvadgacchatīti kathamevopapatsyate

gamanena vinā gantā yadā naivopapadyate||9||

若言去者去 云何有此義

若離於去法 去者不可得

विट.क्.पंस्त्यं त.श्रट्तराष्ट्री विस्त्रं स्तराधि तरा श्रुप्त विट.संस.श्रुप्त वित्तं स्तर्भित् वित्रा हि.संस.पंचर्तात विट.संस.पंचर्तात वित्ता

Indeed, how appropriate will be the view that a mover moves?

For, a mover without movement is certainly not appropriate.

pakṣo gantā gacchatīti yasya tasya prasajyate

gamanena vinā gantā ganturgamanamicchataḥ||10||

若謂去者去 是人則有咎

離去有去者 說去者有去

विट्ने स्वित्रवात्रात्र वर्षे वर्षे वर्षे वर्षे वर्षे वर्षे क्षेत्र क्

For him who entertains the view: "A mover moves," and who looks for the movement of a mover, it follows that there is a mover without movement.

gamane dve prasajyete gantā yadyuta gacchati|

ganteti cocyate⁶ yena gantā san yacca gacchati||11||⁷

若去者有去 則有二種去

一謂去者去 二謂去法去

|वाजाने,पंजू.सू.पंजू.बी.स्वू.वी.वापुंजाविषांबीताविषाःवीतात्वीयःवीवार्युःसूत्रःवाद्वः तार्टाः। विज्ञीसूत्रःबीत्व

If a mover were to move, then it would follow that there will be two movements; one in virtue of which he is spoken of as a mover, and the other in terms of which an existing mover is said to move.

gate nārabhyate gantum gatam nārabhyate gate

nārabhyate gamyamāne gantumārabhyate kuha||12||

已去中無發 未去中無發

去時中無發 何處當有發

|ब्र्य-जात्म्,यपुः क्ष्यात्रयः प्राप्तात्रात्त्रात्त्र्याः क्ष्यात्रात्त्र्याः क्ष्यात्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त् |ब्राप्तात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्र

Movement is not begun in the moved, nor is it begun in the not moved.

Neither is it initiated in the present moving. Wherein is then movement initiated?

⁶ De Jong: cājyate

⁷ Ver. No. 10 & 11 are reversed in Chinese Edition.

na pūrvam gamanārambhādgamyamānam na vā gatam

yatrārabhyeta gamanamagate gamanam kutaḥ||13||

未發無去時 亦無有已去

是二應有發 未去何有發

विम्तियः क्रियायि क्षास्याया विष्टा प्रायम् विष्यायाः क्रियायाः क्रियायाः क्रियायाः विष्यायाः क्रियायाः विष्यायाः विषयाः विष्यायाः विषयायाः विषयायः विषयः व

Prior to the commencement of movement, there is neither the present moving or the moved from which movement is initiated. How could there be a movement in the not moved?

gatam kim gamyamānam kimagatam kim vikalpyate

adṛśyamāna ārambhe gamanasyaiva sarvathā||14||

無去無未去 亦復無去時

一切無有發 何故而分別

|त्मॅं इ्याद्यात्राव्ययाञ्च द्वा | श्रूट प्रायेत्रप्रात्वेद स्थेत वा | व्यूट प्रायेत्या वेद स्थित स्थाप्य प्रायेत्या

When the commencement of movement is not being perceived in any way, what is it that is discriminated as the moved, the present moving, or the not moved?

gantā na tiṣṭhati tāvadagantā naiva tiṣṭhati

anyo ganturagantuśca kastṛtīyo'tha tiṣṭhati||15||

去者則不住 不去者不住

離去不去者 何有第三住

| ने: 'खेवा' तर्चें 'र्यः क्षेट्रें 'ने: | तर्चें 'नः यं: क्षेत्र' स्वेत् 'र्यः क्षेत्र' । तर्चें 'र्यः त्रेत् 'र्यः क्षेत्र' स्वेत् 'र्यः क्षेत्र' स्वेत् 'र्यः क्षेत्र' स्वेत् 'र्यः क्षेत्र' स्वेतः स्

As much as a mover is not stationary, so is a non-mover not stationary.

Other than a mover and a non-mover, what third party is stationary?

gantā tāvattiṣṭhatīti kathamevopapatsyate

gamanena vinā gantā yadā naivopapadyate||16||

去者若當住 云何有此義

若當離於去 去者不可得

विट.ष्ठ.पर्वे.त.थुट.तर.थु। विज्ञे.स्.पंचट.तर.थु.पंचैर.थी। प्रं.खुवी.पर्वे.स्.कूट.ट्र.खुवा। हि.क्षेर.पंचट.त.खुट.टे.पंचीरा

How appropriate would it be [to say]: "A mover, at the moment, statonary"?

For, a mover without movement is not appropriate.

na tiṣṭhati gamyamānānna gatānnāgatādapi|

gamanam sampravṛttiśca nivṛttiśca gateḥ samā||17||

去未去無住 去時亦無住

所有行止法 皆同於去義

निर्वायात्मयः क्ष्यात्मरः स्राप्तव्यस्ति। वित्तात्मरः स्राप्तिः स्रापतिः स्राप्तिः स्रापतिः स

One does not come to be stationary because one is either moving, or has moved, or has not moved. Movement, commencement and cessation (of movement) are all comparable to motion.

yadeva gamanam gantā sa eveti na yujyate

anya eva punargantā gateriti na yujyate||18||

去法即去者 是事則不然

去法異去者 是事亦不然

|त्र्मुं,य.ट्रे,ट्ट.प्र्मूं,व.ट्रा |ह्रे,धुट.कुब.ग्रीट.वी.र.कु.देट.। |त्र्मूं,य.ट्ट.धु.पर्मू.व.ट्रा |वाषध.धुट.कुब.ग्रीट.वी.र.कु.देट.।

The view that movement is identical with the mover is not proper.

The view that the mover is different from motion is also not proper.

yadeva gamanam gantā sa eva hi bhavedyadi

ekībhāvaḥ prasajyeta kartuḥ karmaṇa eva ca||19||

若謂於去法 即為是去者

作者及作業 是事則為一

विज्ञाने, प्रज्ञान्य, विन्तु, द्वार्य, त्रुच, त्र्ज्ञ, द्वार्य, त्रुच, त

If movement were to be identical with the mover,

it would follow that there is identity of agent and action.

anya eva punargantā gateryadi vikalpyate

gamanam syādṛte ganturgantā syādgamanādṛte||20||

若謂於去法 有異於去者

離去者有去 離去有去者

विषयः में 'त्र्यें 'त्रात्यें चार्वित्र' पार्वे दिन्तु 'त्र क्षायम् विषयं पार्वे पार्व

If the discrimination is made that the mover is different from motion,

then there would be movement without a mover, and mover without movement.

ekībhāvena vā siddhirnānābhāvena vā yayoḥ

na vidyate, tayoḥ siddhiḥ kathaṁ nu khalu vidyate||21||

去去者是二 若一異法成

二門俱不成 云何當有成

|वाट-ट्वा-ट्र्ट्ब-ट्र्ब-ट्र्वा-च-ट्र-। |ट्र्ट्ब-ट्रा-वाबब-च-क्रेट-ट्र-बी | श्चित-चर-श्चर-च-ब्रह-क्षेत्र-बा | ट्रि-वाक्रेब-श्चर-च-ह्र-क्षर-ब्रह-क्षर-व्य

Whose establishment is not evident either through identity or through difference,

how is their establishment evident at all?

gatyā yayocyate⁸ gantā gatim tām sa na gacchati

yasmānna gatipūrvo'sti kaścitkimciddhi gacchati||22||

因去知去者 不能用是去

先無有去法 故無去者去

Whatever motion in terms of which a mover is spoken of, he does not move by that motion. Because he does not exist prior to motion, who or what is it that moves?

gatyā yayocyate⁹ gantā tato'nyām sa na gacchati|

gatī dve nopapadyete yasmādeke pragacchati¹⁰||23||

因去知去者 不能用異去

於一去者中 不得二去故

Whatever motion in term, in which a mover is spoken of, he does not carry out a motion that is completely different from it. A two-fold motion is not appropriate, since it is only one person that moves.

sadbhūto gamanam gantā triprakāram na gacchati|

nāsadbhūto'pi gamanam triprakāram sa gacchati||24||

決定有去者 不能用三去

不決定去者 亦不用三去

|त्र्म्,स्,लुय.त्र.क्री.त्. यु! |त्र्म्,प्रथ.वशिषा-दे.प्र्म्,शु.मुपी | था.लुय.त्र.यु.क्री.ट्र.त्लटा | प्रम्,प्रथ.वशिषा-दे.प्रम्,शु.मुपी

An existent mover does not carry out the movement in any of the three ways.

⁹ De Jong: yayājyate.

⁸ De Jong: yayājyate.

¹⁰ De Jong: tu gantari.

Neither does a non-existent mover carry out the movement in any of the three ways.

gamanam sadasadbhūtastriprakāram na gacchati

tasmādgatiśca gantā ca gantavyam ca na vidyate||25||

去法定不定 去者不用三

是故去去者 所去處皆無

यः व $\frac{1}{4}$ याः व $\frac{1}{4}$ यः व $\frac{1}{4}$

Nor does a person carry out a movement, both existent and non-existent, in any of the three ways, Therefore, neither motion, nor the mover, nor the space to be moved is evident.

3. cakşurādīndriyaparīkṣā tṛtīyam prakaraṇam

觀六情品第三

darśanam śravaṇam ghrāṇam rasanam sparśanam manaḥ

indriyāņi şadeteṣām draṣṭavyādīni gocaraḥ||1||

眼耳及鼻舌 身意等六情

此眼等六情 行色等六塵

॥क्ष.रट..थेथ.रट..क्रूंश.रा.रटः। ।ब्रूंट..यर.वीर.रट..ऱ्या.वीर.लूटी ।रेयट..त्य.वी.क्री.ट्रे.रेया.वी ।ब्रूंट.लीय.यक्षे.यर.वी.ला.ख्याया

Seeing, hearing, smelling, tasting, touching, and mind are the six faculties.

Their spheres consist of the object of seeing, etc.

svamātmānam darśanam hi tattameva na paśyati

na paśyati yadātmānam katham drakṣyati tatparān||2||

是眼則不能 自見其己體

若不能自見 云何見餘物

१क्ष[.]दे-रद्यां प्रद्या केट है। ।देख्य क्षेत्र प्राथ प्रेत्र केटा ।यद क्षेत्र प्रद्या प्रद्या प्रदेश । ।दे द्या पावत प्रदेश क्षेत्र क्षा

Seeing does not perceive itself, its own form.

How can that which does not perceive itself, see others?

na paryāpto'gnidṛṣṭānto darśanasya prasiddhaye|

sadarśanah sa pratyukto gamyamānagatāgataih||3||

火喻則不能 成於眼見法

去未去去時 已總答是事

क्ष'च'र्र्स्,चक्क्क्ष्मच'रावे द्वेरा । क्षे'भे'र्द्येक दे दुक्ष'क'भेदा । क्षेंट'र्द्र्स क'क्र्स्'चक्क्क्ष'यद प्रमान

The example of fire is not adequate for the establishment of seeing. That [fire] together with seeingare refuted by [a refutation of the present moving, the moved and the not moved.

nāpaśyamānam bhavati yadā kimcana darśanam

darśanam paśyatītyevam kathametattu yujyate||4||

見若未見時 則不名為見

而言見能見 是事則不然

|पाट.ब्र.केट.चट.ब्र.के.के.प| ।क्षे.यर.व्रेट.त.क.त्रुय.ब्र्. ।क्षे.यव.के.यर.व्रेट.क्य.व्या ।ट्र.व्र.ह्.केर.द्रगबायर.प्रश्चेत

When some form of seeing that is not perceiving does not exist,

how pertinent is the view that seeing perceives?

paśyati darśanam naiva naiva paśyatyadarśanam

vyākhyāto darśanenaiva drastā cāpyupagamyatām¹¹ ||5||

見不能有見 非見亦不見

若已破於見 則為破見者

|क्ष'प'क्ष'केट'अ' भेत'हो |क्ष'प'केद'प'त्रे'क्ष'क्ष'केटा |क्ष'प'केट'ग्रीक'क्ष'प'पॅतट'। |क्कापर'प्यट्न'पर'वेष'पर'डा

Seeing does not perceive, nor does non-seeing perceive.

One should admit that a seer is explained by [the analysis of] seeing itself.

tiraskṛtya draṣṭā nāstyatiraskṛtya¹² ca darśanam

drastavyam darśanam caiva drastaryasati te kutah | |6||

離見不離見 見者不可得

以無見者故 何有見可見

|अ'श्वरत्र'ङ्ग'र्ये'ॲर्'ब्रेव'हे। |क्ष'च'श्चरत्र'चर'खुर'गुर'र्टे'। |क्ष'र्य'ब्रेट्'व'चक्ष'चु'र्ट्-'। |क्ष'चरे'र्

A seer dws not exist either separated or not separated from seeing.

When a seer does not exist, whence can there be seeing and the object of seeing?

pratītya mātāpitarau yathoktaḥ putrasambhavaḥ

cakṣūrūpe pratītyaivamukto vijñānasambhavaḥ||7||

Just as the birth of a son is said to be dependent upon the mother and the father, even so, the arising of [visual] consciousness is said to be dependent upon eye and material form.

draşţavyadarśanābhāvādvijñānādicatuşţayam

nāstīti upādānādīni bhavişyanti punaḥ katham||8||

¹² De Jong: drastā nasty atiraskṛtya tiraskṛtya.

¹¹ De Jong: cāpyavagamyatām.

見可見無故 識等四法無

四取等諸緣 云何當得有

चिन्ने चि

If it is the view that the four factors, beginning with consciousness, do not exist, because of the absence of seeing and the object of seeing, how then can there be grasping!

vyākhyātam śravaṇam ghrāṇam rasanam sparśanam manah

darśanenaiva jānīyācchrotṛśrotavyakādi ca||9||

耳鼻舌身意 聲及聞者等

當知如是義 皆同於上說

 $|\hat{\beta}_{i}-\alpha_{i}-\beta_{i}-\beta_{i}-\alpha_{i}-\beta_{i}-\alpha_{i}-\beta_{i}-\alpha_{i}-\beta_{i}-\alpha_{i}-\beta_{i}-\alpha_{i}-\beta_{i}-\alpha_{i}-$

What has been explained as hearing, smelling, tasting, touching, and mind, as well as the hearer, the sound, etc. should be known in the same way as seeing.

4. skandhaparīkṣā caturtham prakaraṇam

觀五陰品第四

rūpakāraṇanirmuktam na rūpamupalabhyate

rūpeņāpi na nirmuktam drsyate rūpakāraņam||1||

若離於色因 色則不可得

若當離於色 色因不可得

||वाञ्चवाषान्त्री:कुंदी:अ:वार्ष्ट्रवाषायस्य | वाञ्चवाषाद्यी:प्रश्चेवाषायस्य अवस्थान्त्रयः वाञ्चवाषान्त्रयः वाञ्चवाषान्ययः वाञ्चवाषान्त्ययः वाञ्चवाषान्त्रयः वाञ्चवाषान्त्रयः

Material form, distinct from the came of material form, is not obtained.

Similarly, a cause of material form, distinct from material form, is also not seen.

rūpakāraṇanirmukte rūpe rūpam prasajyate

āhetukam, na cāstyarthaḥ kaścidāhetukaḥ kvacit||2||

離色因有色 是色則無因

無因而有法 是事則不然

|वाञ्चवायःग्री:कुं'वे'अःवार्हेवायःस्य |वाञ्चवायःव'वाञ्चवायःवे'कुं'अद्गरस्य |वियःत्वरःग्रुरः हेंव,वाटःयटा |कुं'अद्गरःवें,वाटःवेद्रः अद्ा

When material form is [considered to be] distinct from the cause of material form, it follows that material form is without a cause. Nowhere is there any effect (*arthaḥ*) without a cause.

rūpeņa tu vinirmuktam yadi syādrūpakāraņam

akāryakam kāraṇam syāt nāstyakāryam ca kāraṇam||3||

若離色有因 則是無果因

若言無果因 則無有是處

|पाया हे.पाञ्चपाया दे.या पाष्ट्रियाया रामा |पाञ्चपाया ग्री:कु:बेवा:बॅट्-द्रादे। ।यञ्चयानु:बेट-द्रादे:कुर-द्रायुर-हे। ।यञ्चयानु:बेट-द्रादे:कुर-द्रायुर-हे। ।यञ्चयानु:बेट-द्रादे:कुर-द्रायुर-हे।

If there were to be a cause of material form distinct from material form, there would then be a cause without an effect, There certainly is no ineffective cause.

rūpe satyeva rūpasya kāraṇam nopapadyate

rūpe'satyeva rūpasya kāranam nopapadyate||4||

若已有色者 則不用色因

若無有色者 亦不用色因

|याञ्चवायाःसूर्-य-तार-वाञ्चवायाःमुःद्री |क्रि.तार-एकर्-तर-भु.एक्स्य-पुरी |वाञ्चवायाःभुर- य.तार-वाञ्चवायाःमुःद्री |क्रि.तार-एकर्-तर-भु.एक्स्य-पुरी

When a material form exists, a cause of material form is not appropriate.

When a material form does not exist, a cause of material form is also not appropriate.

nişkāraņam punā rūpam naiva naivopapadyate

tasmāt rūpagatān kāmścinna vikalpān vikalpayet||5||

無因而有色 是事終不然

是故有智者 不應分別色

| <u>ब</u>ि.श्रेट्र-प्राचीताबाद्यां प्रवाद प्राचाद्यां विद्यात्त्र के उत्तर्भ के स्वाद प्राचीताब के स्वाद के स

Furthermore, a material form without a cause is absolutely inappropriate.

Therefore, one should not discriminatively think of any thing confined to material form.

na kāraṇasya sadṛśaṁ kāryamityupapadyate

na kāraņasyāsadṛśaṁ kāryamityupapadyate||6||

若果似於因 是事則不然

果若不似因 是事亦不然

|तर्यक्र.सी.मी.८८.परी.त.खुका | वि.त.पंचर.त.का.तुब.धे | पिर्यक्र.सी.मी.८८.खुका | वि.तपंट.पंचर.तंक्र.तूब.खू

The view that the effect is identical with the cause is not appropriate.

The view that the effect is not identical with the cause is also not appropriate.

vedanācittasamjīnāmām samskārānām ca sarvasah

sarveṣāmeva bhāvānām rūpeṇaiva samaḥ kramaḥ||7||

受陰及想陰 行陰識陰等

其餘一切法 皆同於色陰

|र्क्र-प्र-प्यपु: वेषायपु: वेपायपु: विकायापु: विकायापु: विकायापु: विकायापु: विकायापु: विकायापु: विकायापु: विकाय

The method of treatment of all existents such as feeling, thought, perception and dispositions is in every way similar to that of material form.

vigrahe yah parīhāram krte śūnyatayā vadet

sarvam tasyāparihṛtam samam sādhyena jāyate||8||

若人有問者 離空而欲答

是則不成答 俱同於彼疑

When an analysis is made in terms of emptiness, whosoever were to address a refutation, all that is left unrefuted by him will be equal to what is yet to be proved.

vyākhyāne ya upālambham kṛte śūnyatayā vadet

sarvam tasyānupālabdham samam sādhyena jāyate||9||

若人有難問 離空說其過

是不成難問 俱同於彼疑

When an explanation in terms of emptiness is given, whosoever were to address a censure, all that is left uncensured by him will be equal to what is yet to be proved.

5. dhātuparīkṣā pañcamam prakaraṇam

觀六種品第五

nākāśam vidyate kimcitpūrvamākāśalakṣaṇāt

alakṣaṇam prasajyeta syātpūrvam yadi lakṣaṇāt||1||

空相未有時 則無虛空法

若先有虚空 即為是無相

विषाः व्यापते : व्यक्तं केतः क्षः क्षः व्याविषाः क्षः चराः व्यापतः क्षः चराः व्यापतः विष्याः व्यापतः विष्याः व

No space is evident prior to the spatial characteristics. If it exists prior to the characteristics, then it would follow that it is without characteristics.

alakṣaṇo na kaścicca bhāvaḥ samvidyate kkacit

asatyalakṣaṇe bhāve kramatām kuha lakṣaṇam||2||

是無相之法 一切處無有

於無相法中 相則無所相

|अर्ळ्य केट्र अट्र प्रते प्ट्र संस्था विषय प्रताय प्रताय कर्म स्थान । अर्ळ्य केट्र अट्र प्रते प्ट्र संस्था अर्ळ्य केट्र स्थान क्रि. संस्था विष्य स्थान स्थान स्थान ।

An existent that is without characteristics is nowhere evident.

When an existent without characteristics does not exist, where can characteristics appear?

nālakṣaņe lakṣaṇasya pravṛttirna salakṣaṇe

salakṣaṇālakṣaṇābhyām nāpyanyatra pravartate||3||

有相無相中 相則無所住

離有相無相 餘處亦不住

The occurrence of a characteristic does not take place either in something without characteristic or in something with characteristic. Nor does it proceed from something other than those with or without characteristic.

lakṣaṇāsampravṛttau ca na lakṣyamupapadyate

lakṣyasyānupapattau ca lakṣaṇasyāpyasaṁbhavaḥ||4||

相法無有故 可相法亦無

可相法無故 相法亦復無

|ष्रक्य.कुट.पहेता.त.श.त्राय.या |ष्रक्य.तांबु.पंचट.त.र.कु.पंकीर.पूर्व | व्यक्य.तांबु. पंचट.त.श.त्राय.वा |प्रक्य.वुट.ग्रीट.वु.त्र्र्त्र.वा

When the characteristic does not occur, the characterized is not appropriate.

In the absence of the characterized, there is no occurrence of the characteristic.

tasmānna vidyate lakṣyam lakṣaṇam naiva vidyate

lakşyalakşananirmukto naiva bhāvo'pi vidyate||5||

是故今無相 亦無有可相

離相可相已 更亦無有物

ारे द्धेत्र अर्ळत्र गावि पॅर्ट क्षेत्र हो। अर्ळत् 'वेट पॅर्ट प्रावेट का प्रेता। अर्ळत् 'गावि अर्ळत् 'वेट का गाहिंगाना परि। । दर्देन पॅर्ट का प्रेता।

Therefore, the characterized is not evidenct. Neither is the characteristic evident.

Distinct from the characterized and the characteristic, an existent is certainly not evident.

avidyamāne bhāve ca kasyābhāvo bhavişyati|

bhāvābhāvavidharmā ca bhāvābhāvamavaiti¹³ kaḥ||6||

若使無有有 云何當有無

有無既已無 知有無者誰

| द्रियार्थः प्रति-ताः अत्रात्ति । द्रियाः अद्गति विष्याः विषयः विषयः विषयः विषयः विषयः विषयः विषयः विषयः विषय

When an existent is not evident, whose non-existence can there be? Who could comprehend the distinct thing: existent and non-existent as well as existence and non-existence?

tasmānna bhāvo nābhāvo na lakṣyam nāpi lakṣaṇam

ākāśam ākāśasamā dhātavaḥ pañca ye pare¹⁴||7||

是故知虚空 非有亦非無

非相非可相 餘五同虛空

ार्-ह्ये-त्रमःभावतः न्ह्यः द्वाभावानः न्ह्यः म्राची । न्ह्यः म्राचि सम्बद्धः विक्याः । न्यान्यः सम्बद्धः विक्य

-

¹³ De Jong: bhāvābhāvāvavaiti.

¹⁴ De Jong: ye 'pare

Therefore, there is neither an existent nor a non-existence, neither the characterized nor the characteristic, neither space nor the other five elements similar to space.

astitvam ye tu paśyanti nāstitvam cālpabuddhayaḥ

bhāvānām te na paśyanti draṣṭavyopaśamam śivam||8||

淺智見諸法 若有若無相

是則不能見 滅見安隱法

 $|\tilde{g}_{1},\tilde{g}_{2},a_{1},a_{2},a_{3},a_{4},a_{5},a_$

Those who are of little intelligence, who perceive the existence as well as the non-existence of existents, do not perceive the appearament of the object, the auspicious.

6. rāgaraktaparīkṣā ṣaṣṭham prakaraṇam

觀染染者品第六

rāgādyadi bhavetpūrvam rakto rāgatiraskṛtaḥ

tam pratītya bhavedrāgo rakte rāgo bhavetsati||1||

若離於染法 先自有染者

因是染欲者 應生於染法

|वाया हे 'तर्देद्र-कवाबा ख्रा संताता | तर्देद्र-कवाबा खेद्र-पति कवाबा स्प्रांत 'त्रा | द्रिया प्रहेत 'त्रवाबा स्प्रांत 'त्रा | द्रिया प्रहेत 'त्रवाबा स्प्रांत 'त्रवाव स्प्रांत 'त्रवाबा स्प्रांत 'त्रवाव स्

If a lustful one, separated from lust, were to exist prior to lust, then depending upon him there will be lust. Lust exists when there is a lustful one.

rakte'sati punā rāgaḥ kuta eva bhaviṣyati|

sati vāsati vā rāge rakte'pyeşa samaḥ kramaḥ||2||

若無有染者 云何當有染

若有若無染 染者亦如是

|कवाबाराः पूर्य-त्य-तक्की: विर्द्र-कवाबाः पूर्य-त्य-वाःवाः विष्यः । विवाबाराः वाःवाः वाःवाः वाःवाः विवाबाः वाः

When a lustful one does not exist, whence can there be lust? Whether lust exist or not, the method (of analysis) even of the lustful one would be comparable.

sahaiva punarudbhūtirna yuktā rāgaraktayoḥ

bhavetām rāgaraktau hi nirapekṣau parasparam||3||

染者及染法 俱成則不然

染者染法俱 則無有相待

प्टिंट-कवाबार-ट-वे:कवाबार-ट्वा । व्हेर-ट्वा वेट-ट्र हो को देवाबा । विटे व्हेर-विटे कवाबाकाय-ट्वा । विर्व व्हेंब वेंबार-वेट-विरा

Again, the simultaneous occurrences of lust and the lustful one is not proper.

Lust and the lustful one would then be mutually non-contingent.

naikatve sahabhāvo'sti na tenaiva hi tatsaha

pṛthaktve sahabhāvo'tha kuta eva bhaviṣyati||4||

染者染法一 一法云何合

染者染法異 異法云何合

|पाठिया'वेद':क्षेत्र'ठेया'वेद':बेद':दे। |दे'वेद':दे':दूद':क्षेत्र'ठेया'बेत। |ठे'क्षे':व'दूद'वेद':बेद':बेद':बेद':ब्रुट्स':ब्रिट्स':ब्रुट्स':ब्रिट्स'

In identity, there is no co-existence. That which is associated does not arise together.

In discreteness, how can there be co-existence?

ekatve sahabhāvaścetsyātsahāyam vināpi saḥ

pṛthaktve sahabhāvaścetsyātsahāyam vināpi saḥ||5||

若一有合者 離伴應有合

若異有合者 離伴亦應合

|वायः हे वाक्वासु : क्षेत्र क्वा वा | ब्रॉवाया क्षेत्र दा : यदः दे : वायः हे : वायः हे : वायः हे : वायः वायः व

If, in identity, there were to be co-existence, it could occur even without association.

If, in discreteness, there were to be co-existencent could occur even without association.

pṛthaktve sahabhāvaśca yadi kim rāgaraktayoḥ

siddhaḥ pṛthakpṛthagbhāvaḥ sahabhāvo yatastayoḥ||6||

若異而有合 染染者何事

是二相先異 然後說合相

विषयः हे. च. दं . इंब. इंब. व्या. व्

If there were to be co-existence in discreteness, is it the case that lust and the lustful one are completely separated, as a result of which their coexistence is also established.

siddhaḥ pṛthakpṛthagbhāvo yadi vā rāgaraktayoḥ

sahabhāvam kimartham tu parikalpayase tayoh||7||

若染及染者 先各成異相

既已成異相 云何而言合

|वायः हे. वर्ट्रेट. कवायः कवायः रः ट्वा । च. ट्ट. खेट. ट्रं. ब्रॉच. ब्रॉच. ब्रॉच. खेट. ह्वा । हे. व्यं खेट. ट्खी । के. व्यं खेट. यं. व्यं ट्या

If complete separation between lust and the lustful one is established, for what purpose do you conceive of their co-existence?

pṛthan na sidhyatītyevam sahabhāvam vikānkṣasi

sahabhāvaprasiddhyartham pṛthaktvam bhūya icchasi||8||

異相無有成 是故汝欲合

合相竟無成 而復說異相

|B.टेट.बॅरि.तर.था.बेंट.तथा |ट्र.बेंट.इंब.इव.एप्ट्रंट.वेंट.वी ।क्षेत्र.इव.रच.पें.बॅर.तपु.वेंट.वुटाट.व्या

You fancy coexistence assuming that the discrete is not established.

You, again, look for discreteness for the purpose of establishing coexistence.

pṛthagbhāvāprasiddheśca sahabhāvo na sidhyati

katamasmin prthagbhāve sahabhāvam satīcchasi||9||

異相不成故 合相則不成

於何異相中 而欲說合相

| व.र्ट.र्ट्य.त्.थ.बीय.तथा | क्षेत्र.कुवा.र्ट्य.त्.पबीय.शु.पबीय। वि.र्ट.र्ट्य.त्.वार.लूर.था | क्षेत्र.कुवा.र्ट्य. त्र.पट्र्र.तयः क्रिया

When discreteness is not established, co-existence is not established. In the presence of what kind of discreteness would you expect co-existence.

evam raktena rāgasya siddhirna saha nāsaha

rāgavatsarvadharmāṇām siddhirna saha nāsaha||10||

如是染染者 非合不合成

諸法亦如是 非合不合成

त्त्रीय। पिट्टे.कवोब.स्ट.कवोब.सं.यम्बो.सं.वृष.से.सं.कृत.मं.चेट्रा.सं.चेट्रा.सं.वृत्रा.मा म्रि.क्षेत्र.पट्टे.कवोब.कवोब.सं.यमा क्षित्र.कुवो.क्षेत्र.कुवो.क्षेत्र.कुवो.क्षेत्र.कुवो.क्षेत्र.कवोब.यवीया ।

Thus, with or without the lustful one, there is no establishment of lust.

Like lust, there is no establishment of anything with or without [accompaniments].

•

7. samskṛtaparīkṣā saptamam prakaraṇam

觀三相品第七

yadi samskṛta utpādastatra yuktā trilakṣaṇī

athāsamskṛta utpādaḥ katham samskṛtalakṣaṇam||1||

若生是有為 則應有三相

若生是無為 何名有為相

If arising is conditioned, therein three characteristics are proper.

If arising is unconditioned, how can there be characteritics of the conditioned?

utpādādyāstrayo vyastā nālam lakṣaṇakarmaṇi

samskṛtasya samastāḥ syurekatra kathamekadā||2||

三相若聚散 不能有所相

云何於一處 一時有三相

भ्रि:त्मःस्वायः वासुस्रःसं सं प्याया । वित्यः द्वायः सस्य तेतः द्वाः वास्यः स्वयः वित्यः वास्यः वास्यः वास्यः व

When the triad consisting of arising, etc. are discrete, they are not adequate to function as characteristics of the conditioned. If they were to be combined, how can they be in the same place at the same time?

utpādasthitibhangānāmanyatsamskṛtalakṣanam

asti cedanavasthaivam nāsti cette na samskṛtāḥ||3||

若謂生住滅 更有有為相

是即為無窮 無即非有為

If there were to be a characteristic of the conditioned other than arising, duration, and destruction, there would be intinite regress. If there were to be no such [characteristics], these would not be conditioned.

utpādotpāda utpādo mūlotpādasya kevalam

utpādotpādamutpādo maulo janayate punaḥ||4||

生生之所生 生於彼本生

本生之所生 還生於生生

| भ्रुं:पति:भ्रुं:पत्राःसःपःधो | भ्रुं:पःत्पतःविवाःभ्रुं-एयःचेन् | सःपतिःभ्रुं:पत्राःभ्रुं:पत्राःभ्रुं-एयःभ्रु

The arising of arising is exclusively the arising of primary arising.

Again, the primary arising produces the arising of arising.

utpādotpāda utpādo mūlotpādasya te yadi

maulenājanitastam te sa katham janayiṣyati||5||

若謂是生生 能生於本生

生生從本生 何能生本生

|वावानि: मुंदि: मुंगु: भ्रेचि: भ्रेवा| सि: प्रते: भ्रेप: भ्रेप: भ्रेप: भ्रेप: मुंदि: मुंदि: मुंदि: मुंदि: भ्रेप: भ्रेप: मुंदि: मुंदि: भ्रेप: भ्रेप: मुंदि: मुंदि: मुंदि: भ्रेप: मुंदि: मुंदि:

If arising of arising is the primary arising, not being produced by the primary,

how can it [the former] produce that [the latter]!

sa te maulena janito maulam janayate yadi|

maulaḥ sa tenājanitastamutpādayate katham||6||

若謂是本生 能生於生生

本生從彼生 何能生生生

विषाने में किंदा के स्वाप्त विश्वेद प्यादे के साम किंदि साम किंद साम किंदि साम किंद साम किंदि साम किंद साम किंदि साम किंद साम किंदि साम किंद साम किंदि साम किंद साम किंदि साम किंद साम किंदि साम किंद सा

If, produced by the primary, it produces the primary,

how can that primary, not produced by it, produce it?

ayamutpadyamānaste kāmamutpādayedimam

yadīmamutpādayitumajātaḥ śaknuyādayam||7||

若生生生時 能生於本生

生生尚未有 何能生本生

若本生生時 能生於生生

本生尚未有 何能生生生

वित्र में का भीता है। भीता है। भीता वित्र के में कित का वित्र के भीता के का वित्र के भीता है। भीता वित्र के कि

This, while arising, if it may so desire, produce that, so that it, being not yet born, will be able to produce that,

pradīpaḥ svaparātmānau samprakāśayitā yathā

utpādah svaparātmānāvubhāvutpādayettathā||8||

如燈能自照 亦能照於彼

生法亦如是 自生亦生彼

ाहे :क्षरः अरः अं रतः प्रतः वावता । श्रूरः परः चेतः परे प्रवितः ता । श्रे प्रवरः रतः प्रतः वावतः ग्रीः पर्देश। वावित्रः गाः श्रेतः परः चेतः धेतः वा

As a light illuminates iself as well as others, so does arising produce both itself and others.

pradīpe nāndhakāro'sti yatra cāsau pratiṣṭhitaḥ

kim prakāśayati¹⁵ dīpaḥ prakāśo hi tamovadhaḥ||9||

燈中自無闇 住處亦無闇

破闇乃名照 無闇則無照

|ष्रयः खे.रेटः थु.वोटः रेवात्वा । पु.परेचा.ता.या.वीवा.वीटा ।ष्रयः खेला.कु.खेवा.कैटः तयः वीटा ।श्रेयः ता.कु.ता.व

There exists no darkness either in the light or in whatever place it is situated.

What does light illuminate? For, illumination is indeed the destruction of darkness,

¹⁵ De Jong: prakāśayate.

kathamutpadyamānena pradīpena tamo hatam

notpadyamāno hi tamaḥ pradīpaḥ prāpnute yadā||10||

云何燈生時 而能破於闇

此燈初生時 不能及於闇

|याट.क्.बर.बा.भैं.तथुष.ता |भीष.ता.टट.बु.सट.बुस्.वा |ह्.केर.बर.बु.भैं.तथुष.तथा |भीष.तथा.वर.वीट.त.लुस

How an darkness be destroyed by the emergent light, when the emerging light, indeed, does not teach darkness?

aprāpyaiva pradīpena yadi vā nihatam tamaļ

ihasthaḥ sarvalokasthaṁ sa tamo nihaniṣyati||11||

燈若未及闇 而能破闇者

燈在於此間 則破一切闇

|ष्रमःख्रेन्द्रन्यःख्रेन्द्रमःयानः। |षायःमेःख्रुन्यःख्रेन्द्रावहेन्द्रगायहेन् मेत्रःगायःवयःयात्रव्यःख्रुन ।यदीःवःगायवयःयाः

On the contrary, if darkness is destroyed by light without reaching it, then that [light] remaining here will destroy the darkness present in all the worlds.

pradīpah svaparātmānau samprakāśayate yadi

tamo'pi svaparātmānau chādayiṣyatyasamsayam||12||

若燈能自照 亦能照於彼

闇亦應自闇 亦能闇於彼

|ब्रमःब्रे:म्हाःप्तान्त्रःब्रे:मह्या |वायःहे:क्रूहःचमःब्रेहःयुक्तःव। |ब्रुवःपयहःमहाम्पवनःब्रे:मह्या |क्रूवःपमःव

If fight were to illminate both itself and others, then certainly darkness too will conceal iself and others.

anutpanno'yamutpādaḥ svātmānam janayetkatham

athotpanno janayate jāte kim janyate punaḥ||13||

此生若未生 云何能自生

若生已自生 生已何用生

भ्रि.च.पट्ट.बु.थ.भ्रेय.तथा । ४८.तु.चटवा.वुट.हु.क्रर.भ्रेटा । वृ.क्रं. भ्रेय.तथ.भ्रेट.वेट.वी ।भ्रेय.व.वृ.वुवा.चभ्रेट.टे.लूटी

How can this non-arisen arising produce itself? If it is the arisen that products, then being born, what is it that is produced again?

notpadyamānam notpannam nānutpannam kathamcana

utpadyate tathākhyāta \dot{m}^{16} gamyamānagatāgatai \dot{h} ||14||

生非生已生 亦非未生生

生時亦不生 去來中已答

 $[\frac{1}{2}]$ $[\frac{1$

Neither the present arising, nor the arisen, nor the non-arisen, is being arisen in any way. This has already been explained by means of [the concepts of] present moving, the moved and the not yet moved.

utpadyamānamutpattāvidam na kramate yadā

kathamutpadyamānam tu pratītyotpattimucyate||15||

若謂生時生 是事已不成

云何眾緣合 爾時而得生

When this present arising does not proceed from within arising, indeed,

how can the present arising be spoken of as dependent arising?

¹⁶ De Jong: tad ākhyātaṁ.

pratītya yadyadbhavati tattacchāntam svabhāvatah

tasmādutpadyamānam ca śāntamutpattireva ca||16||

若法眾緣生 即是寂滅性

是故生生時 是二俱寂滅

<u> |हेत्र-केट-प्रश्चट-प्राणाट-भेत्र-पा | द्रिके-ट्रॉकेट-ग्रीकाली | द्रिश्चेर-श्ली-प्रकेत-केट-प्रट-त्री ।श्ली-प्राणाट के वि,यः केटा</u>

Whatever that comes to be dependently, that is inherently peaceful.

Therefore, that which is presently arising as well as arising itself are peaceful.

yadi kaścidanutpanno bhāvaḥ samvidyate kvacit

utpadyeta sa kim tasmin bhāva utpadyate'sati||17||

若有未生法 說言有生者

此法先已有 更復何用生

|वाजः हे.ट्र्यःत्रः अञ्चेयः त। |वजावः वेवाः वाटः वः ल्रॅटः श्चुरः वा । ट्रे.वे ःश्चेः तश्चुरः ट्र्यः त्रं दो । । अट् वः वेवाःश्चेः परः वश्चर।

If a certain non-arisen existent is evident somewhere, then that would arise.

When such a thing does not exist, how can an existent arise?

utpadyamānamutpādo yadi cotpādayatyayam

utpādayettamutpādamutpādaḥ katamaḥ punaḥ||18||

若言生時生 是能有所生

何得更有生 而能生是生

। गव्य हे : क्रीं प्र दे : ब्रेस विवास के : क्रीं प्र प्र हे : क्रीं प्र हे : क्र

If arising were to produce this present arising, which arising would again produce that arising of that arising?

anya utpādatyenam yadyutpādo'navasthitih

athānutpāda utpannaḥ sarvamutpadyate¹⁷ tathā||19||

若謂更有生 生生則無窮

離生生有生 法皆能自生

विषयः हे 'श्चे' प्राचालक् 'बेवा विषया | दे 'श्चेद 'स्ववा प्राचेद 'प्राच्या | के 'श्चे' श्चे' प्राच्या सम्बन्ध विषय सम्बन्ध ।

If this arising were to produce mother, arising would turn out to be infinite regression.

If the non-arising is arisen, then it will produce everything in this manner.

sataśca tāvadutpattirasataśca na yujyate|

na sataścāsataśceti pūrvamevopapāditam||20||

有法不應生 無亦不應生

有無亦不生 此義先已說

| त्रे:विवा:ऑन्:न्नः अन्:पः थानः। अत्रि:वर:रेवाषा:पः अः धोत्रः बेदः। | ऑन्:अेनःवेदःगुनः अः धोत्रः बेषा | वॉनः नुः पञ्चनः पोत्रः वॅिनः धोतः वॅिनः

As such, neither the arising of an existent nor the arising of a non-existent is proper. Even so is the arising of that which is both existent and nonexistent, and this has been previously explained.

nirudhyamānasyotpattirna bhāvasyopapadyate|

yaścānirudhyamānastu sa bhāvo nopapadyate||21||

若諸法滅時 是時不應生

法若不滅者 終無有是事

|ट्रिक्रार्स्, प्रवावा, यक्ष्य, क्षेट्र, जा. थी । श्ले, य. प्रह्म, त्रांच्य प्रवाय, त्रांच्य विवा, प्रवावा, यक्ष्य, जा. विवा, प्रवाय, विवा, प्रवाय, यक्ष्य, विवा, प्रवाय, विवा, विवा,

¹⁷ De Jong: sarvamutpadyatām.

The arising of an existent that is ceasing is not appropriate.

What existent that is non-arising, that existent too is not appropriate.

na sthitabhāvastisthatyasthitabhāvo¹⁸ na tisthati

na tisthati¹⁹ tisthamānah ko'nutpannaśca tisthati||22||

不住法不住 住法亦不住

住時亦不住 無生云何住

ार्ट्यार्च 'पाद्यवारा' के 'पाद्यवारा' के 'पाद्यवारा' के 'पाद्यवारा' के पाद्यवारा' के पाद्यवारा क

An existent that has endured is not stationary, nor is an existent that has not endured. The presently enduring is not stationary. What non-arisen can stay?

sthitirnirudhyamānasya na bhāvasyopapadyate

yaścānirudhyamānastu sa bhāvo nopapadyate||23||

是則不應住 若諸法滅時

法若不滅者 終無有是事

निर्देशार्रा त्याया प्रविच केटा त्याची । यावका पाय सम्पाय सम्पाय सम्पाय विचा प्रवापा प्रविच त्यायी । प्रविच प्र

Duration of an existent that is ceasing is not' appropriate. Whatever existent that is nonceasing is also not appropriate.

jarāmaraṇadharmeṣu sarvabhāveṣu sarvadā

tisthanti katame bhāvā ye jarāmaraṇam vinā||24||

所有一切法 皆是老死相

終不見有法 離老死有住

¹⁸ De Jong: nāsthitas tiṣṭhate bhāvaḥ sthito bhāvo.

¹⁹ De Jong: tişthate.

When all existents are always of the nature of decay and death, which existents that are without decay and death can stay?

sthityānyayā sthiteh sthānam tayaiva ca na yujyate

utpādasya yathotpādo nātmanā na parātmanā||25||

住不自相住 亦不異相住

亦不異相生 如生不自生

|यात्रकाराःयात्रकाराःयात्रत्रः ति। ।देःवेदःग्रीकाग्राटःयात्रकात्रेःरेयाका ।हिःक्षरःभ्रोःचःरहःदहः वी। ।यात्रतःग्रीकारभ्रोदःवात्रका

The endurance of an enduring thing bared on the endurance of itself or of another is not proper. It is like the absence of arising of arising, either from itself or from another.

nirudhyate nāniruddham na niruddham nirudhyate

tathāpi nirudhyamānam²⁰ kimajātam nirudhyate||26||

法已滅不滅 未滅亦不滅

滅時亦不滅 無生何有滅

ारवावायात्रात्यववात्तरः श्रु.पश्चरात्री ।श्राप्तवावायात्रात्रात्राचायाः श्राप्तश्चरा ।पवावात्त्रवेत्रताल्यात्रे

That which has not ceased does not cease. That which has ceased also does not cease.

Even so is that which is ceasing. Is it the unborn that ceases?

sthitasya tāvadbhāvasya nirodho nopapadyate

nāsthitasyāpi bhāvasya nirodha upapadyate||27||

法若有住者 是則不應滅

法若不住者 是亦不應滅

²⁰ De Jong: tathā nirudhyamānaṁ ca.

|देःबेवा-दर्द्रबन्दं वाद्रबन्दान्य| |दवावा-चन्द्रबद्दन्द्रमः क्षेत्रकुरः दें। |द्र्द्रबन्दं क्षेत्रव्यव्यन्यन्य व्यववान्य द्रवर्द्द क्षेत्रकुरः दें।

The cessation of an existent that has endured is not appropriate.

The cessation of an existent that has not endured is also not appropriate.

tayaivāvasthayāvasthā na hi saiva nirudhyate

anyayāvasthayāvasthā na cānyaiva nirudhyate||28||

是法於是時 不於是時滅

是法於異時 不於異時滅

Indeed, a certain state [of existence] dos nor cease from a state identical with its own.

Nor does a state [of existence1 cease from another state different from its own.

yadaivam sarvadharmāṇāmutpādo nopapadyate

tadaivam sarvadharmāṇām nirodho nopapadyate||29||

如一切諸法 生相不可得

以無生相故 即亦無滅相

|वाट.ब्र.क्ट्य.क्ष्य.क्ष्यत्वयत्वयत्वर्ट.जी ।श्ले.ट.पंचट.तर.ब्र.पंचेर.ता ।ट्र.ब्र.क्ष्य.क्ष्य.क्षयत्वयत्वर्ट.जी ।पंचाव. त.पंचट.तर.ब्र.पंचेर.ट्रा

Indeed, when the arising of all things is not appropriate, then the cessation of all things is also not appropriate.

sataśca tāvadbhāvasya nirodho nopapadyate

ekatve na hi bhāvaśca²¹ nābhāvaścopapadyate||30||

若法是有者 是即無有滅

-

²¹ De Jong: bhavaśca.

不應於一法 而有有無相

|देःवेवा-द्र्यायं प्राप्त-प्राप्त। |तवावा-प्राप्तव-प्य-क्षेप्तश्चरः द्रा | वाकेवा-वेद-त्र-वे-द्र्यायं प्रदर्ग। |द्र्यायं क्षेत्र-प्राप्तव-प्याक्षेत्र।

Furthermore, the cessation of a real existent is not appropriate. Indeed, in the context of identity, neither existence nor non-existence is appropriate.

asato'pi na bhāvasya nirodha upapadyate|

na dvitīyasya śirasac²² chedanam vidyate yathā||31||

若法是無者 是即無有滅

譬如第二頭 無故不可斷

निर्द्यार्त्रा अप्ताना विष्याचारा तम् त्रात्र क्षित्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र

The cessation of an unreal existent is also not appropriate, just as a second beheading [of a person] is not evident.

na svātmanā nirodho'sti nirodho na parātmanā

utpādasya yathotpādo nātmanā na parātmanā||32||

法不自相滅 他相亦不滅

如自相不生 他相亦不生

|त्यावान्यः प्रत्यां केत् क्रीया | प्रत्यां केत् क्रीयः प्रवावान्यः वावयः क्रीयः क्रीयः क्रीयः प्रत्यावान्यः वावयः क्रीयः क्रीयः प्रत्यावान्यः वावयः क्रीयः क्रीयः

There is no cessation by itself or by another entity, just as the arising of arising is neither by itself nor by another.

utpādasthitibhangānāmasiddhernāsti samskṛtam

samskṛtasyāprasiddhau ca katham setsyatyasamskṛtam||33||

生住滅不成 故無有有為

-

²² De Jong: śirasaś.

有為法無故 何得有無為

भ्रि: ८८: यात्रवा: तर्ह्या: रा: ८वा । व्यः सुरा: व्यः सुरा: व्यः सुरा: व्यः सुरा: व्यः सुरा: व्यः सुरा: व्यः स

With the non-establishment of arising, duration and destruction, the conditioned does not exist. With the non-establishment of the conditioned, how could there be the unconditioned?

yathā māyā yathā svapno gandharvanagaram yathā

tathotpādastathā sthānam tathā bhanga udāhṛtam||34||

如幻亦如夢 如乾闥婆城

所說生住滅 其相亦如是

As an illusion, a dream, a city of the gandharvas, so having arising, endurance and destruction been exemplified.

8. karmakārakaparīkṣā aṣṭamaṁ prakaraṇam

觀作作者品第八

sadbhūtaḥ kārakaḥ karma sadbhūtaṁ na karotyayam

kārako nāpyasadbhūtaḥ karmāsadbhūtamīhate||1||

決定有作者 不作決定業

決定無作者 不作無定業

This really existent agent does not perform a really existent action.

Neither is it intended that a really non-existent agent performs a really non-existent action.

sadbhūtasya kriyā nāsti karma ca syādakartṛkam

sadbhūtasya kriyā nāsti kartā ca syādakarmakaḥ||2||

決定業無作 是業無作者

定作者無作 作者亦無業

| प्रियःत्रः श्रृप्रः व्यः च । चितः र्यः स्रेतः प्रदेश्यः व्यात् । प्रियः प्रदः स्थितः व्यात् । प्रियः प्रदः व

A really existent entity has no activity. Therefore, action would be without an agent. A really existent entity has no activity. Therefore, even an agent would be without action.

karoti yadyasadbhūto'sadbhūtam karma kārakaḥ

ahetukam bhavetkarma kartā cāhetuko bhavet||3||

若定有作者 亦定有作業

作者及作業 即墮於無因

विज्ञान होत्रास्य व्याप्त । विज्ञास्य व्याप्त व्याप्त विज्ञास्य विज्ञास्य विज्ञास्य विज्ञास्य विज्ञास्य विज्ञा

If a non-existent agent were to perform a non-existent action, the action would be without a cause, and the agent too would be without a cause.

hetāvasati kāryam ca kāranam ca na vidyate

tadabhāve kriyā kartā karaṇam் 23 ca na vidyate||4||

若墮於無因 則無因無果

無作無作者 無所用作法

[क्व.अप.य.यु.पर्चयायि.येटा, [क्वि.लाट.पंचय.तय.यु.पंचीय.यू. | प्रि.अप.य.यु.ची.य.यं.यं.यं.यं.यं.यं.यं.यं.यं.यं.य

When a cause does not exist, both the effect and the sufficient condition are not evident. When these are non-existent, activity, agent and performance of action are also not evident.

-

²³ De Jong: kāraṇaṁ.

dharmādharmau na vidyete kriyādīnāmasambhave

dharme cāsatyadharme ca phalam tajjam na vidyate||5||

若無作等法 則無有罪福

罪福等無故 罪福報亦無

| चुःतःवःर्ववाषात्रेःदेवाषात्रा | क्रिंबःत्टःक्रेंबाश्चेदःयेंद्रःश्चेदाः ब्रेंबः दटःक्रेंबाश्चेदःश्चेदः व्यवे

With the non-occurrence of activity, etc.. good and bad are also not evident.

When both good and bad do not exist, a fruit arising from these would also not be evident.

phale'sati na mokṣāya na svargāyopapadyate

mārgaḥ sarvakriyāṇām ca nairarthakyam prasajyate||6||

若無罪福報 亦無有涅槃

諸可有所作 皆空無有果

When the fruit doe not exist, the path of release of heaven is not appropriate. This would imply the futility of all activity.

kārakaḥ sadasadbhūtaḥ sadasatkurute na tat

parasparaviruddham hi saccāsaccaikatah kutah||7||

作者定不定 不能作二業

有無相違故 一處則無二

| च्चित्र-रा-त्र-व्याक्षेत्र-स्रा च्चित्र-स्राच्चित्र-त्र-स्राच्चेत्र-त्राच्चेत्र-स्राच्य-स्राच्चेत्र-स्राच्चेत्र-स्राच्चेत्र-स्राच्चेत्र-स्राच्चेत्र-स्राच्चेत्र-स्राच्येत्र-स्राच्चेत्र-स्राच्येत्र-स्राच्चेत्र-स्राच्य-स्राच्चेत्र-स्राच्येत्र-स्राच्येत्र-स्राच्येत्र-स्राच्येत्र-स्राच्येत्र-स्राच्येत्र-स्राच्येत्र-स्राच्येत्र-स्राच्येत्र-स्राच्य-स्राच्येत्र-स्राच्येत्र-स्राच्येत्र-स्राच्येत्र-स्राच्येत्र-स्राच्येत्र-स्राच्येत्र-स्राच्य-स्राच्येत्र-स्राच्येत्र-स्राच्येत्य-स्राच्येत्र-स्राच्येत्र-स्राच्येत्र-स्राच्येत्र-स्राच्येत्र-स्राच्येत्र-स्राच्येत्र-स्राच्येत्र-स्राच्येत्र-स्राच्येत्र-स्राच्य-स्राच्येत्र-स्राच्येत्र-स्राच्येत्र-स्राच्येत्र-स्राच्येत्र-स्र

An agent who is both existent and non-existent does not perform an action that is both existent and non-existent, for they are self-contradictory. Where can existence and non-existence co-exist?

satā ca kriyate nāsannāsatā kriyate ca sat

kartrā sarve prasajyante doṣāstatra ta eva hi||8||

有不能作無 無不能作有

若有作作者 其過如先說

ब्रिट्र-त.तूर-थु.क्रीय-त.तूना वि.क्रीय-जन्न.थु.थु.ब्रीट्र-ट्री वि.क्रीय-तन्न.क्रीय-व्रीट्र-क्रिय-त्र-क्रीय-ट्र

A non-existent action is not performed by a presently existing agent. Nor is an existent action performed by presently non-existent agent. Indeed, if that were to be the case, all errors relating to the agents [mentioned earlier] would follow.

nāsadbhūtam na sadbhūtah sadasadbhūtameva vā

karoti kārakaḥ karma pūrvoktaireva hetubhiḥ||9||

作者不作定 亦不作不定

及定不定業 其過如先說

For reasons stated above, an agent who has come to be existent does not perform an action that is non-existent or both existent and non-existent.

nāsadbhūto'pi sadbhūtam sadasadbhūtameva vā

karoti kārakah karma purvoktaireva hetubhih||10||

| <u>च</u>ित्रपर्यस्त्रे अग्रमुस्यया । व्यवाने ग्रमुस्य प्रस्ति । वित्रप्रस्ति । वित्रप्रस्ति । वित्रप्रस्ति । वित्रप्रस्

For reasons stated above, an agent who has come to be non-existent does not perform an action that is existent or both existent and non-existent.

karoti sadasadbhūto na sannāsacca kārakaḥ

karma tattu vijānīyātpūrvoktaireva hetubhiḥ||11||

作者定不定 亦定亦不定

不能作於業 其過如先說

<u>। ब्रि</u>न्यार्येर:ब्रुर:ब्राच्च्र:ब्री | व्यव:ब्रु:ब्रुर:द्राच्च्र:व्याच्च्र:व्याच्चर:ब्री | ब्रि:ब्रुर:व्यक्ष्यःव्या

An agent that has come to be both existent and non-existent does not perform an action that exists and does not exist. This too should be understood in terms of the reasons adduced above.

pratītya kārakaḥ karma tam pratītya ca kārakam

karma pravartate, nānyatpaśyāmaḥ siddhikāraṇam||12||

因業有作者 因作者有業

成業義如是 更無有餘事

बिट.रा.स्.जब.यम्बे.विय.वेट.। जिबा.पीट.बिट.स्.ट्.बेट.जा विम्बे.वेष.पविट.टा.बा.विमेयवाता विर्धिय.तपु.में.बु.वा.बसूट.ट्र.।

An agent proceeds depending upon action and action proceeds depending upon the agent. We do not perceive any other way of establishing [them].

evam vidyādupādānam vyutsargāditi karmaņaļ

kartuśca karmakartrbhyām śeṣān bhāvān vibhāvayet||13||

如破作作者 受受者亦爾

及一切諸法 亦應如是破

यम्बात्ताबुबान्चात्राकुषान्चात्रात्त्रा । वित्यान्तात्वा । वित्यान्यात्वात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात् ।देत्वबुबान्नेत्रात्वेत्रात्वेत्रात्वात्वात्त्रात्त्रात्व्याः चित्यात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रा

Following this method of the rejection of agent and action, one should understand grasping.

The remaining existents should be critiully examined in terms of the concepts of action and agent.

9. pūrvaparīkṣā navamam prakaraṇam

觀本住品第九

darśanaśravaṇādīni vedanādīni cāpyatha

bhavanti yasya prāgebhyaḥ so'stītyeke vadantyuta||1||

眼耳等諸根 苦樂等諸法

誰有如是事 是則名本住

॥३,८८.७४.ज.यूवाय.त.८८. १९५.यूवाय.८८.त........................ वाट.वी.लाथ.त.ट्र.८वा.वी ।क्ट.पूर्वा.वी ।क्ट.पूर्

"For whomsoever there exists seeing, hearing, etc., and feeling, etc.,

He exists priot to these." So do some declare.

katham hyavidyamānasya darśanādi bhavişyati

bhāvasya tasmātprāgebhyaḥ so'sti bhāvo vyavasthitaḥ||2||

若無有本住 誰有眼等法

以是故當知 先已有本住

निर्द्रथार्यः लूप्ताना विष्यात्राचा विष्यात्राच्य

How can there be seeing, etc, of an existent who is not evident?

Therefore, it is determined that, prior to these things, such an existent is.

darśanaśravaṇādibhyo vedanādibhya eva ca

yaḥ prāgvyavasthito bhāvaḥ kena prajñapyate'tha saḥ||3||

若離眼等根 及苦樂等法

先有本住者 以何而可知

|झ.रट..धेब.ज.सूर्याब.टा.रट.। ।क्र्यू.टा.ज.सूर्याब..धुर.ग्री.बु। ।क्र.पूज.रट्स.तू.यट.याथब.टा ।ट्.बु.याट.याब.याय

Whatever existent is determined as existing prior to seeing, hating, etc.,

and also feeling, ac., by what mezns is he [it] made known?

vināpi darśanādīni yadi cāsau vyavasthitaḥ

amūnyapi bhaviṣyanti vinā tena na saṁśayaḥ||4||

若離眼耳等 而有本住者

亦應離本住 而有眼耳等

|क्ष.य.ज.<u>श</u>्च्याबा,श्रुट.तय.लट.। |वाज. हे.टे.ब्र.वायबा.बीय.वी |ट्र.श्रुट.तय.लट.टे. ट्या.ब्री |लूट.तय.पंचीय.वय.हा.क्ष्य.श्रुटी

If he is determined as existing even without seeing, etc., undoubtedly

even these [i.e., seeing, etc.] will exist without him.

ajyate kenacitkaścit kimcitkenacidajyate

kutaḥ kiṁcidvinā kaścit kiṁ citkaṁ²⁴ cidvinā kutaḥ||5||

以法知有人 以人知有法

離法何有人 離人何有法

ब्रि.सूब्र.चार. खुवा.वाबल.चर.चुरी विट.त्रुब.इ.खुवा.वाबल.चर.चुरी ब्रि.श्रट.वार.खुवा.वा.ल.सूरी विट.श्रट.इ.खुवा.वा.ल.सूरी

Someone is made known by something. Something is made known by someone.

How could there be someone without something and something without someone?

sarvebhyo darśanādibhyaḥ kaścitpūrvo na vidyate

ajyate darśanādīnāmanyena punaranyadā||6||

一切眼等根 實無有本住

眼耳等諸根 異相而分別

|^{सु.}ल.सूर्याय.त.घथब.क्ट.ग्री| |क्र.पूल.याट.बुवा.लूट.त.थुवी |^{सु.}सूर्याय.वट. वय.यांचेच.बुवा.गुवा |यांचेच.ग्री.<u>ष्</u>र्.व.यांबल.ट्य.डीटी

Someone is not evident prior to all of seeing, etc. Again, on different occasions,

-

²⁴ De Jong: citkim.

one could be made known by things different from seeing, etc.

sarvebhyo darśanādibhyo yadi pūrvo na vidyate

ekaikasmātkatham pūrvo darśanādeḥ sa vidyate||7||

若眼等諸根 無有本住者

眼等一一根 云何能知塵

If someone existing prior to all of seeing, etc. is not evident,

how can someone existing prior to each of seeing, etc. be evident.

drașțā sa eva sa śrotā sa eva yadi vedakaḥ

ekaikasmādbhavetpūrvam evam caitanna yujyate||8||

見者即聞者 聞者即受者

如是等諸根 則應有本住

|क्ष'र्रान्दे'नेन्द्रनुत्र'र्रान्ते | पायाने क्रॅरार्रायम् ने नेन्द्रान्ते | से रेते क्ष्यार्थे | से रेते क्षय

If a seer is, at the same time, a hearer and feeler, then someone would exist

drastānya eva śrotānyo vedako'nyaḥ punaryadi|

sati syād draṣṭari śrotā bahutvaṁ cātmanāṁ bhavet||9||

prior to each one [of the functions]. But this is not proper.

若見聞各異 受者亦各異

見時亦應聞 如是則神多

विज्ञाने के के द्रांचानक के द्रांचानक के द्रांचानक के प्राचनक के प्राचनक के प्राचनक के प्राचनक के प्राचनक के प

If seer and hearer and feeler are different, then, when there is a seer, there also would be a hearer, and as such there would be a plurality of selves.

darśanaśravaṇādīni vedanādīni cāpyatha

bhavanti yebhyasteşveşa bhūteşvapi na vidyate||10||

眼耳等諸根 苦樂等諸法

所從生諸大 彼大亦無神

|क्षे.रेट..धेय.ज..यूवोबातार्ट्या |क्रूप्र.य.रेवाजा.यूवोबातार्ट्या |वाट.जबापचीप्र.यपु.पचीट.ट्र.जपटा |ट्रे.यु.लूट.वाजा.लूय.यू.रे

It [i.e., the self] is nor evident in the elements from which seeing, hearing, etc., and feeling, etc., come to be.

darśanaśravaṇādīni vedanādīni cāpyatha

na vidyate cedyasya sa na vidyanta imānyapi||11||

若眼耳等根 苦樂等諸法

無有本住者 眼等亦應無

|क्षे.रट..धेय.ज.सूर्यायात्त.रटट.| |क्क्रू.रच.रेवा.ज.सूर्यायात्त.तालट.| |वोट.वी.लुय.तावाज.प्रे.थुटी |प्रे.रेवा.कीट.यु.लूर्यायात्त्र

If he, to whom belongs seeing, hearing, etc. and fixling, etc., is not evident, then even these would not be evident.

prāk ca yo darśanādibhyaḥ sāmpratam cordhvameva ca

na vidyate'sti nāstīti nivṛttāstatra kalpanāḥ||12||

眼等無本住 今後亦復無

以三世無故 無有無分別

चित्रः क्षेत्रस्य क्षेत्रः क्ष्मेया स्थाप्ता । इत्राह्मेय क्षेत्रः क्षेत्रः क्षेत्रः क्षेत्रः क्षेत्रः क्षेत्र वित्रः क्षिणः क्षेत्रः क्ष्मेया स्थाप्ता । इत्राह्मेयः क्षेत्रः कष्टि क्षेत्रः कष्टे क्षेत्रः कष्टे क्षेत्रः कष्टे क

Wherein someme prior to, simultaneous with or posterior to, seeing, etc. is not evident, therein

thoughts of existence and non-existence are also renounced.

10. agnīndhanaparīkṣā daśamam prakaraṇam

觀燃可燃品第十

yadindhanam sa cedagnirekatvam kartṛkarmaṇoḥ

anyaścedindhanādagnirindhanādapyṛte bhavet||1||

若燃是可燃 作作者則一

若燃異可燃 離可燃有燃

<u>।विस् भेरायार हे अप्राथ विद्यार प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप</u>

If fire were to be fuel, then there would be identity of agent and action. If fire were to be different from fuel, then it would exist even without the fuel.

nityapradīpta eva syādapradīpanahetukaḥ|

punarārambhavaiyarthyamevam cākarmakaḥ sati||2||

如是常應燃 不因可燃生

則無燃火功 亦名無作火

<u>|</u> हिवा.ये.पत्यर.य.कुर.2.पत्नीरा |पत्यर.वुर.की.जाय.यु.पवीर.बुर.। | ब्र्.या.त.टूब.युर. वे.ट. टे.पत्नीरा | प्रे.सं.त्तुय.ब.जाय.युर.

A burning without a cause would be eternally aflame. Furthermore, its commencement will be rendered meaningless [useless]. When that happens, it will be without a function.

paratra nirapekṣatvādapradīpanahetukaḥ

punarārambhavaiyarthyam nityadīptah prasajyate||3||

燃不待可燃 則不從緣生

火若常燃者 人功則應空

|वावयःतःक्रूंबःदःब्रेट्-दादःक्ष्रेत्र। |दचरःचरःग्रेट्-क्रुःव्यवःब्रे:तश्रृटः। ।ह्नाःनुःतचरःचःध्येवःवःवे। ।ह्र्बःदःर्द्वःब्रेट्-तृःवश्रूर।

A burning without a cause, because it is not contingent on mother and, therefore, eternally aflame, would imply the meaninglessness of its commencement.

tatraitasmādidhyamānamindhanam²⁵ bhavatīti cet

kenedhyatāmindhanam tattāvanmātramidam yadā||4||

若汝謂燃時 名為可燃者

爾時但有薪 何物燃可燃

|<u>८</u>.ज.चाज. <u>५</u>. ७६, श्रेंथ. २। । ज्ञिच. टाबुब. स्टेट. जुट. जुब. ज्ञांचा । चाट. क्रू. <u>८</u>. व्रथ. <u>५</u>. तुब. व्र। । चाट. <u>च</u>ाव. चुट. जुट. टु. ज्ञांचा <u>च</u>ी

Herein, if it is assumed that fuel is the present burning and, therefore, that [i.e., buring] is merely this [i.e., fuel], by what is fuel being burnt?

anyo na prāpsyate'prāpto na dhakṣyatyadahan punaḥ

na nirvāsyatyanirvāṇaḥ sthāsyate vā svaliṅgavān||5||

若異則不至 不至則不燒

不燒則不滅 不減則常住

[Fuel] that is different is not reached: the unreached is not ignited. Furthermore, that which is not ignited does not case. That which does not cease remains, like me that has its own mark.

anya evendhanādagnirindhanam prāpnuyādyadi|

strī samprāpnoti puruṣam puruṣaśca striyam yathā||6||

燃與可燃異 而能至可燃

如此至彼人 彼人至此人

²⁵ De Jong: tatraitat syādidhyamānamindhanam.

हि.क्षेत्र-धिट.श्रेट.श्रेयाता-टटा श्रियातपट-धिट.श्रेट.त्यट.त्यचेषी विज्याने.श्रेट.जयाश्र, विषयः थी श्रिट.टट.सट.टी.श्रेट.वट.पट.पटी.स

If fire is different from fuel it would teach the fuel, just as a woman would reach for a man and a man for a woman.

anya evendhanādagnirindhanam kāmamāpnuyāt

agnīndhane yadi syātāmanyonyena tiraskṛte||7||

若謂燃可燃 二俱相離者

如是燃則能 至於彼可燃

विषयः में अंतर् सेर स्वादी विष्या विषया विषयः विषयः

The fire that is different from fuel may reach the fuel only if fire and fuel were to exist mutually separated.

yadīndhanamapekṣyāgnirapekṣyāgnim yadīndhanam

kataratpūrvanispannam yadapeksyagnirindhanam||8||

若因可燃燃 因燃有可燃

先定有何法 而有燃可燃

विषयः हे : विटः व्हेंबर बे : धेवर वा विषयः हे : बेंबर विटः धेवर वा विटः केंबर बेटः विवास विषयः विषयः विवास व

If fire is contingent upon fuel and fuel upon fire, which of them is preaccomplished so that fire could be contingent upon fuel?

yadīndhanamapekṣyāgniragneḥ siddhasya sādhanam

evam satīndhanam cāpi bhavişyati niragnikam||9||

若因可燃燃 則燃成復成

是為可燃中 則為無有燃

|याया हे स्वेट रहेंबा से प्रीत त्या | से मुन प्राप्त सुवापर प्रमुखा प्राप्त स्वापत स्व

If fire were to be contingent upon fuel, there would be proof of fire that is already proved [to exist]. When that is the case, even fuel would exist without fire.

yo'pekṣya sidhyate bhāvastamevāpekṣya sidhyati|

yadi yo'pekşitavyah sa sidhyatām kamapekşya kah||10||

若法因待成 是法還成待

今則無因待 亦無所成法

Whatever existent that is established though contingence, how can that, if it is not yet established, be contingent?

yo'pekṣya sidhyate bhāvaḥ so'siddho'pekṣate katham

athāpyapekṣate siddhastvapekṣāsya na yujyate||11||

若法有待成 未成云何待

若成已有待 成已何用待

- निर्म्यार्यः क्ष्याचीयः यानः त्रियः या निर्म्याचीयः व स्थितः क्ष्या । विः क्षेत्रः च्या यानः व स्थितः व स्यतः व स्थितः व स्

Even so [how can] that which is already established be contingent! For, its contingence is nor proper.

apekṣyendhanamagnirna nānapekṣyāgnirindhanam

apekşyendhanamagnim na nānapekşyāgnimindhanam||12||

因可燃無燃 不因亦無燃

因燃無可燃 不因無可燃

िष्टात्मः क्षेत्राचितः से से हिन्दात्मः से साम से स

Fire is not contingent upon fuel; fire is not non-contingent upon fuel.

Fuel is not contingent upon fire; fuel is not non-contingent upon fire.

āgacchatyanyato nāgnirindhane'gnirna vidyate

atrendhane śeṣamuktaṁ gamyamānagatāgataiḥ||13||

燃不餘處來 燃處亦無燃

可燃亦如是 餘如去來說

| ब्रे.चे.वाब्र व्यवः क्षे.व्रेटः हे। विटः व्यवः ब्रे.चेंच्यः व्यवः व्यवः विटः व्यवः व्यवः व्यवः व्यवः व्यवः व

Fire doe not come out of something different nor is fire seen to be in the fuel. Herein, with regard to fuel, the rest is stated as in the case of present moving, the moved and the not moved.

indhanam punaragnirna nāgniranyatra cendhanāt

nāgnirindhanavānnāgnāvindhanāni na teşu saḥ||14||

可燃即非然 離可燃無燃

燃無有可燃 燃中無可燃 可燃中無燃

वित्रकेत्ये वे अप्योत्रक्षे वित्रक्षावावन्य व्याये अप्याये वित्रकेत्र वित्रक्षेत्र वित्रक्षेत्र वित्रकेत्ये वि

Furthermore, fuel is not fire. Apart from fuel there is no fire. Fire is not possessed of fuel. Fuel is not in the fire, not is it [i.e., fire] in them.

agnīndhanābhyām vyākhyāta ātmopādānayoh kramah

sarvo niravaśesena sārdham ghaṭapaṭādibhiḥ||15||

以燃可燃法 說受受者法

及以說瓶衣 一切等諸法

|अ.र्ट.केट.वीय.यर्वा.र्ट.की |वे.यर.ज्य.तपु.र्र्याय.भीय। विश्व.प्रथ.य्याया.यंव.विश्व.प्रवाया.र्ट.क्षेत्र.क्षेत्र.या ।

Through the examples of fire and fuel, together with the examples of pot, cloth, etc. every method of analysis of the self and grasping have been explained without exception.

ātmanaśca satattvam ye bhāvānām ca pṛthakpṛthak

nirdiśanti na tānmanye śāsanasyārthakovidān $\|16\|$

若人說有我 諸法各異相

當知如是人 不得佛法味

Those who posit the substantiality of the self as well as of discrete existents -- these I do not consider to be experts in the meaning of the [Buddha's] message.

11. pūrvāparakoţiparīkṣā ekādaśamam prakaraṇam

觀本際品第十一

pūrvā prajñāyate koţirnetyuvāca mahāmuniḥ

samsāro'navarāgro hi nāsyādirnāpi paścimam||1||

大聖之所說 本際不可得

生死無有始 亦復無有終

॥हूर्य अघत अट्र्य येत्र खेत्र खेत्र खेत्र क्री वियाय क्रय रह्मा अप खेत्र खेत्र विषय विषय विषय क्रय क्रय क्रय अ

Tk Great Sage bas stated that the prior end is not known. The Lifeprocess is without beginning and end. There is neither a beginning nor an end.

naivāgram nāvaram yasya tasya madhyam kuto bhavet

 $tasm\bar{a}nn\bar{a}tropapadyante\ p\bar{u}rv\bar{a}parasahakram\bar{a}\underline{h}||2||$

若無有始終 中當云何有

是故於此中 先後共亦無

|वाट.ज. ब्र्या.ब्रंट.व्यचत.ब्रंट.तम । ट्र.ज.ट्यंब.ब्रं.वा.ज.लूटी ।ट्र.ब्रैंड.ट्र.ज.क्र.ब्रें.ट्र. । क्षिय.क्र्या.स्थ.तचट.ट्री

How could there be the middle of that which has neither a beginning nor an end? Therefore, the methods of (distinguishing) the prior, the posterior or both together (i.e., the middle) are not appropriate.

pūrvam jātiryadi bhavejjarāmaranamuttaram

nirjarāmaraņā jātirbhavejjāyeta cāmṛtaḥ||3||

若使先有生 後有老死者

不老死有生 不生有老死

|पायः हे 'श्रें' पः 'ह' खुर 'या | मि 'शे 'धे' अ' प्येत 'त्र 'त्री | श्रें 'पः मे 'शे 'येर' पः 'र्टः | | सः शे 'परः प्यकुर।

If birth were to come first and decay and death were to follow, then birth would be without decay and death, and an immortal would thus emerge.

paścājjātiryadi bhavejjarāmaraṇamāditaḥ

ahetukamajātasya syājjarāmaraṇam katham||4||

若先有老死 而後有生者

是則為無因 不生有老死

विषा हे : श्री प्राप्त के प्राप्त कि अंदा प्राप्त कि अंदा प्राप्त के स्वाप्त के स्वाप्त

If birth were to be posterior and decay-death anterior, then the latter would be without a cause. How could there be decay-death of one who is not born?

na jarāmaraņenaiva $^{26}\,$ jātiśca saha yujyate|

mriyeta jāyamānaśca syāccāhetukatobhayoḥ||5||

生及於老死 不得一時共

生時則有死 是二俱無因

²⁶ De Jong: jarāmaranaṁ caiva.

|भ्रु'प'र्प्प'र्वे'म्'भे'प्प । (१३व रहेवा उप्पाय प्राया प्रेत हो। । श्रु'प्वविद पाद प्रके प्रमुप विदा । विदेश मा कुरोप एक प्रमुप

Indeed, decay-death as concomitant of birth is not pruper. [In that case,] what is in the process of being born will also be dying and both would be rendered causeless.

yatra na prabhavantyete pūrvāparasahakramāḥ

prapañcayanti tām jātim tajjarāmaraṇam ca kim||6||

若使初後共 是皆不然者

何故而戲論 謂有生老死

|यार-प्य-क्ष-क्षे-क्षेत्र-क्ष्या-यो| |र्रक-प्र-दे-प्रयाक्ष-क्षे-प्रयो| |श्क्री-प्र-रे-प्र-स-भे-प्रे-दे| |क्ष-प्रे-ख्री-प्र-र-ख्री-प्र-प्

Wherever such methods of (discriminating) the prior, the posterior and the simultaneous do not arise, why be obsessed by such birth and such decay-death.

kāryam ca kāraņam caiva lakṣyam lakṣaṇameva ca

vedanā vedakaścaiva santyarthā ye ca kecana||7||

諸所有因果 相及可相法

受及受者等 所有一切法

विष्यः प्रतित्यः विषाः ह्रवः म्रीः अध्या विष्यः अप्यान् । विष्यः अप्यान् । विष्यः प्रतित्यः विष्यः विष्यः विष्य

Effect and cause as well as characterized and characteristic, together with feeling and feeler or whatever fruits there are,

pūrvā na vidyate koţiḥ samsārasya na kevalam

sarveşāmapi bhāvānām pūrvā koţirna vidyate||8||

非但於生死 本際不可得

如是一切法 本際皆亦無

। इंद्य-द्रम् क्षेत्र प्रचयः यक्ष्यः चः क्षेत्र प्रचयः विद्यः क्षेत्र प्रचयः विद्यः क्षेत्र प्रचयः विद्यः विद्यः

The prior end of these is not evident. Of the entire life-process as well as of all existents, the prior end is not evident.

12.duḥkhaparīkṣā dvādaśamam prakaraṇam

觀苦品第十二

svayam kṛtam parakṛtam dvābhyām kṛtamahetukam

duḥkhamityeka icchanti tacca kāryam na yujyate||1||

自作及他作 共作無因作

如是說諸苦 於果則不然

Some assume that suffering is self-aused, caused by another, caused by both or without a cause. [Suffering as] such an effect is indeed not appropriate.

svayam kṛtam yadi bhavetpratītya na tato bhavet

skandhānimānamī skandhāḥ sambhavanti pratītya hi||2||

苦若自作者 則不從緣生

因有此陰故 而有彼陰生

If [suffering were to be] self-caused, then it could not occur dependently.

Indeed, depending upon these aggregates, these other aggregates occur.

yadyamībhya ime'nye syurebhyo vāmī pare yadi|

bhavetparakṛtam duḥkham parairebhiramī kṛtāḥ||3||

若謂此五陰 異彼五陰者

如是則應言 從他而作苦

विना में तर्दे त्यं प्रेन विवय हिंदा विवय में दे त्यं प्रदे विवय हो । श्रृष्य प्रकृत विवय क्षेत्र विवय क्षेत्र

If from these those that are different were to come to be, or if from those these different [things] were to come to be, then suffering would be caused by another, for the are caused by those that are different.

svapudnalakṛtam duḥkham yadi duḥkham punarvinā

svapudgalaḥ sa katamo yena duḥkhaṁ svayaṁ kṛtam||4||

若人自作苦 離苦何有人

而謂於彼人 而能自作苦

विषयः हे विषयः च्या प्रत्या वीषा द्यो । इता प्रस्य चिषयः च्या प्रस्य विषयः प्रस्य प्रस्य प्रस्य प्रस्य प्रस्य विषयः विषयः प्रस्य प्रस्य

If suffering is caused by one's own person, then that own person can exist without suffering. Who is he by whom suffering is self-caused?

parapudgalajam duḥkham yadi yasmai pradīyate

pareņa kṛtvā tadduḥkham sa duḥkhena vinā kutaḥ||5||

若苦他人作 而與此人者

若當離於苦 何有此人受

If suffering were to be produced by one person and given over to mother, that suffering is caused by the former. How can the latter be identified without suffering?

parapudgalajam duḥkham yadi kaḥ parapudgalaḥ

vinā duḥkhena yaḥ kṛtvā parasmai prahiņoti tat||6||

苦若彼人作 持與此人者

離苦何有人 而能授於此

|याथा हे.याटा ज्ञवा याब्र इंया पञ्चला । विश्वटा व याटा योबा दे । शुक्षा वाब्र व व व व व व व व व व व व व व व व व

If suffering is caused by another persoia, who is that other person who, himself without suffering, causes it and bestows it on another?

svayamkṛtasyāprasiddherduḥkham parakṛtam kutaḥ

paro hi duḥkhaṁ yatkuryāttattasya syātsvayaṁ kṛtam||7||

自作若不成 云何彼作苦

若彼人作苦 即亦名自作

निट्वा.गुषा.चिषा.सरा.सा.बीटा.साथा । र्ह्या.सहसा.वाषया.बीषा.वा.ला.चेषा । वाषया.बीषा.र्ह्या.सहसा.वाट.बीट.सा । ट्र.यु.ट्र.ला.सट्वा.चेषा.पखीरा

With the non-establishment of self-causation, how can there be suffering caused by another? For, indeed, if another were to cause that suffering, in relation to him it would be self-caused.

na tāvatsvakṛtaṁ duḥkhaṁ na hi tenaiva tatkṛtam

paro nātmakṛtaścetsyādduḥkham parakṛtam katham||8||

苦不名自作 法不自作法

彼無有自體 何有彼作苦

ारे 'बुवा'र्ज्ञवा'राज्ञवा'राज्ञवा' वि'रेवेट 'ग्रीका'र्व, ट्रे' का डीका । विष्य'र्घ, वाबव'रायवा'का डीका'वा। र्जिया प्रज्ञवा । विष्य'राज्ञवा । विषय'राज्ञवा । विष्य'राज्ञवा । विष्य'राज्ञवा । विषय'राज्ञवा । विषय'राज्ञवा । विष्य'राज्ञवा । विषय'राज्ञवा । विषय'राज्ञवा

So long as suffering is not self-caused, it is, indeed, not caused by oneself.

If the other were not to do it by himself, how could suffering be caused by another?

syādubhābhyām kṛtam duḥkham syādekaikakṛtam yadi|

parākārāsvayamkāram duḥkhamahetukam kutaḥ||9||

若此彼苦成 應有共作苦

此彼尚無作 何況無因作

If suffixing were to be caused by both, it would be caused by each individually.

Whence can there be suffering that is caused neither by another nor by oneself and is without a cause?

na kevalam hi duḥkhasya cāturvidhyam na vidyate

bāhyānāmapi bhāvānām cāturvidhyam na vidyate||10||

非但說於苦 四種義不成

一切外萬物 四義亦不成

It is not that the fourfold theory applied exhsivefy to suffering is not evident.

The fourfold theory pertaining to other existents too is not evident.

13.samskāraparīkṣā trayodaśamam prakaraṇam

觀行品第十三

tanmṛṣā moṣadharma yadbhagavānityabhāṣata|

sarve ca moşadharmāṇaḥ saṁskārāstena te mṛṣā||1||

如佛經所說 虛誑妄取相

諸行妄取故 是名為虛誑

||पर्क्राह्मत्रादिकाः क्रीकाः क्र्यावादः विवा |श्चिष्यः देने पहुन्न । विद्वाद्यः विवायविद्या । विद्वाद्यः विवाय

The Blessed One has said that whatever is of deceptive nature, that is delusion. All things that are of deceptive nature involve dispositions. Therefore, they are delusions.

tanmṛṣā moṣadharma yadyadi kim tatra muṣyate

etattūktam bhagavatā śūnyatāparidīpakam||2||

虚誑妄取者 是中何所取

佛說如是事 欲以示空義

विज् हे भ्रिक्य विद्याद्व स्ति हे त्या हे त्या हे त्या हे त्या है। विद्या स्व त्य त्य विद्या है। विद्य स्व त्य

If, whatever that is of deceptive nature is delusion, what is it about which there is delusion? That too, namely, that which illuminates emptiness, has been spoken of by the Blessed One.

bhāvānām niḥsvabhāvatvamanyathābhāvadarśanāt

asvabhāvo bhāvo nāsti²⁷ bhāvānām śūnyatā yataḥ||3||

諸法有異故 知皆是無性

無性法亦無 一切法空故

|८्ट्याक्षाक्षाक्, वृत्ते वृत्ते वृत्ते विषय दे. प्रकीय ता क्षैत्त क्षित्र क्ष्री । पट्या क्ष्रा वृत्ते वृत्ते

Because of the perception of change, the absence of self-nature of existents is [recognized]. Because of the emptiness of existents, there is no existent without self-nature.

諸法若無性 云何說嬰兒28

乃至於老年 而有種種異

kasya syādanyathābhāvaḥ svabhāvaścenna vidyate

kasya syādanyathābhāvaḥ svabhāvo yadi vidyate||4||

若諸法有性 云何而得異

若諸法無性 云何而有異

²⁷ De Jong: nāsvabhāvaś bhāvo 'sti.

²⁸ Only appears in Kumarajiva's translation.

|याया हे . ट्र. युं हे . युं ट. युं | याबद . ट्र. युं चू . याव . यो . याव . हे . ट्र. युं हे . यूं ट. युं | याबद . ट्र. युं चू . युं चू .

Whose change would there be, if self-nature were not evident? Again, whose change would there be, if self-nature were evident?

tasyaiva nānyathābhāvo nāpyanyasyaiva yujyate

yuvā na jīryate yasmādyasmājjīrņo na jīryate||5||

是法則無異 異法亦無異

如壯不作老 老亦不作壯

ार्-छेर-ता-वे-पावव-त्याः स्थान्। वावव-छेर-ता-पार-धेर-का-पोवा वार-छेर-पावव-त्याः स्थान्ति। वार-छेर-का-पावव-त्या

Neither change of something in itself nor of something different is proper.

The reason being that a youth does not age nor does an aged person age.

tasya cedanyathābhāvaḥ kṣīrameva bhaveddadhi|

kṣīrādanyasya kasyātha dadhibhāvo bhaviṣyati||6||

若是法即異 乳應即是酪

離乳有何法 而能作於酪

If change were to be of something in itself, then milk itself would be butter.

Butter-ness would then be something other than milk.

yadyaśūnyam bhavetkimcitsyācchūnyamiti kimcana

na kimcidastyaśūnyam ca kutaḥ śūnyam bhaviṣyati||7||

若有不空法 則應有空法

實無不空法 何得有空法

|वाज. हे. ब्रूंट. थ्रुब. ब्रेट. बट. जूटी । ब्रूंट. त. ब्रेट. बट. जूट. तर. पडींटी । थ्रु. ब्रेट. बट. जूट. थ्रुब. ब्री. । ब्रूंट. तर. वाज. पडींटी

If there were to be something non-empty, there would then be something called empty. However, there is nothing that is non-empty. How could there be something empty?

śūnyatā sarvadṛṣṭīnām proktā niḥsaraṇam jinaiḥ

yeşām tu śūnyatā dṛṣṭistānasādhyān babhāṣire||8||

大聖說空法 為離諸見故

若復見有空 諸佛所不化

|पर्ट.ड़ोट.चस्वातःबुबाडी.च.झुं.रच.से.ड़ोट.ता.चर्थःबिषातपूरी| |क्वि.च.संभयःग्रीया.धूंट.ता.बुटी |क्षं.गीय.प्ट्यातपःपडीट.चयःविशेष्टया |विप्ट.टवा.धूंट.ता.बुट.क्षं.च| |ट्र. टवा.चझैच.धे.श्रट.तयःविशेष्टया

The Victorious Ones have amounced that emptiness is the relinquishing of all views.

Those who are possessed of the view of emptiness are said to be incorrigible.

14.samsargaparīkṣā caturdaśamam prakaraṇam

觀合品第十四

drastavyam darśanam drasta trīnyetani dviso dvisah

sarvaśaśca na samsargamanyonyena vrajantyuta||1||

見可見見者 是三各異方

如是三法異 終無有合時

||पञ्जानुःश्चारञ्चा | वाष्टुकार्याने प्वानिकार्याने का वालिकार्याने का विकास किया किया किया किया किया किया किया

The object of seeing, the seeing and the seer - these three do not function in mutual association either in pairs or all together.

evam rāgaśca raktaśca rañjanīyam ca dṛśyatām

traidhena śeṣāḥ kleśāśca śeṣāṇyāyatanāni ca||2||

染與於可染 染者亦復然

餘入餘煩惱 皆亦復如是

| दि.प्रवेद.प्रदूर.क्रवाब.क्रवाब.त. रटः | क्रवाब.त्र.ते.वेद.ब्रूच.ब्र्य.ता । इवा.व्र.क्रव.व्र.क्ष्य.व्र.टर.क्षे.अक्ट.क्षे । इवा.व्रत्य.क्ष्य.व्र.व्याव्य.व्रत.व्याव्य.व्यावय.व्य

Lust, the lustful as well as the object of lust should be seen in the same way. The remaining defilements as well as the remaining spheres of sense should be seen in the triadic mode.

anyenānyasya samsargastaccānyatvam na vidyate

drașțavyaprabhṛtīnām yanna samsargam vrajantyataḥ||3||

異法當有合 見等無有異

異相不成故 見等云何合

|वाबर्य.स्ट.वाबर्य.स्ट.सस्.एक्किर.यी |वास्.ह्वर.यक्षे.चे.ज.सूर्वायाजा |वाबर्य.स्.सूर्य.याजात्व्राया |स्.ह्वर.सस्.तराज्ञात्रायाच्या

Association is of the mutually different [events]. Such difference is not evident in the objects of seeing, etc. Therefore, they do not function in mutual association.

na ca kevalamanyatvam drastavyāderna vidyate

kasyacitkenacitsārdham nānyatvamupapadyate||4||

非但見等法 異相不可得

所有一切法 皆亦無異相

निर्भः द्वाः त्यारं विवार्षः विवारम् । विवयः विदार्थन् स्वार्भः स्वार्थन् । विवयः विदार्भः स्वार्थन् । विवयः विदार्भः स्वार्थन् ।

It is not only that the difference with regard to objects of seeing, etc. is not evident; the possibility of something possessing difference jointly with another is also not appropriate.

anyadanyatpratītyānyannānyadanyadṛte'nyataḥ|

yatpratītya ca yattasmāttadanyannopapadyate||5||

異因異有異 異離異無異

若法從因出 是法不異因

|वाबरु के वाबरु ता पहेर हे वाबरा | वाबरु के प्याप्त वाबर वाबर वाबर के त्युपा | वाष्ट्र वे के वाष्ट्र के वाष्ट्र

Different things are dependent upon different things. Different things are not without different things. Because something depends upon something, a different thing is not appropriate.

yadyanyadanyasmādanyasmādapyṛte bhavet|

tadanyadanyasmādṛte nāsti ca nāstyataḥ||6||

若離從異異 應餘異有異

離從異無異 是故無有異

विषयः में विषयः वे विषयः वे विषयः विषयः

If a thing is different from another because it arises from a different thing, then it would exist even without that other thing. However, that other thing does not exist without the other, and therefore, it does not exist.

nānyasmin vidyate'nyatvamananyasminna vidyate|

avidyamāne cānyatve nāstyanyadvā tadeva vā||7||

異中無異相 不異中亦無

無有異相故 則無此彼異

A difference is not evident in relation to a different thing. Nor is it not evident in a different thing. When difference is not evident, there is neither difference nor identity.

na tena tasya samsargo nānyenānyasya yujyate|

samsrįyamānam samsrstam samsrastā ca na vidyate||8||

是法不自合 異法亦不合

合者及合時 合法亦皆無

The association of identical things or of different things is not proper.

Neither the associating nor the associated nor even the agent of association is evident.

15.svabhāvaparīkṣā pañcadaśamam prakaraṇam

觀有無品第十五

na sambhavah svabhāvasya yuktah pratyayahetubhih

hetupratyayasambhūtaḥ svabhāvaḥ kṛtako bhavet||1||

眾緣中有性 是事則不然

性從眾緣出 即名為作法

॥४८.यधुव.कै.५८.मुेव.लळ.यु। । जर्नीट.तर.युवाळ.त.ळा.तुव.यू। कि.५८.मुेव.लळ.न्नीट.त.तू। ।४८.यधुव.नळ.त.ळव.२.जन्नी

The occurrence of self-nature through causes and conditions is not proper. Self-nature that has occurred as a result of causes and conditions would be something that is made.

svabhāvaḥ kṛtako nāma bhaviṣyati punaḥ katham

akṛtrimaḥ svabhāvo hi nirapekṣaḥ paratra ca||2||

性若是作者 云何有此義

性名為無作 不待異法成

| निर्माय वित्र द्वारा क्रिया वित्र क्षेत्र स्त्र स्त्

Again, how could there be a self-nature that is made? Indeed, an unmade self-nature is also non-contingent upon another.

kutaḥ svabhāvasyābhāve parabhāvo bhaviṣyati|

svabhāvaḥ parabhāvasya parabhāvo hi kathyate||3||

法若無自性 云何有他性

自性於他性 亦名為他性

| निर्माण के साम के सम्मान के स

In the absence of self-nature, whence an there be other-nature? For, self-nature of other-nature is called other-nature.

svabhāvaparabhāvābhyāmṛte bhāvaḥ kutaḥ punaḥ

svabhāve parabhāve vā 29 sati bhāvo hi sidhyati||4||

離自性他性 何得更有法

若有自他性 諸法則得成

|रटःचलेवःद्रःवेःग|ववःद्र्यःद्रग |अःगार्नेग|यःद्र्यःयाःयःयाःयःपद्र| |रटःचलेवःद्रःवेःद्र्यःद्रःद्रग |प्प्रःवःद्र्यःद्र्यःद्र्यःव्या

Without self-nature and other-nature, whence can there be an existent?

For, the existent is established only when there is self-nature or othernature.

bhāvasya cedaprasiddhirabhāvo naiva sidhyati

bhāvasya hyanyathābhāvamabhāvam bruvate janāḥ||5||

有若不成者 無云何可成

²⁹ De Jong: ca.

因有有法故 有壞名為無

विषयः में 'नह्याच्या विष्याची प्रह्मा क्षेत्र 'त्रमुच' पर्याची पर्वे प्रमान क्षेत्र 'त्रमुच 'त्रमुच

When the existent is not established, the non-existent is also not established. It is, indeed, the change of the existent that people generally call the non-existent.

svabhāvam parabhāvam ca bhāvam cābhāvameva ca

ye paśyanti na paśyanti te tattvam buddhaśāsane||6||

若人見有無 見自性他性

如是則不見 佛法真實義

|याट.र्चा.रट.र्चाबेष.यावष.रट्सा.रट.। |र्ट्या.रट.रट्सा.अंट.बुट.र्के.या |र्ट.रचा.याट्या.क्रैय.वर्षेष.ताची |र्ट.बुट.श्रॉट.वा.याट्या.क्रियाची

Those who perceive self-nature as well as other-nature, existence as well as non-existence, they do not perceive the truth embodied in the Buddha's message.

kātyāyanāvavāde cāstīti nāstīti cobhayam

pratişiddham bhagavatā bhāvābhāvavibhāvinā||7||

佛能滅有無 如化迦旃延

經中之所說 離有亦離無

|पर्क्रअःस्व प्रदेशप्रदार्प्ता अहिव प्राया गानि । विद्यारिया विद्यारिया विद्यारिया । विद्यारिया विद्यारिया विद्यारिया ।

In the admonition to Kātyāyana, the two theories [implying] 'exists' and 'does not mist' have been refuted by the Blessed One who is adept in existence as well as in non-existence.

yadyastitvam prakrtyā syānna bhavedasya nāstitā

prakṛteranyathābhāvo na hi jātūpapadyate||8||

若法實有性 後則不應異

性若有異相 是事終不然

|वाजाके, यर त्वव्य क्रीया सूर वी | रे. बु. ब्रुट खेर ब्रुट क्रा तक्ष्य में | यर त्वव्य वावय र. विक्रा ताव्य विषय पर विक्रा पर विक्र पर विक्रा पर व

If existence were to be in term of primal nature, then there would not be its non-existence.

A change of primal nature is certainly not appropriate.

prakṛtau kasya cāsatyāmanyathātvam bhaviṣyati|

prakṛtau kasya ca³⁰ satyāmanyathātvaṁ bhaviṣyati||9||

若法實有性 云何而可異

若法實無性 云何而可異

|रटःचबेरु'र्पेट्'य'से'प्पेर'रा'से'प्पेर'रा'प्येर'रा'पादार्ग'प्पेर| |रटःचबेर'र्पेट्'रा'पेर'

When primal nature is non-existent, whose change would there be?

When primal nature is existent, whose change would there be?

astīti śāśvatagrāho nāstītyucchedadarśanam

tasmādastitvanāstitve nāśrīyeta vicakṣaṇaḥ||10||

定有則著常 定無則著斷

是故有智者 不應著有無

| प्रिंट-कुब:चै:यःस्वात्तरः पहुर्य। । श्रेट-कुब:चै:यःक्ट-तरःक्ष। । टु.कुर-लूट-टट-श्रुट- त.जः। । श्रोवब:तब:वोधवः

"Exists" implies grasping after eternalism. "Dos not exist" implies the philosophy of annihilation. Therefore, a discerning person should not rely upon either existence or non-existence.

asti yaddhi svabhāvena na tannāstīti śāśvatam

nāstīdānīmabhūtpūrvamityucchedaḥ prasajyate||11||

-

³⁰ De Jong: va.

若法有定性 非無則是常

先有而今無 是則為斷滅

"Whatever that exists in terms of self-nature, that is not non-existent" implies eternalism, "It does not exist now, but existed before" implies annihilation.

16.bandhamokşaparīkṣā ṣoḍaśamam prakaraṇam

觀縛解品第十六

samskārāḥ samsaranti cenna nityāḥ samsaranti te

samsaranti ca nānityāḥ sattve'pyeṣa samaḥ kramaḥ||1||

諸行往來者 常不應往來

無常亦不應 眾生亦復然

||वाया में तर् में में त्यां में पर प्राप्त में पर प्राप्त में प्राप्त में प्राप्त में प्राप्त में प्राप्त में

If it is assumed that dispositions transmigrate, they would not transmigrate as permanent entities. Neither do they transmigrate as impermanent entities. This method (of analysis) is applicable even in the case of a sentient being.

pudgalah samsarati cetskandhāyatanadhātuşu

pañcadhā mṛgyamāṇo'sau nāsti kaḥ saṁsariṣyati||2||

若眾生往來 陰界諸入中

五種求盡無 誰有往來者

 $|a|_{M}, b, a|_{C} = a_{1}, C|_{Q} \times (a_{2}, a_{1}, b), a|_{C} \times (a_{2}, a_{2}, a_{2$

It may be assumed that a person trammigrates. Yet, such a person, sought for in the fivefold way in the aggregates, spheres (of sense) and elements, does not exist. Who then will transmigrate?

upādānādupādānam samsaran vibhavo bhavet

vibhavaścānupādānaḥ kaḥ sa kim samsarişyati||3||

若從身至身 往來即無身

若其無有身 則無有往來

विः प्रमः विद्यान्त्रे विद्यान्त्रे विद्यान्त्रे विद्यान्त्रे विद्यान्त्रे विद्यान्त्रे विद्यान्त्रे विद्यान्त

Moving from one form of grasping ro another, there would be other-becoming. Who is this person who has ceased to be and is [therefore] non-grasping? Wherein does he transmigrate?

samskārāṇām na nirvāṇam kathamcidupapadyate

sattvasyāpi na nirvāṇam kathamcidupapadyate||4||

諸行若滅者 是事終不然

眾生若滅者 是事亦不然

 $|\alpha\xi,\beta| - |\beta| - |$

The cessation of dispositions is somehow not appropriate. The cessation even of a sentient being is also not appropriate in any way.

na badhyante na mucyante udayavyayadharminah

samskārāḥ pūrvavatsattvo badhyate na na mucyate||5||

諸行生滅相 不縛亦不解

眾生如先說 不縛亦不解

भ्रि.पह्ना.क्र्य.क्य. पर्ट.व्रिट.क्ष्यवा भ्रि.पक्रट.ज्ञून.चर.थ्र.पश्चिर.हो । क्षि.व.चत्रुय.टे.व्रथय.क्य.ताट.। भ्रि.पक्रट.ज्ञून.चर.क्ष.पश्चर.हा

Disposition that are of the nature of uprising and ceasing are neither bound nor released. A sentient being, like the foregoing, is neither bound nor released.

bandhanam cedupādānam sopādāno na badhyate

badhyate nānupādānaḥ kimavastho'tha badhyate||6||

若身名為縛 有身則不縛

無身亦不縛 於何而有縛

|वाजा में हो त्यर जो त्र तक्ष्य विश्वर जो विश्वर जो तक्षा प्रक्ष प्रक्षित विश्वर जो ति विश्वर जो विश्वर ज्ञ जिल्ला जिल्ला जिल्ला जिल्ला जिल्ला जिल्ला जिल्ला जिल्ला जो विश्वर ज्

If grasping were to be considered a bondage, one who is with grasping is not being bound. Neither is one without grasping being bound. A person in which state is then bound?

badhnīyādbandhanam kāmam bandhyātpūrvam bhavedyadi

na cāsti tat śeṣamuktam gamyamānagatāgatai ļ||7||

若可縛先縛 則應縛可縛

而先實無縛 餘如去來答

|वाजाके.यकुटाचितुः इत्यावा । तिकुटायार्ल्यावायात्राचा । दो.पाटाअदार्यः इतावायाः । विरायाः अदार्थः । व्यापार्वे

If it is assumed that bondage exists prior to the binding of that which is to be bound, that does not exist. The rest has been explained by [the analysis of] present moving, the moved and the not moved.

baddho na mucyate tāvadabaddho naiva mucyate

syātām baddhe mucyamāne yugapadbandhamokṣaṇe||8||

縛者無有解 無縛亦無解

縛時有解者 縛解則一時

One who is bound is not released, nor is one who is not bound freed. When there is releasing of one who is bound, then there would be simultaneous occurrence of bondage and release.

nirvāsyāmyanupādāno nirvāņam me bhaviṣyati|

iti yeşām grahasteşāmupādānamahāgrahaḥ||9||

若不受諸法 我當得涅槃

若人如是者 還為受所縛

विन्याः वे.ज्व. अन् अन् अन् अन् अन्य विन्य वि

"Non-grasping, I shall be free. Freedom will then be mine." For whomsoever there is grasping in this manner, that will be a gigantic grasping.

na nirvāṇasamāropo na samsārāpakarṣaṇam

yatra kastatra samsāro nirvāņam kim vikalpyate||10||

不離於生死 而別有涅槃

實相義如是 云何有分別

Wherein here is neither the attribution of freedom nor the elimination nor of the life-process, what is it that is being discrimnated as life-process or as freedom?

17. karmaphalaparīkṣā saptadaśamam prakaraṇam

觀業品第十七

ātmasamyamakam cetaḥ parānugrāhakam ca yat

maitram sa dharmastadbījam phalasya pretya ceha ca||1||

人能降伏心 利益於眾生

是名為慈善 二世果報種

|यर्वा.कुर.जाबा.तर्ज्ञाया.तर्ज्ञा वाववर.जातव.जरूवायाञ्चेश्वराश्चेशवाचा.। |र्जु.कूब.ट्र.व्र.वर्ट्,वाववर.टी |पट्या.वी.वा.वी.वा.वूच.लुवी

Self-restraint as well as benefitting others -- this is the friendly way and it constitutes the seed that bears fruit here as well as in the next life.

cetanā cetayitvā ca karmoktam paramarşiņā

tasyānekavidho bhedaḥ karmaṇaḥ parikīrtitaḥ||2||

大聖說二業 思與從思生

是業別相中 種種分別說

|ट्रिट:ब्रॅट:अर्क्रवा:वीवा:व्यव:क्रुव:वीवा:व्यव:क्रुव:वव:वी:विक्रव:दा:द्व:वव्यव:वी:व्यव:वी:वी:व्यव:वी:वी:व्यव:वी:विक्रव:दा:व्यव्यव|

The SupremeAsetic has said that action is volition as well as volitional.

Many distinct varieties of that action have also been expounded.

tatra yaccetanetyuktam karma tanmānasam smṛtam

cetayitvā ca yattūktam tattu kāyikavācikam||3||

佛所說思者 所謂意業是

所從思生者 即是身口業

ारे त्यायवायात्त्रवेषायात्त्रवेषा । वासुत्तवाराहे दे प्ये ग्रीरायहेंदा । प्रवयवारा वेवादे ग्वारावास्वारा । हे दे सुवार् तर स्वां वीरायेदा

Herein, what is called volition is reminisced as mental action.

Whatever is called volitional consists of the bodily and verbal.

vāgviṣpando'viratayo yāścāvijñaptisamjñitāḥ

avijnaptaya evānyāh smṛtā viratayastathā||4||

paribhogānvayam puṇyamapuṇyam ca tathāvidham

cetanā ceti saptaite dharmāḥ karmāñjanāḥ smṛtāḥ||5||

身業及口業 作與無作業

如是四事中 亦善亦不善

從用生福德 罪生亦如是

及思為七法 能了諸業相

| वित्यास्त मुक्ता वित्यास्य वित्य वित्यास्य वित्य वित्य

Whatever words and deeds that are associated with delight and designated as non-intimation, and also those others reminisced as nonintimation, but are associated with --delight; similarly, merit as well as demerit consequent upon enjoyment, and finally, volition--these are reminisced as the seven things that are productive of action.

tiṣṭhatyā pākakālāccetkarma tannityatāmiyāt

niruddham cenniruddham satkim phalam janayişyati||6||

業住至受報 是業即為常

若滅即無業 云何生果報

विज् हे. ब्रैब. तपु. र्यंत्र त्यः तपः र्यं विषयः ब.जयः दे. स्वात्तरः तश्चरा विज् हे. तवावायः ब.जवावायः श्चरः य

If it is assumed that action remains during the time it is maturing, then it will approach permanence. If it is assumed to have ceased, then having ceased, how can it produce a fruit?

yo'nkuraprabhrtirbījātsamtāno'bhipravartate

tataḥ phalamṛte bījātsa ca nābhipravartate||7||

如芽等相續 皆從種子生

從是而生果 離種無相續

[त्रु.यो.ल. सूर्यायाः भेष. योट. यु। । या. तूर्य .लया. यु. असूर्य .तप. ५ वीटा.। । पु. लया. ५ विया. यू. यू. यू. यु। । अर. य. पु. लटा. ५ वीटा. शु. ५ वीटा.।

Whatever series that begins with a sprout proceeds from a seed, and then produce a fruit. However, without a seed, such [a series] would not proceed.

bījācca yasmātsamtānaḥ samtānācca phalodbhavaḥ

bījapūrvam phalam tasmānnocchinnam nāpi śāśvatam||8||

從種有相續 從相續有果

先種後有果 不斷亦不常

|वाट.क्षेत्र.या.त्यं.ताया.क्षेत्र.टट.। विवि.ताया.पटाया.पी.पटीट.पटीय.खुट.। ।ताया.यु.पटाया.पी.पट्यं.त्यं.पा ।टु.क्षेत्र.कट.थुय.स्वा.या.णुरा

Since a series arises from a seed and a fruit arises from a series, a fruit that is preceded by a seed is, therefore, neither interrupted nor eternal.

yastasmāccittasamtānaścetaso'bhipravartate

tataḥ phalamṛte cittātsa ca nābhipravartate||9||

如是從初心 心法相續生

從是而有果 離心無相續

|युत्रयःग्री:क्रियःदुःग्नादःश्रीद्रःगः। |युत्रयःज्ञायःव्यद्भःत्रःप्रश्चरः। |देःजयःप्रच्यःप्रःयुवा |युर्वःदःप्रेःप्र्यः।

Therefore, whatever thought-series there is, that proceeds from a thought and from that fruit.

That thought series would not proceed without a thought.

cittācca yasmātsamtānah samtānācca phalodbhavah

karmapūrvam phalam tasmānnocchinnam nāpi śāśvatam||10||

從心有相續 從相續有果

先業後有果 不斷亦不常

|वाट.ह्रीर.षुत्रब्र.जव्य.व्य.ह्री |क्रिय.जब.पटीब.दी.पटीट.पटीय.खुट.। |जब.यु.पटीब.दीप्.हू्य.पट्यू.वा |ट्र.ह्रीय.कट.थुय.सेवा.ब.लुया

Since a continuous series arises from thought and from the continuous series the uprising of a fruit, the fruit that is preceded by action is neither interrupted nor eternal.

dharmasya sādhanopāyāḥ śuklāḥ karmapathā daśa

phalam kāmaguṇāḥ pañca dharmasya pretya ceha ca||11||

能成福德者 是十白業道

二世五欲樂 即是白業報

|८्यार:रॉवे:व्यक्षःग्री:व्यक्षःच्रु:रॉ| |कॅकःश्च्रुपःपःधे:व्यक्षःचे| |कॅकःग्री:व्यव्यःसुःवरी:य|वरु:र्प| |वर्र्

The ten pure paths of action are the means of achieving good. The five strands of sense pleasure represent the fruit of good, here as well as in the next life.

bahavaśca mahāntaśca doṣāḥ syurapi³¹ kalpanā|

yadyeṣā tena³² naivaiṣā kalpanātropapadyate||12||

若如汝分別 其過則甚多

是故汝所說 於義則不然

|पाया हे प्यम्तापादेर त्युक्त वा |त्रेषाया क्रेव प्रायम प्रायम । वि. क्षाप्या व प्रायम व प्रायम । वि. क्षाप्या

If there were to be such a thought, there would be many a great error.

Therefore, such a thought is not appropriate here.

imām punah pravakṣyāmi kalpanām yātra yojyate

buddhaiḥ pratyekabuddhaiśca śrāvakaiścānuvarṇitām||13||

今當復更說 順業果報義

21

³¹ De Jong: syur yadi.

³² De Jong: syad eṣā tena.

諸佛辟支佛 賢聖所稱歎

|षाट्या:क्रीया:देशय:टेट.रट:क्रीय:टेट.। |वेद.ब्र्या:देशय: ग्रीय:वाट:वादीट्य:तवी |प्रदेग:वाट:विवा:विदेर:वंदिर:वाट:वी

Moreover, I shall expound the following thought which is appropriate and which has been extolled by the Buddhas, the self-enlightened ones and the disciples.

pat(t)ram yathāvipraṇāśastatharṇamiva karma ca

caturvidho dhātutaḥ sa prakṛtyāvyākṛtaśca saḥ||14||

不失法如券 業如負財物

此性則無記 分別有四種

हि. क्षेत्र. त्यतः में. प्रे. तावेष क्षेत्र. विश्वः जया वे. से. पूर्वे तावेषा वि. प्रे. तावेषा जया विषय विषय व

Like an imperishable promissory note, so is debt as well as action.

It is fourfold in terms of realms and indeterminate in terms of primal nature.

prahānato na praheyo bhāvanāheya eva vā

tasmādavipraņāśena jāyate karmaņām phalam||15||

見諦所不斷 但思惟所斷

以是不失法 諸業有果報

|ब्रॅट-चर्याःश्वर-चःवःणेवः।हे।। चर्श्वेत्रःचर्याःश्वर-चःवेतःग्रह्माःचर्याःवेतःभीतः। विदःश्वेतःस्वर्यःस्वर्याः

That [i.e., the imperishable karma would not be relinquished by simple relinquishing. It is to be relinquished only through cultivation. Thus, through the imperishable arises the fruit of action.

prahāṇataḥ praheyaḥ syātkarmaṇaḥ saṁkrameṇa vā

yadi doşāh prasajyeramstatra karmavadhādayah||16||

若見諦所斷 而業至相似

則得破業等 如是之過咎

|वाजाने : ब्रिट : प्रवाश्वर : प्रवास्त्र : प्रवास्त्र : प्रवास : प्

If it is to be relinquished through simple relinquishing or through the transformation of action, then there would follow a variety of errors such as the destruction of actions.

sarveṣām viṣabhāgānām sabhāgānām ca karmaṇām

pratisamdhau sadhātūnāmeka utpadyate tu saḥ||17||

一切諸行業 相似不相似

一界初受身 爾時報獨生

 $| \text{land} \cdot \text{subset} = \text{land} \cdot \text{subset} = \text{sub$

Of all thee actions, whether dissimilar or similar, belonging to certain realms, only one would arise at the moment of birth [of a being].

karmaṇaḥ karmaṇo dṛṣṭe dharma utpadyate tu saḥ

dviprakārasya sarvasya vipakke'pi ca tişthati||18||

如是二種業 現世受果報

或言受報已 而業猶故在

|अर्घेट्र-तर्दःक्र्यानाः मुमानाः विषाः स्वा गानुषाः स्वा गानुमानाः विषाः प्रात्ताः स्वा गानुषाः स्वा गानुषाः स

That [imperishable] arises in the present life, corresponding to all the actions having dual natures [similar and dissimilar, good and bad, etc.] and stays so even when matured.

phalavyatikramādvā sa maranādvā nirudhyate

anāsravam sāsravam ca vibhāgam tatra lakṣayet||19||

若度果已滅 若死已而滅

於是中分別 有漏及無漏

That [imperishable] ceases as result of the interruption of the fruit or as a result of death.

Herein, a distinction between one with influxes and the one without influxes is to be signified.

śūnyatā ca na cocchedaḥ saṁsāraśca na śāśvatam

karmaņo'vipraņāśaśca dharmo buddhena deśitaḥ||20||

雖空亦不斷 雖有亦不常

業果報不失 是名佛所說

Emptiness, however, is not annihilation; life-process is also not eternal; the imperishability is of action -- such is the doctrine taught by the Buddha.

karma notpadyate kasmāt niḥsvabhāvam yatastataḥ

yasmācca tadanutpannam na tasmādvipranasyati||21||

諸業本不生 以無定性故

諸業亦不滅 以其不生故

Why does action not arise? Because it is without self-nature. Since it is non-arisen, it does not perish.

karma svabhāvataścetsyācchāśvatam syādasamśayam

akṛtaṁ ca bhavetkarma kriyate na hi śāśvatam||22||

若業有性者 是則名為常

不作亦名業 常則不可作

|वायाः हे' त्यायाः स्टाप्ताबेत्रार्थेत्। ।हवा प्यसादाशुरू प्यसादे । विषयः ते प्रवादाः वायवे । विषयः विषयः विषयः

If it is assumed that action comes to be from self-nature, it certainly will be eternal, and action would also be uncaused, for that which is eternal is, indeed, not caused.

akṛtābhyāgamabhayam syātkarmākṛtakam yadi|

abrahmacaryavāsaśca doṣastatra prasajyate||23||

若有不作業 不作而有罪

不斷於梵行 而有不淨過

[कु.कुं.जाब.बु.श.चेष.वी |श.चेष.त.र्ट..तर्ट.वर्ट्चवाब.पच्चेरा |क्ट्य.बूँर्ट.वायब.त.घ.लुव.तपटा, ।टु.ज.भूँव.र्टे.चन.तर.पच्चेरा

If an action were not performed [by the individual], then there would be fear of being confronted by something not performed [by him]. An ignoble life as well as error would follow from this.

vyavahārā virudhyante sarva eva na samsayah

punyapāpakṛtornaiva pravibhāgaśca yujyate||24||

是則破一切 世間語言法

作罪及作福 亦無有差別

|हाःश्रून्-वर्षयाःकन्-वेन-नेन-प्राच्याः । विवायः प्रमः विव्यतः प्रमः वेः क्ष्याः योन्। । विव्यतः विव्यतः विव्य

Undoubtedly, all conventions would then be contradicted. The distinction between the performance of merit and evil will also not be proper.

tadvipakvavipākam ca punareva vipaksyati

karma vyavasthitam yasmāttasmātsvābhāvikam yadi||25||

若言業決定 而自有性者

受於果報已 而應更復受

ार्-ते-ते-त्रमाञ्चेत-ञ्चेत-त्र्युर-पा । प्याप-प्र-प्याप-पु-त्रमाञ्चेत-त्र्युर्य। वाया-ते-प्र-प्याप्येत-त्र्युर

If action were to be determined, because it possesses self-nature, then a maturity that has matured will again mature.

karma kleśātmakam cedam te ca kleśā na tattvataḥ

na cette tattvata
ḥ kleśāḥ karma syāttattvataḥ katham||26||

若諸世間業 從於煩惱生

是煩惱非實 業當何有實

निया पर्ट, ध्रेय, ब्र्ट्य, ट्या, ख्रेट, जा व्रेय, ब्र्ट्य, ट्र्या, लट, ट्या, क्ष्रेया विषय, हे, ख्रेय, ब्र्ट्य, लट, ट्या, क्ष्रेया विषय, हे, क्ष्रेय, ब्र्ट्य, ब्र्ट्य, लट, ट्या, ख्रेय, लट, ट्या, ख्रेय, लट, ट्या, हे, क्ष्रेय, लिया हे, ख्रेय, ब्र्ट्य, ब्र्य, लट, ट्या, ख्रेय, लट, ट्या, हे, क्ष्रेय, लिया हे, ख्रेय, ब्र्य, लट, ट्या, ख्रेय, लट, ट्या, ख्रेय, लट, ट्या, ख्रेय, लट, ट्या, ख्रेय, ख्रेय,

If this action is associated with defilements, these defilements, in turn, are not found in themselves. If defilements are not in themselves, how could there be an action in itself?

karma kleśāśca dehānām pratyayāḥ samudāḥṛtāḥ

karma kleśāśca te śūnyā yadi deheṣu kā kathā||27||

諸煩惱及業 是說身因緣

煩惱諸業空 何況於諸身

|तन्तर्मेदाः कुंद्र-ब्रुंद्र-ब्रुंद्र-ब्रुंद्र-व्याची |व्याव्याची विक्रान्त्रक्षात्राची विक्रान्त्रक्ष्याची विक्रान्त्रक्षयाची विक्रान्त्रक्ष्याची विक्रान्त्रक्ष्याची विक्रान्त्रक्ष्याची विक्रान्त्रक्ष्याची विक्रान्त्रक्षयाची विक्रान्त्रक्याची विक्रान्त्रक्षयाची विक्रान्त्रक्षयाची विक्रान्त्रक्षयाची विक्रान्त्रक्षयाची विक्रान्त्रक्षयाची विक्रान्त्रक्षयाची विक्रान्त्रक्षयाची विक्रान्त्रक्षयाची विक्रान्त्रक्षयाची विक्रान्त्रक्षयाचिक्रयाची विक्रान्त्रक्षयाचिक्रयाचिक्रयाची विक्रान्त्रक्रयाची विक्रयाची विक्रान्त्रक्षयाचिक्रयाची विक्रान्त्रक्षयाचिक्रयाचिक्रयाच

Action and defilements are specified as the conditions of the [different] bodies. However, if these actions and defilements are empty, what could be said about the bodies?

avidyānivṛto jantustṛṣṇāsamyojanaśca saḥ

sa bhoktā sa ca na karturanyo na ca sa eva saḥ||28||

無明之所蔽 愛結之所縛

而於本作者 不即亦不異

|षाःद्रवाःचक्क्षेत्रवाःचतिःक्षुं,चूःवारः। ।ब्रह्मःक्ष्यःद्रे,ब्राःचःचःच्। ।देःलरःचेदः वावाःवाववः ब्रुवःविरः। ।देःवेदःदेःवारःवाववः ब्रुवः

A sentient being, beclouded by ignorance, is also fettered by craving.

As an experiencer, he is neither identical with nor different from the agent.

na pratyayasamutpannam nāpratyayasamutthitam

asti yasmādidam karma tasmātkartāpi nāstyataļ||29||

業不從緣生 不從非緣生

是故則無有 能起於業者

|वाट.तु.हुर.व.जय.पट्ट.वु। क्रिय.जय.हीट.ट.थ.तृषे खुटा। क्रिय.थुय.जय.हीट.तूट.थुय.ता ।ट्र.हुर.हुट.ट.त्.त्.ताट.थुटी

Since this action does not exist as arisen from a condition nor as issuing forth from a non-condition, even an agent does not exist.

karma cennāsti kartā ca kutaḥ syātkarmajaṁ phalam

asatyatha phale bhoktā kuta eva bhavişyati||30||

無業無作者 何有業生果

若其無有果 何有受果者

If both action and agent are non-existent, what could there be the fruit born of action?

When there is no fruit, where can there be an experiencer?

yathā nirmitakam śāstā nirmimītarddhisampadā

nirmito nirmimītānyam sa ca nirmitakaḥ punaḥ||31||

如世尊神通 所作變化人

如是變化人 復變作化人

ाह् .क्षेत्र .क्षेत्र .तथ.क्षेत्र .तथ.क्षेत्र .क्ष्येत्र .क्ष्येत्र .क्ष्येत्र .क्ष्येत्र .क्षेत्र । विश्व .त. तेत्र विश्व .क्ष्येत्र .तथ विश्व .क्ष्येत्र .क्ष्ये

Just as a teacher, through psydso-kinetic power, were to create a figure, and this created figure were to create another, that in turn would be a created.

tathā nirmitakākāraḥ kartā karma ca tatkṛtam

tadyathā nirmitenānyo nirmito nirmitastathā||32||

如初變化人 是名為作者

變化人所作 是則名為業

In the same way, an agent is like a created form and his action is like his creation.

It is like the created form created by anther who is created.

kleśāḥ karmāṇi dehāśca kartāraśca phalāni ca

gandharvanagarākārā marīcisvapnasamnibhāh||33||

諸煩惱及業 作者及果報

皆如幻與夢 如炎亦如嚮

Defilements, actions and bodies, agents as well as fruits, all these are similar to the cities of the *gandharvas*, are comparable to mirages and dreams.

18. ātmaparīkṣā aṣṭādaśamam prakaraṇam

觀法品第十八

ātmā skandhā yadi bhavedudayavyayabhāgbhavet

skandhebhyo'nyo yadi bhavedbhavedaskandhalakṣaṇaḥ||1||

若我是五陰 我即為生滅

若我異五陰 則非五陰相

॥वायः में स्थार रंग्यन्वा धीतः व । भीत्रान्यः यह वारा रुव रहे त्यक्ष्यः । वायः में स्थार रंग्य समयावादा । स्थितः रंग्ये अर्धव स्वीतः स्थार विद्या

If the self were to be identical with the aggregates, it will partake of uprising and ceasing. If it were to be different from aggregates, it would have the characteristics of the non-aggregates.

ātmanyasati cātmīyam kuta eva bhavişyati

nirmamo nirahamkāraḥ śamādātmātmanīnayoḥ||2||

若無有我者 何得有我所

滅我我所故 名得無我智

|यर्वा केर् क्रॅर पा अप्येत वा |यर्वा वी क्रॅर पर वा ला त्या वा वार्ष पर पर वा व

In the absence of a self, how can there be something that belongs to the self? From the appearement of the modes of self and self hood, one abstains from crating the notions of "mine" and "I."

nirmamo nirahamkāro yaśca so'pi na vidyate

nirmamam nirahamkāram yaḥ paśyati na paśyati||3||

得無我智者 是則名實觀

得無我智者 是人為希有

Whosoever is free from selfishness and egoism, he too is not evident.

Whoever perceives someone as free from selfishness and egoism, he too does not perceive.

mametyahamiti kṣīṇe bahirdhādhyātmameva ca

nirudhyata upādānam tatkṣayājjanmanaḥ kṣayaḥ||4||

內外我我所 盡滅無有故

諸受即為滅 受滅則身滅

विट.रेट..हैं।रूज.कुट.रेवी.जो विरेवी.रेट.यरेवी.बु.क्षेत्राचर.वी कि.यर.जुब.त.पवीवी.पक्केंर.बुटा, वि.चर.तया.बे.कुँ.य.चरी

When views perpining to "mine" and "I", whether they are associated with the internal or the external, have waned, then grasping comes to cease. With the waiting of that [grasping], there is waning of birth.

karmakleśakṣayānmokṣaḥ karmakleśā vikalpataḥ

te prapañcātprapañcastu śūnyatāyām nirudhyate||5||

業煩惱滅故 名之為解脫

業煩惱非實 入空戲論滅

<u>|लबार्ट्ट्रियःब्र्ट्याचट्राचयाचरा |लबार्ट्ट्रियःब्र्याक्र्याक्र्याह</u>ेयालया |ट्रिट्वाःब्र्यालयाङ्क्यायावी |ब्रूट्ट्राचेद्राच्चा

On the waning of defilements of action, there is release. Defilements of action belong to one who discriminates, and these in nun result from obsession. Obsession, in its turn, ceases within the context of emptiness.

ātmetyapi prajñapitamanātmetyapi deśitam

buddhairnātmā na cānātmā kaścidityapi deśitam||6||

諸佛或說我 或說於無我

諸法實相中 無我無非我

यक्षया वित्याः मृत्याः वित्याः स्त्राः चित्याः अत्। इतः स्वायः अत्। इतः स्वायः अतः स्वायः अतः स्वायः अतः स्वायः अतः इतः स्वायः अतः स्वायः स्वयः स्वायः स

The Buddha's have make known the conception of self and taught the doctrine of no-self. At the same time, they have not spoken of something as the self or as the non-self.

nivṛttamabhidhātavyam nivṛtte cittagocare

anutpannāniruddhā hi nirvāṇamiva dharmatā||7||

諸法實相者 心行言語斷

無生亦無滅 寂滅如涅槃

|यर्ह्-तर्वाचिक्त्राचाः हेता | ब्रेश्नवाः क्री | ब्रेश्नवाः क्री | ब्रेश्नवाः क्षी | ब्राञ्चेत्रवाः व्याचिक्तवाः विच्तवाः विच्यवाः विच्तवाः विच्यवाः विच्यवाः विच्तवाः विच्यवाः विच्तवाः विच्यवाः विच्यवाः विच्यवाः विच्यवाः विच्यवाः विच्यवाः विच्यवाः विच्यवाः

When the sphere of though has ceased, that which is to be designated also has ceased. Like freedom, the nature of things in non-arisen and non-ceased.

sarvam tathyam na vā tathyam tathyam cātathyameva ca

naivātathyam naiva tathyametadbuddhānuśāsanam||8||

一切實非實 亦實亦非實

非實非非實 是名諸佛法

| विश्वयाः छन् । यस्पन्ति । यस्पन

Everything is such, not such, both such and not such, and neither such and not such: this is the Buddha's admonition.

aparapratyayam śāntam prapañcairaprapañcitam

nirvikalpamanānārthametattattvasya lakṣaṇam||9||

自知不隨他 寂滅無戲論

無異無分別 是則名實相

|वावत व्यवः नेषः श्रेवः विःचः नृहः । । श्रूषः चः इस्यः ग्रीषः यः श्रूषः च। । । इसः ह्रवाः सेनः नेषः सेनः नेषः सेनः । नेः वेः चः निः वेः नेः वेनः सेनः । विकाः सेवाः सेव

Independently realized, peaceful, unobsessed by obsessions, without discriminations and a variety of meanings: such is the characteristic of truth.

pratītya yadyadbhavati na hi tāvattadeva tat

na cānyadapi tattasmānnocchinnam nāpi śāśvatam||10||

若法從緣生 不即不異因

是故名實相 不斷亦不常

विट.ज.चम्रेब.हे.विट.जी टि.ब्रे.ट्र.ब्रेव.ट्र.ब्रेच.हुट.श्रुबी ट्रि.जब.विबय.ट्रायाच्य.ट्रायाच्य.हुटा ट्रि.हुट.कट.श्रुब.स्वा.ब्र.लुवी

Whatever that arises depending upon whatever, that is not identical nor different from it. Therefore, it is neither annihilated nor eternal.

anekārthamanānārthamanucchedamaśāśvatam|

etattallokanāthānām buddhānām śāsanāmṛtam||11||

不一亦不異 不常亦不斷

是名諸世尊 教化甘露味

|यटया-कुषा-दिहेवा-हेव-अर्षोव-इअषा-ग्री | पञ्चव-दा-पर्ट्-हेर-श्चर-पर्टा | दिव-पठिवा-अ-धीव-घ-८-विवा कर-प्रायाधीव

That is without a variety of meanings or one single meaning, it is not annihilation nor is it eternal. Such, it is reminisced, is the immortal message of the Buddhas, the patrons of the world.

sambuddhānāmanutpāde śrāvakāṇām punaḥ kṣaye

jñānam pratyekabuddhānāmasamsargātpravartate||12||

若佛不出世 佛法已滅盡

諸辟支佛智 從於遠離生

| हूर्वायायाच्याः मैयाः देशयाः याञ्चाद्वायः देशयाः देशयाः देशयाः वित्रः श्रीताः वित्रः श्रीताः वित्रः श्रीताः वित्रः वित्रः श्रीताः वित्रः वित

|व८वा'८८-क्र्यं वस्वा'रा'बेथा ग्रु'य स्ने'रव मुं 'ग्रेट 'रा'वर्खं वर्क्किट 'रा'दी

When the fully enlightened ones do not appear; on the waning of disciples; the wisdom of the self-enlightened ones proceeds without association.

19. kālaparīkṣā ekonavimsatitamam prakaranam

觀時品第十九

pratyutpanno'nāgataśca yadyatītamapekṣya hi|

pratyutpanno'nāgataśca kāle'tīte bhaviṣyataḥ||1||

若因過去時 有未來現在

未來及現在 應在過去時

१८. क्षेत्र क्षेत्र विष्यात् विषयः में उत्तर्भातः क्षेत्र कष्

If the present and the future exist contingent upon the pat, then the present and the future would be in the past time.

pratyutpanno'nāgataśca na stastatra punaryadi|

pratyutpanno'nāgataśca syātām kathamapekṣya tam||2||

若過去時中 無未來現在

未來現在時 云何因過去

 $|\mathsf{L}.\$_{\mathsf{L}}.\$_{\mathsf$

Again, if the present and the future were not to exist therein [i. e., in the past], how could the present and the future be contingent upon that?

anapekṣya punaḥ siddhirnātītam vidyate tayoḥ|

pratyutpanno'nāgataśca tasmātkālo na vidyate||3||

不因過去時 則無未來時

亦無現在時 是故無二時

Moreover, non-contingent upon the past, theit [i.e. of the prerent and future] establishment is not evident. Therefore, neither a present nor a future time is evident.

etenai vāvašistau dvau krameņa parivartakau

uttamādhamamadhyādīnekatvādīmsca lakṣayet||4||

以如是義故 則知餘二時

上中下一異 是等法皆無

Following the same method, the remaining two periods of [time] as well as related concepts such as the highest, the lowest and the middle, and also identity, etc. should be characterized.

nāsthito gṛhyate kālaḥ sthitaḥ kālo na vidyate

yo gṛhyetāgṛhītaśca kālaḥ prajñapyate katham||5||

時住不可得 時去亦叵得

時若不可得 云何說時相

|ब्रे.वोथ्यः देयः थु.पंह्यः श्रु.वोट्रा।विटः खेवा वाज्ञेटः त्वरः व्याप्तः द्वा । वाययः त्यात्तः त्यात्रः त्यात्

A non-static time is not observed, A static time is not evident, Even if the unobserved time were to be observed, how can it' be made known?

bhāvam pratītya kālaścetkālo bhāvādrte kutah

na ca kaścana bhāvo'sti kutaḥ kālo bhaviṣyati||6||

因物故有時 離物何有時

物尚無所有 何況當有時

विज्ञाने दिवाने के त्रिका के त

|र्यायम्बायाबेषाद्यायाष्ट्रीयाम्बायाच्याया

If it is assumed that time exists depending upon an existent, how can there be time without an existent? No existent with whatsoever found to exist. Where can time be?

20. sāmagrīparīkṣā vimśatitamam prakaraṇam

觀因果品第二十

hetośca pratyayānām ca sāmagryā jāyate yadi|

phalamasti ca sāmagryām sāmagryā jāyate katham||1||

若眾緣和合 而有果生者

和合中已有 何須和合生

॥वाया हे .के. दटा क्रेंब. क्रावा की ।क्र्वाबादा खेटा या अंति क्रावा ह्यां वा तहाव हि. क्रावा ह्यां वा तहाव हि.

If the effect were to arise from a harmony of cause and conditions, and if it were to exist in the harmony, how can it arise from the harmony?

hetośca pratyayānām ca sāmagryā jāyate yadi

phalam nāsti ca sāmagryām sāmagryā jāyate katham||2||

若眾緣和合 是中無果者

云何從眾緣 和合而果生

विज. में. की. र्य. प्रेच. क्ष्मा हुवायाता. खेर. जया भी. पश्चित. बुटा. विस्तायाता. प्रचयाता. खेर. खेर. खेरा विश्वायाता. खेर. जया भी

If the effect were to arise from a harmony of cause and conditions and if it were not to exist in the harmony, how can it arise from the harmony?

hetośca pratyayānām ca sāmagryāmasti cetphalam

grhyeta nanu sāmagryām sāmagryām ca na grhyate||3||

若眾緣和合 是中有果者

和合中應有 而實不可得

विज्ञान में कि.सं. में अंतर के अंतर के

If it is assumed that the effect exists in the harmony of cause and conditions, should it not be observed in the harmony? However, it is not observed in the harmony.

hetośca pratyayānām ca sāmagryām nāsti cetphalam

hetavaḥ pratyayāśca syurahetupratyayaiḥ samāḥ||4||

若眾緣和合 是中無果者

是則眾因緣 與非因緣同

|याया में मुंदर मुंदर क्राया है। क्रियाया व्यायन्य अरावन्य स्वाया मुंदर क्राया मुंदर क्राया मुंदर क्राया मुंदर क्राया स्वाया स्वया स्वाया स्वाया स्वाया स्वाया स्वाया स्वाया स्वाया स्वाया स्व

If the effect were not to exist in the harmony of cause and conditions, then the cause and conditions would be comparable to non-cause and non-conditions.

hetukaṁ phalasya dat(t)vā³³ yadi heturnirudhyate|

yaddattam yanniruddham ca hetorātmadvayam bhavet||5||

若因與果因 作因已而滅

是因有二體 一與一則滅

|वोज. हे. क्रिय. यु. पर्राय. त्या | क्रि. होय. यंया. यु. प्रचाचा. पर्वीय. यी | वोट. होय. त. रेट. वोट. पर्वाचाय. पर्वीय | क्रि. त्या. प्रचाचा. पर्वीय |

If the cause were to cease having passed on that causal status to the effect, then there would be two forms of the cause: the given and the ceased.

hetum phalasyādatvā ca yadi heturnirudhyate

hetau niruddhe jātam tatphalamāhetukam bhavet||6||

若因不與果 作因已而滅

因滅而果生 是果則無因

|वाज. में. कैंय. यु. पर्राय. से. जा. वि. य. होय. तयावा. पर्की. यी वि. पर्वावाया यया. यु. श्रीया. या. ता वि. या. वि. या

³³ De Jong: hetuṁ phalasya datvā ca.

If the cause were to ease without passing on the causal status to the effect, then the effect that is born when the cause has ceased would be without a cause.

phalam sahaiva sāmagryā yadi prādurbhavetpunaḥ

ekakālau prasajyete janako yaśca janyate||7||

若眾緣合時 而有果生者

生者及可生 則為一時俱

विषाने हे स्वायान्त विष्यान्त विषयान्त विषयान्त विषयान्त विषयान्त विषयान्त विषयान्त विषयान्त विषयान्त विषयान्त

If, again, the effect were to appear together with the harmony, then it would follow that the producer and the produce are contemporaneous.

pūrvameva ca sāmagryāḥ phalam prādurbhavedyadi

hetupratyayanirmuktam phalamāhetukam bhavet||8||

若先有果生 而後眾緣合

此即離因緣 名為無因果

|वाजाने, क्रूबोबातपुरहारूजा २; |वर्चबान्धे श्रेबातमा श्रुमातमा श्रुमातमा श्रुमातमा विच्यान्त श्रुमातमा विच्यान

If the effect were to appear even prior to the harmony, the effect, distinct from causes and conditions, would be without a cause.

niruddhe cetphalam hetau hetoh samkramanam bhavet

pūrvajātasya hetośca punarjanma prasajyate||9||

若因變為果 因即至於果

是則前生因 生已而復生

विज. में. कैं. प्याविय. पंचय. से. ये। किं. ये. भीय. से. पर्य. प्य प्य प्राचित किंय. कें क्षेत्र प्राचित कें कि

If it is assumed that when the cause has ceased to exist, the effect would become the transformation of the cause, then it follows that there is a rebirth of a cuase that was already born.

janayetphalamutpannam niruddho'stamgatah katham

tisthannapi katham hetuh phalena janayedvrtah $\|10\|$

云何因滅失 而能生於果

又若因在果 云何因生果

|तवावाबादाःबंदात्तरःक्वंद्राताःलाबा । यद्यबादाःश्चेबादाःहःक्षेरःश्चेद्री |यद्यबादाःवंदाद्यःव्येवादावःक्वं | वावबादाःवंदाद्यःक्षेत्र

How can a cause that has ceased, has reached its end, give rise to an effect that is already arisen? How can a cause, even though enduring, produce an effect, when it is separated from the latter?

athāvṛtaḥ phalenāsau katamajjanayetphalam

na hyadṛṣṭvā vā dṛṣṭvā vā 34 heturjanayate phalam||11||

若因遍有果 更生何等果

因見不見果 是二俱不生

 $|g_{s,b}^{*},\widehat{\phi}_{s,a}^{*}| = |g_{s,a}^{*}, |g_{s,a}^{*}| = |g_$

What muse, even if it were not separated from the effect, will give rise to the effect? A cause does not produce an effect either imperceptibly or perceptibly.

nātītasya hyatītena phalasya saha hetunā

nājātena na jātena samgatirjātu vidyate||12||

若言過去因 而於過去果

未來現在果 是則終不合

³⁴ De Jong: na dṛṣṭvāpi.

| पिर्चयासुः तद्यायाः कुः तद्याद्दः । । वाः श्रेयायाः ददः श्रेयायाः ददः । । । श्रेयः केवाः अदः एवः स्वरः यद्या

Indeed, the assemblage of a past effect with a put or a future or a present cause is not evident.

na jātasya hyajātena phalasya saha hetunā

nātītena na jātena samgatirjātu vidyate||13||

若言現在因 而於現在果

未來過去果 是則終不合

Indeed, an assemblage of the present effect with a future or a past or a present cause is not evident.

nājātasya hi jātena phalasya saha hetunā

nājātena na naṣṭena saṁgatirjātu vidyate $\|14\|^{35}$

若言未來因 而於未來果

現在過去果 是則終不合

 $| \log a \cdot \vec{a} \cdot \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} \cdot \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} \cdot \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} \cdot \vec{a} \cdot \vec{c} \cdot$

Indeed, as assemblage of the future effect with a present or a future or a past cause is not evident.

asatyām samgatau hetuḥ katham janayate phalam

satyām vā samgatau hetuḥ katham janayate phalam||15||

若不和合者 因何能生果

若有和合者 因何能生果

³⁵ In Chinese edition, the order of Verse No. 13 & No. 14 is reversed.

When an assemblage does not exist, how can a cause produce an effect?

When an assemblage exists, how can a cause produce an effect?

hetuḥ phalena śūnyaścetkathaṁ janayate phalam

hetuḥ phalenāśūnyaścetkathaṁ janayate phalam||16||

若因空無果 因何能生果

若因不空果 因何能生果

विज्ञाने त्यां के त्य

Hit is assumed that the cause is empty of an effect, how can it produce an effect? If it is assumed that the cause is not empty of an effect, how can it produce an effect?

phalam notpatsyate'sūnyamasūnyam na nirotsyate|

aniruddhamanutpannamaśūnyam tadbhavişyati||17||

果不空不生 果不空不減

以果不空故 不生亦不滅

A non-empty effect will not arise; a non-empty effect will not cease.

For, the non-ceased and non-arisen will also be the non-empty.

kathamutpatsyate śūnyam katham śūnyam nirotsyate

śūnyamapyaniruddham tadanutpannam prasajyate||18||

果空故不生 果空故不減

以果是空故 不生亦不減

| ब्रॅंट.त.ह.केर.ब्रे.पर्वेर.विटा. | ब्रॅंट.त.ह.केर.पवावा.तर.पर्वेर। | ब्रॅंट.त.ट्.लट.श.पवावाब.टटा. | १४.ब्रेब.तर.लटाडा.

How will the empty arise and how will the empty cease?

If something is empty, it follows that it is non-ceased and non-arisen.

hetoḥ phalasya caikatvam na hi jātūpapadyate

hetoḥ phalasya cānyatvam na hi jātūpapadyate||19||

因果是一者 是事終不然

因果若異者 是事亦不然

<u>|मृत्राप्तात्रमासुन्ताक्रमानुनानुना विषयः सम्पाद्यम् स्वराप्तात्रम् ।मृत्राप्तात्रमासुनाव्यानुनाव्यानुनाव्या</u>

The identity of cause and effect is indeed not appropriate. The difference between cause and effect is indeed not appropriate.

ekatve phalahetvoh syādaikyam janakajanyayoh

pṛthaktve phalahetvoḥ syāttulyo heturahetunā||20||

若因果是一 生及所生一

若因果是異 因則同非因

[क्रि.रट..पंचयाची.वोक्रवी.केर.व] |तभ्रीर.वि.भ्रीर.विर.वोक्रवी.ये.पवीरा |क्रि.रट.पंचयाची.वालय.क्रेर.वा |क्रि.रट.क्री.थ्रव.अर्ब्रट्यात्रराप्तीरा

If there were to be identity of cause and effect, then there would be oneness of producer and the produce. If there were to be difference between cause and effect, then the cause would be equal to a non-cause.

phalam svabhāvasadbhūtam kim heturjanayişyati

phalam svabhāvāsadbhūtam kim heturjanayişyati||21||

若果定有性 因為何所生

若果定無性 因為何所生

विश्वयासुर्दे केंद्र केंद्र केंद्र की । क्रिया केंद्र केंद्र की पार्श्वयासुर्दे केंद्र केंद्र केंद्र की प्रकार की ।

How is it that a cause will produce an effect which comes to be on its own nature?

How is it that a cause will produce an effect which does not come to be its own nature?

na cājanayamānasya hetutvamupapadyate|

hetutvānupapattau ca phalam kasya bhavişyati||22||

因不生果者 則無有因相

若無有因相 誰能有是果

भ्रिट्रायर ब्रेट्राय अध्ये । भ्रि.केट्राय स्ट्राय क्षेत्र स्त्राय भ्रित्र स्त्र स्त्

Moreover, the causal efficacy of something that is not producing is not appropriate.

In the absence of causal efficacy, to what will the effect belong?

na ca pratyayahetūnāmiyamātmānamātmanā

yā sāmagrī janayate sā katham janayetphalam||23||

若從眾因緣 而有和合生

和合自不生 云何能生果

ाक्च त्रवाराता विकास स्वापाता । किंवाबारा यादा धोवादे हो। यादावा विकास स्वापाता विकास स्वाप

Whatever harmony of causes and conditions there is, it is not produced

by itself or by another. If so, how can it produce an effect?

na sāmagrīkṛtaṁ phalaṁ nāsāmagrīkṛtaṁ phalam

asti pratyayasāmagrī kuta eva phalam vinā||24||

是故果不從 緣合不合生

若無有果者 何處有合法

|कूर्वायानान्यसेवानाः वृषाःचिः यः क्षेः प्रचः तिः च्रेन् न्यः तिः क्षेत्रः तिः वृष्णः विः विः वृष्णः विः विष्णः विः विष्णः विः विष्णः विः विष्णः विः विष्णः विः विष्णः विः विषणः विष्णः विः विषणः विष

The effect is not made by the harmony, nor is it not made by a harmony.

Where indeed can there be a harmony of connections without an effect.

21. sambhavavibhavaparīkṣā ekavimśatitamam prakaraṇam

觀成壞品第二十一

vinā vā saha vā nāsti vibhavaḥ sambhavena vai

vinā vā saha vā nāsti sambhavo vibhavena vai||1||

離成及共成 是中無有壞

離壞及共壞 是中亦無成

||पहुवात्ताप्रधिट्यात्राप्रधित्याच्या । अत्र क्रवा स्ति । स्वर् क्रवा स्ति । स्वर् क्रवा स्ति । स्वर् क्रवा सि

Dissolution does not exist either without or with occurrence. Occurrence does not exist either without or with dissolution.

bhavişyati katham nāma vibhavah sambhavam vinā

vinaiva janma maraṇam vibhavo nodbhavam vinā||2||

若離於成者 云何而有壞

如離生有死 是事則不然

पिट्रवा.त.पर्छेट.य.अट.तर.थ्री हि.से.सेर.य.लूट.तर.पर्वीया भ्रि.य.अट.तर.पष्ट्र.यर.पर्वीया पिट्रवा.त.पर्छेट.यर.अट.

How can there be dissolution without occurrence, death without birth, dissolution without uprising?

sambhavenaiva vibhavaḥ katham saha bhaviṣyati|

na janmamaraṇam caivam tulyakālam hi vidyate||3||

成壞共有者 云何有成壞

如世間生死 一時俱不然

पिह्नान्ति पिह्नान्ति पिह्ना स्थापि । इ. क्षेत्र स्त्राची । इ. क्षेत्र स्त्राची । स्त्रा

How can there be dissolution along with occurrence? Indeed, simultaneous birth and death are similarly not evident.

bhaviṣyati katham nāma sambhavo vibhavam vinā|

anityatā hi bhāveṣu na kadācinna vidyate||4||

若離於壞者 云何當有成

無常未曾有 不在諸法時

पिनित्यापहुर्याता अप्तराची । हु.क्षे.संस्य बाल्पात्यारा पिन्द्यात् क्षेयाता अप्ताया क्षेत्रा विषया प्राया अपित

How can there be occurrence without dissolution, for the impermanence in existences is never not evident.

sambhavo vibhavenaiva katham saha bhavişyati

na janmamaraṇam caiva tulyakālam hi vidyate||5||

成壞共無成 離亦無有成

是二俱不可 云何當有成

विद्यार्थात्र विद्यात्र विद्यात्य वि

How can occurrence be evident along with disolution?

Indeed, simultaneous birth and death are similarly not evident.

sahānyonyena vā siddhirvinānyonyena vā yayoḥ

na vidyate, tayoḥ siddhiḥ kathaṁ nu khalu vidyate||6||

|याटः द्वांच्व रह्वं रक्ष्व रहेवा वामा | व्यव रह्वं रक्ष्व रहेवा माधीव रचन | श्चितः पर्योदः रच माधीव रचा | दि र वा श्वांचा रच है। स्वर र्योदा

The occurrence of things, either together or separately, is not evident.

If so, how can their establishment be evident?

kṣayasya sambhavo nāsti nākṣayasyāpi sambhavaḥ

kṣayasya vibhavo nāsti vibhavo nākṣayasya ca||7||

盡則無有成 不盡亦無成

盡則無有壞 不盡亦不壞

| व्याप्त क्षेत्राचः स्प्राच्या । स्थाप्त प्रताय स्थाप्त । स्थाप्त । स्थाप्त । स्थाप्त । स्थाप्त । स्थाप्त । स

Occurrence of that which is waning does not exist, nor is there occurrence of that which is not waning. Dissolution of that which is waning does not exist, nor is there dissolution of the not waning.

sambhavo vibhavaścaiva vinā bhāvam na vidyate

sambhavam vibhavam caiva vinā bhāvo na vidyate||8||

若離於成壞 是亦無有法

若當離於法 亦無有成壞

|<u>८</u>६४,र्,त्र्त्र्यात्रात्र्यात्र्यात्रात्र्यात्रात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र

Without an existent, occurrence as well as dissolution are not evident.

Without occurrence as well as dissolution, an existent is not evident.

sambhavo vibhavaścaiva na śūnyasyopapadyate

sambhavo vibhavaścaiva nāśūnyasyopapadyate||9||

若法性空者 誰當有成壞

若性不空者 亦無有成壞

|ह्रॅम्ट.ज.पर्विंच.र्यः प्रचा । तहार.त.कुर.यु.श.लुय.यू। । श्रु.क्र्र्यःतालयर.पर्वंच.पह्नार्य । परवर.त.कुर.यु.श.लुय.यू।

Either occurrence or dissolution of the empty is not appropriate.

Either occurrence or dissolution of the non-empty is also not appropriate.

sambhavo vibhavaścaiva naika ityupapadyate

sambhavo vibhavaścaiva na nānetyupapadyate||10||

成壞若一者 是事則不然

成壞若異者 是事亦不然

विर्विट न ने दे प्रह्मी न ने विश्व न के प्रति हैं के प्रविद ने विर्वित न ने कि कि

It is not appropriate to assume that occurrence and dissolution are identical.

It is not appropriate to assume that occurrence and dissolution are different.

drśyate sambhavaścaiva vibhavaścaiva te bhavet

dṛśyate sambhavaścaiva mohādvibhava eva ca||11||

若謂以眼見 而有生滅者

則為是癡妄 而見有生滅

|तर्बिट.त.र्टट.बु.पह्ना.त.र्वा |शर्ब्रूट.टू.क्षेत्र.रे. ख्रिट.बुश्याया |पर्विट.त.र्टट.बु.पह्ना.त.र्वा |वाट्टे.क्बा.खेर.जुयायां

It may occur to you rhat both occurrence and dissolution are seen.

However, both occurrence and dissolution are seen only through confusion.

na bhāvājjāyate bhāvo bhāvo'bhāvānna jāyate

nābhāvājjāyate'bhāvo'bhāvo bhāvānna jāyate||12||

從法不生法 亦不生非法

從非法不生 法及於非法

An existent does not arise from an existent; neither does an existent arise from a non-existent. A non-existent does not arise from a non-existent; neither does a non-existent arise from an existent.

na svato jāyate bhāvaḥ parato naiva jāyate

na svatah parataścaiva jāyate, jāyate kutah||13||

法不從自生 亦不從他生

不從自他生 云何而有生

An existent does not arise from itself, or from another or from both itself and another, Whence can it then arise?

bhāvamabhyupapannasya śāśvatocchedadarśanam

prasajyate sa bhāvo hi nityo'nityo'tha vā bhavet||14||

若有所受法 即墮於斷常

當知所受法 為常為無常

|८्ट्याद्र,लू८.तर्रावयाः श्वरयाया |१४वा.८८.क८.तराः की ।वयात्राः पश्चराः छे.८ट्याट्र,थी ।४वा.८८.था.४वा.पश्चराः

For him who is engrossed in existence, eternalism or annihilationism will necessarily follow, for he would assume that it is either permanent or impermanent.

bhāvamabhyupapannasya naivocchedo na śāśvatam

udayavyayasamtānaḥphalahetvorbhavaḥ sa hi||15||

所有受法者 不墮於斷常

因果相續故 不斷亦不常

[On the contrary,] for him who is engrossed in existence, there would be neither anihilationism nor eternalism, for, indeed, becoming is the series of uprising and ceasing of cause and effect.

udayavyayasamtānah phalahetvorbhavah sa cet

vyayasyāpunarutpatterhetūcchedaḥ prasajyate||16||

若因果生滅 相續而不斷

滅更不生故 因即為斷滅

|तच्यानुःकुः त्योत्तानुः विद्यान्ते| विद्यानुः विद्यान्यः विद्यान्

If it is assumed that becoming is the series of uprising and ceasing of the cause and effect, then with the repeated non-arising of that which ceases, it will follow that there will be annihilation of the cause.

sadbhāvasya svabhāvena nāsadbhāvaśca yujyate

nirvāṇakāle cocchedaḥ praśamādbhavasamtateḥ||17||

法住於自性 不應有有無

涅槃滅相續 則墮於斷滅

The non-existence of that which possesses existence in terms of self-nature is not appropriate. [On the contrary,] at the time of freedom, thete will be annihilation as a result of the appearment of the stream of becoming.

carame na niruddhe ca prathamo yujyate bhavaḥ

carame nāniruddhe ca prathamo yujyate bhavaḥ||18||

若初有滅者 則無有後有

初有若不滅 亦無有後有

| व्राक्षः यत्रवावाकाः प्रसः स्त्राप्तः स्वाद्याः स्वाद्याः स्वाद्याः । व्राक्षः यवावाकाः प्रसः स्वाद्याः स्वाद

It is not proper to assume that there is first becoming when the last has ceased.

Nor is it proper to assume that there is first becoming when the last has not ceased.

nirudhyamāne carame prathamo yadi jāyate

nirudhyamāna ekaḥ syājjāyamāno'paro bhavet||19||

若初有滅時 而後有生者

滅時是一有 生時是一有

|वाजाके, हा अप्रवाचा त्रावेद त्रा | दिन दूर श्रेष्ट त्रा प्रवाच त्रावेद त्रावेद विद्या हो। विवाचा त्रावेद विद्या हो। विवाचा त्रावेद विद्या हो। विवाचा त्रावेद विद्या हो।

If the fist were to be born when the last is ceasing, then that which is ceasing would be one and that which is being born would be another.

na cennirudhyamānaśca jāyamānaśca yujyate

sārdham ca mriyate yeşu teşu skandheşu jāyate||20||

若言於生滅 而謂一時者

則於此陰死 即於此陰生

|वाला में , प्रवावा त्वव्य भ्री, त्वव्य , द्वा | क्षिय , कुवा , ये, त्वा त्वा व्यव्य , व्या वित्य , व्या वित्य

If it is asserted that the ceasing is also the being born, this would not be proper. For, in that case, whatever that is born in relation to the aggregates, would also be dying at the same time.

evam trişvapi kāleşu na yuktā bhavasamtatih

trișu kāleșu yā nāsti sā katham bhavasamtatih||21||

三世中求有 相續不可得

若三世中無 何有有相續

| भि.क्षेत्रः देयः वश्चित्रः प्रतानः । विष्यः प्रति । विषयः वश्चितः वश्चितः वश्चितः । विषयः वश्चितः । विषयः वश्चितः वश्चितः । विषयः वश्चितः । विषयः । विषय

|वर्द्यात्यात्राच्यात्यात्रम्यायात्रेषाः व्यात्राच्याः विष्याः च्यात्राच्याः विष्याः च्यात्राच्याः विष्याः च्या

Thus, the stream of becoming is not proper in the context of the three periods of time.

How can there be a stream of becoming that does not exist during the three periods of time?

22. tathāgataparīkṣā dvāvimśatitamam prakaraṇam

觀如來品第二十二

skandhā na nānyaḥ skandhebhyo nāsmin skandhā na teşu saḥ

tathāgataḥ skandhavānna katamo'tra tathāgataḥ||1||

非陰不離陰 此彼不相在

如來不有陰 何處有如來

|सिट् भ्रुब सिट र्च जन्न वाबब भ्रुब। |हे ज सिट भ्रुट हे र मेर भ्रुट। |हे प्वबिब वाक्षेवाक पर सिट स्व भ्रुव। ।हे प्वबिब वाक्षेवाक पर वाट बिवा जीवा

The *tathāgata* is neither the aggregates nor different from them. The aggregates are not in him; nor is he in the aggregates. He is not possessed of the aggregates. In such a context, who is a *tathāgata*?

buddhaḥ skandhānupādāya yadi nāsti svabhāvataḥ

svabhāvataśca yo nāsti kutaḥ sa parabhāvataḥ||2||

陰合有如來 則無有自性

若無有自性 云何因他有

विषयः में अत्यः मुक्षःस्टः रंगः वा विमेव विषयः स्टार्विव विषयः स्टार्विव विषयः विषयः विषयः विषयः विषयः विषयः व

If a Buddha were to be dependent upon the aggregates, he does not exist in term of selfnature. He who dos not exist in terms of self-nature, how can he exist in terms of other nature?

pratītya parabhāvam yaḥ so'nātmetyupapadyate

yaścānātmā sa ca katham bhaviṣyati tathāgataḥ||3||

法若因他生 是即為非我

若法非我者 云何是如來

He who is dependent upon other nature would appropriately be without self. Yet, how can he who is without self be a *tathāgata*?

yadi nāsti svabhāvaśca parabhāvaḥ katham bhavet|

svabhāvaparabhāvābhyāmṛte kaḥ sa tathāgataḥ||4||

若無有自性 云何有他性

離自性他性 何名為如來

|वाया हे स्टान्तिव र्योद् अव वा | वावव र्द्रायाँद्राय स्टान्थ्र त्याया | स्टान्तिव र्द्रायावव र्द्रायावव र्द्रायावव र्वायावव वावेवाव र्दे वावव र्वायाव वावेवाव र्वे वावेवाव रावेवाव र्वे वावेवाव रावेवाव रावेवा

If there exists no self-nature, how could there be other-nature? Without both self-nature and other-nature, who is this *tathāgata*?

skandhān yadyanupādāya bhavetkaścittathāgataḥ

sa idānīmupādadyādupādāya tato bhavet||5||

若不因五陰 先有如來者

以今受陰故 則說為如來

|वाया में सिट र्से अपनेहेब प्या | दे प्वविब वार्यवाय प्याप्त वा | दि हे द वार्य प्राप्त वा | दि हे द वार्य प्राप्त वा | दे प्रविब वार्य वा | दे प्रविव वा | दे प्रविव वार्य वा | दे प्रविव वार्य वा | दे प्रविव वा | दे प्रव वा | द

If there were to be a *tathāgata* because of non-grasping on to the aggregates, he should still depend upon them in the present. As such he will be dependent.

skandhāmścāpyanupādāya nāsti kaścittathāgataḥ

yaśca nāstyanupādāya sa upādāsyate katham||6||

今實不受陰 更無如來法

若以不受無 今當云何受

सिंदः र्रा देशका ता अत्याने वा निर्वाले वा नेवाका पारवात यादा सेवा वा निर्वाले के वा निर्वाले के सेवा के प्रात्ते के विष्य के विषय के

There exists no *tathāgata* independent of the aggregate. How can he who does not exist dependently be grasped?

na bhavatyanupādattamupādānam ca kimcana

na cāsti nirupādānaḥ kathamcana tathāgataḥ||7||

若其未有受 所受不名受

無有無受法 而名為如來

| वि'त्र-व्राह्मप्तारामाधीत्रामः | वि'त्र-वित्राप्तान्वे प्राप्तान्वे । वि'त्र-वित्राप्ताने । वि'त्र-वित्रापित

There is no sphere of non-grasping, nor is there something as grasping.

Neither is there someone who is without grasping. How can there be a *tathāgata*?

tattvānyatvena yo nāsti mṛgyamāṇaśca pañcadhā

upādānena sa katham prajñapyeta tathāgatah||8||

若於一異中 如來不可得

五種求亦無 云何受中有

|इस्राप्ताञ्चर्यान्ने प्रचर्याञ्चर्यान्ने | विष्टाने विष्टा प्रविद्याने विष्टा प्रचर्याने विष्टा प्रचर्याने विष्टा प्रचर्याने विष्टा प्रचर्याने विष्टा प्रचर्याने विष्टा प्रचर्याने विष्टा प्रचर विष्टा विष्टा प्रचर्याने विष्टा प्रचर प्रचर्याने विष्टा प्रचर प्रचर्याने विष्टा प्रचर प्रचर प्रचर प्रचर प्रचर्या प्रचर प्रचर

He who, sought for in the fivefold manner, does not exist in the form of a different identity, how can that *tathāgata* be made known through grasping?

yadapīdamupādānam tatsvabhāvatvānna vidyate

svabhāvataśca yannāsti kutastatparabhāvataḥ||9||

又所受五陰 不從自性有

若無自性者 云何有他性

|यादःविवाःकेःपरः ब्रह्माः परिःकेःरदः प्रविकः ययाः व्यद्भावितः विवाः विवाः विवाः विवाः विवाः विवाः विवाः विवाः

This gaping is not found in terms of self-nature. How can that which does not exist in terms of self-nature come to be in terms of other-nature.

evam śūnyamupādānamupādātā ca sarvaśaḥ

prajñapyate ca śūnyena katham śūnyastathāgataḥ||10||

以如是義故 受空受者空

云何當以空 而說空如來

Thus, grasping and grasper are empty in every way. How can an empty *tathāgata* be made known by something that is empty?

śūnyamiti na vaktavyamaśūnyamiti vā bhavet

ubhayam nobhayam ceti prajñaptyartham tu kathyate||11||

空則不可說 非空不可說

共不共叵說 但以假名說

|ब्रूॅट.ट्र.बुया.ग्रीट.ब्रु.या्ट्र्ट.ट्र| १८. ब्रूॅट.बुया.ग्रीट.ब्रुट.। |यावेया.टट.यावेया.ब्रुट.ब्रुट.ब्रेश |याट्यया.तप्.ट्रूट.ट्र.यांड्र्या.

"Empty," "non-empty, " "both" or "neither-these should nor be declared. It is expressed only for the purpose of communication.

śāśvatāśāśvatādyā kutaḥ śānte catuṣṭayam

antānantādi cāpyatra kuntaḥ śānte catuṣṭayam||12||

寂滅相中無 常無常等四

寂滅相中無 邊無邊等四

|ह्या-द्र-क्रो-ह्या-व-र्खेषाका-प्रवी |वि:प-तद्दे-व्याया-व-प्रित्। |क्षवत-द्रद-अवत-ब्रेट्-व-र्खेषाका-प्रवी |वि:प-तद्दे-व्याया-व-प्रित्।

How can the tetralemma of eternal, non-eternal, etc., be in the peaceful!

How can the tetralemma of finite, infmire, etc., be in the peaceful?

yena grāho gṛhītastu ghano'stīti³⁶ tathāgataḥ

nāstīti sa vikalpayannirvṛtasyāpi kalpayet||13||

邪見深厚者 則說無如來

如來寂滅相 分別有亦非

विष्याचीयान्त्रेयान्त्रेयायान्त्रेयायान्त्रेयायान्त्रेयायान्त्रेयायान्त्रेयायान्त्रेयायान्त्रेयायायायान्त्रेया

Discriminating on the basis of gaping or the grasped, and firmly insisting that a *tathāgata* "exists" or "does not exist," a person would think similarly even of one who has ceased.

svabhāvataśca śūnye'smimścintā naivopapadyate

param nirodhādbhavati buddho na bhavatīti vā||14||

如是性空中 思惟亦不可

如來滅度後 分別於有無

|रट.यबुब.बुब.बु.कूट.टु.बा |बटब.कुब.बु.टव.पर्य.बय.बु। ।तूर.टू.बुपञ्च,बुट.टू.बुवा ।यबञ.त.पहट.त.बुट.बु.प्बीटा

When he is empty in term of self-nature, the thought that the Buddha exists or does not exist after death is not appropriate.

-

³⁶ De Jong: yena grāho gṛhītastu ghano 'stīti.

prapañcayanti ye buddham prapañcātītamavyayam

te prapañcahatāḥ sarve na paśyanti tathāgatam||15||

如來過戲論 而人生戲論

戲論破慧眼 是皆不見佛

|वाट.रवा.यर्थ.क्रिया.ब्रिंया.यर्थ.क्रेट.। । वट. रा.स्रेट.ला.ब्रैंया.वेट.ता ।ब्रैंया.तथ.वेशया.त.ट्रं.धीय.ब्रींया ।ट्रं.तव्रुय.वांचेवाया.ता.स्रांच्ट.स्रा.पबींया

Those who generate obsession with great regard to the Buddha who has gone beyond obsessions and is constant, all of them, impaired by obsessions, do not perceive the *tathāgata*.

tathāgato yatsvabhāvastatsvabhāvamidam jagat

tathāgato niḥsvabhāvo niḥsvabhāvamidam jagat||16||

如來所有性 即是世間性

如來無有性 世間亦無性

म्रि.यबुब.वांचेवाबा. रा.यक्ष्वा.ता.बुबा.वी.कुं.रया.धे.बुट्या.या.बुज्यावुबा.तात्। म्रि.यबुब.वांचेवाबा.तपु.रटायबुब.वाटा.। म्रि.वु.एक्स्.यट्यु.रटायबुब.लुबा। म्रि.यबुब.वांचेवाबाता.रटायबुब.कुटी। पिस्.या.पट्यालुब.कुटी।

Whatever is the self-nature of the *tathāgata*, that is also the self-nature of the universe.

The *tathāgata* is devoid of self-nature. This universe is also devoid of self-nature.

23. viparyāsaparīkṣā trayovimsatitamam prakaraṇam

觀顛倒品第二十三

samkalpaprabhavo rāgo dveņo mohaśca kathyate

śubhāśubhaviparyāsān sambhavanti pratītya hi||1||

從憶想分別 生於貪恚癡

淨不淨顛倒 皆從眾緣生

Lust, hatred, and confusion are said have thought as their source. Perversions regarding the pleasant and the unpleasant arise depending upon these.

śubhāśubhaviparyāsān sambhavanti pratītya ye

te svabhāvānna vidyante tasmāt kleśā na tattvataļ||2||

若因淨不淨 顛倒生三毒

三毒即無性 故煩惱無實

|वाट.र्च.र्झ्च.रट..्म.र्झ्च.रट.। व्हिन.कु.ज्वा.जय.चक्रेच.उहीट.टा। टु.र्चा.रट.चढ्डेच.जय.म्रट.टी ।टु.हुर.खूंच.खूटय.लट.रचा.मुरी

Whatever perversions of the pleasant and the unpleasant that occur dependently are not evident in term of self-nature. Therefore, the difflements are not in themselves.

ātmano'stitvanāstitve na kathaṁcicca sidhyataḥ

tam vināstitvanāstitve kleśānām sidhyatah katham||3||

我法有以無 是事終不成

無我諸煩惱 有無亦不成

The existence or the non-existence of the self is not established in any way. Without that, how can the existence or the non-existence of defilements be established?

kasyaciddhi bhavantīme kleśāh sa ca na sidhyati

kaścidāho vinā kaṁcitsanti kleśā na kasyacit||4||

誰有此煩惱 是即為不成

若離是而有 煩惱則無屬

वित्र कॅट्या देन त्वा वाट की धीता । देन प्यान स्वाप के देन के किया होते हैं कि स्वाप स्वाप स्वाप स्वाप स्वाप स

These deflements, indeed, belong to someone. Yet, such a person is not established. In other words, in the absence of anyone, these defilements seem to exist without belonging to anyone.

svakāyadṛṣṭivat kleśāḥ kliṣṭe santi na pañcadhā

svakāyadrstivat klistam kleśesvapi na pañcadhā||5||

如身見五種 求之不可得

煩惱於垢心 五求亦不得

The definents are like the view of one's own personality. Within the defiled, they are not found in the fivefold way. The defiled is like the view of one's own personality, for even within the defilements it is not found in the fivefold way.

svabhāvato na vidyante śubhāśubhaviparyayāḥ

pratītya katamān kleśāḥ śubhāśubhaviparyayān||6||

淨不淨顛倒 是則無自性

云何因此二 而生諸煩惱

हिवा. ८८. थु. हिवा. १८. थु. हुव. हु. जूवा । ४८. युष्य. लाय. बु. लूट. थु. दु. वु। हिवा. ८८. थु. हिवा. हुव. हु. जूवा। विम्हेव. वया. वूच. जूट. यूवा।

The perversions regarding the pleasant and the unpleasant are not evident from the standpoint of self-nature. Depending upon which perversions of the pleasant and the unpleasant are these defilements?

rūpaśabdarasasparśā gandhā dharmāśca şaḍvidham

vastu rāgasya dveṣasya³⁷ mohasya ca vikalpyate||7||

色聲香味觸 及法為六種

如是之六種 是三毒根本

|वाञ्चवायाःश्चा रॅ.८८.ऱ्या.त.८८.। |ट्र.८८.क्र्य.८वा.४थ.ट्वा.४। |वाढ्रे.क्षे.५ट्ट.क्रवायाःढे.क्षंट.८८.। |वाट्रे.क्षवाःवी.द्रे.त्य.

Material form, sound, taste, touch, smell and concepts--these are discriminated as the sixfold foundations of lust, hatred, and confusion.

rūpaśabdarasasparśā gandhā dharmāśca kevalāḥ

gandharvanagarākārā marīcisvapnasamnibhāh||8||

色聲香味觸 及法體六種

皆空如炎夢 如乾闥婆城

|वाञ्चवायाः श्चाऱ् .टटः ऱ्या.त. २८८। |ट्रे.२८ः क्रूया.टवा. प्यतपः खुवाःश्ची |ट्रे.चपुः जूटः व्रियः क्षे.वी.२८८। ।श्चेवाःश्चः श्चाः त्यायाः व्यवा

Material form, sound, taste, touch smell as well as concepts- all these are comparable to the city of the *gandharvas* and resemble mirages and dreams.

aśubham vā śubham vāpi kutastesu bhavisyati

māyāpuruṣakalpeṣu pratibimbasameṣu ca||9||

如是六種中 何有淨不淨

猶如幻化人 亦如鏡中像

[ब्रि.थपु.श्रेय.वे.के.वे.टट.। विश्ववयान्त्रेय.पट.व.ट्.टव.जा व्हिव.ट..टट.बु.थु.र्झव.टा विश्वट.वट.लट.बु.वा.ज.पश्चीरा

How can the pleasant and the unpleasant come to be in people who are fabrications of illusion or who are comparable to mirror images?

³⁷ De Jong: doṣasya.

anapekṣya śubham nāstyaśubham prajñapayemahi

yatpratītya śubham tasmācchubham naivopapadyate||10||

不因於淨相 則無有不淨

因淨有不淨 是故無不淨

विटायायहेव वया स्वाप्त विषा विद्वायाय स्वाप्त स्वापत स्वाप्त स्वापत स्वाप्त स्वापत स्वापत स्वाप्त स्वापत स्वापत स्वापत स्वापत स्वापत स्वापत स्

We make known that the unpleasant does not exist without being contingent upon the pleasant, and that the pleasant, in its turn, is dependent upon that [i.e. the unpleasant]. Therefore, the pleasant [in itselfj is not appropriate.

anapekşyāśubham nāsti śubham prajñapayemahi

yatpratītyāśubham tasmādaśubham naiva vidyate||11||

不因於不淨 則亦無有淨

因不淨有淨 是故無有淨

विटालायम्बर्धाः व्याप्ताः चिर्वायायम् चिर्वायायम् चिर्वायायम् चिर्वायायम् वित्रात्त्राः विवायायम् वित्रात्त्रा

We make known that the pleasant does not exist without being contingent upon the unpleasant, and that the unpleasant, in its turn, is dependent upon that [i.e., the pleasant]. Therefore, the unpleasant [in itself] is not evident.

avidyamāne ca śubhe kuto rāgo bhavişyati

aśubhe'vidyamāne ca kuto dveṣo bhaviṣyati||12||

若無有淨者 何由而有貪

若無有不淨 何由而有恚

When the pleasant is not evident, whence can there be lust?

When the unpleasant is not evident, whence can there be hatred?

anitye nityamityevam yadi grāho viparyayaḥ

nānityam vidyate śūnye kuto grāho viparyayaḥ||13||

於無常著常 是則名顛倒

空中無有常 何處有常倒

|वाया हे 'क्री ह्वा ह्वा पा बेका | दि 'क्षू र दिहें द रा सेवा धेद 'दा है 'दा के दिन पा के दिन पा है 'क्षू र सेवा पा धेदा

If there were to be grasping on to the view, "What is impermanent is permanent," then there is perversion. The impermanent is not evident in the context of the empty. How can there be grasping or perversion?

anitye nityamityevam yadi grāho viparyayaḥ

anityamityapi grāhaḥ śūnye kim na viparyayaḥ||14||

若於無常中 著無常非倒

空中無無常 何有非顛倒

If pasping on to the view, "What is irrnpcrmnent is permanent," is perversion, how is it that even the grasping after the view, "What is empty is impermanent," does not constitute a perversion?

yena grnhāti yo grāho grahītā yacca grhyate

upaśāntāni sarvāņi tasmādgrāho na vidyate||15||

可著著者著 及所用著法

是皆寂滅相 云何而有著

|पाटःगोषा'तहेंब,'त्टः'तहेंब,'पाटः'त्टः। ।तहेंब,'यः'र्यः'त्टः'पाटःपात्तुटः'य। ।घग्रषा'ठट्'छे,'यरः'बे'यः'श्ले। ।दे'ध्वेरः'तहेंब,'यः'र्थेद्रा'यः'थेव।

That through which there is grasping, whatever grasping there is. The grasper as well as that which is grasped-all these are appeared. Therefore, no grasping is evident.

avidyamāne grāhe ca mithyā vā samyageva vā

bhavedviparyayaḥ kasya bhavetkasyāviparyayaḥ||16||

若無有著法 言邪是顛倒

言正不顛倒 誰有如是事

|ब्राचा-रात्रअ:पाट-र्वा:वेट-र्ट-वे| ।यह्व-रा:प्रॅट-रा:अ:प्ये-सा:अ:प्ये-सा:खेव-के:प्रवा:प्रॅट-केट-। वाट-य:धेव-के:अ:ब्राचा:प्रॅट्न

When gasping, wrongly or rightly, is not evident, for whom would there be perversion and for whom would there be non-perversion?

na cāpi viparītasya sambhavanti viparyayāḥ

na cāpyaviparītasya sambhavanti viparyayāḥ||17||

有倒不生倒 無倒不生倒

倒者不生倒 不倒亦不生

! धुंत्र 'डे 'लॅपा'तृ' ग्रुप्तर' दाया । धुंत्र 'डे 'लॅपा' दपा' से 'श्रेद 'दे। । धुंत्र 'डे 'लॅपा' तृ' संग्रुप्त

Perversions do not occur to one who is already subjected to perversion.

Perversions do not occur to one who has not been subjected to perversion.

na viparyasyamānasya sambhavanti viparyayāḥ

vimṛśasva svayam kasya sambhavanti viparyayāḥ||18||

若於顛倒時 亦不生顛倒

汝可自觀察 誰生於顛倒

ार्डिक के 'र्यापा' मृं ग्रुक प्राविक 'व्या । श्रिक के 'र्यापा प्रपाक्षेत्र के 'र्यापा प्रपाक्षेत्र के 'र्यापा श्रिक के 'र्यापा प्रपाक्षेत्र के 'र्यापा श्रिक के 'र्यापा प्रपाक्ष के 'र्यापा श्रिक के 'र्यापा श्रिक के 'र्यापा श्रिक के 'र्यापा प्रपाक्ष के 'र्यापा प्

Perversions do not occur to one who is being subjected to perversions.

Reflect on your own! To whom will the perversions occur?

anutpannāḥ katham nāma bhaviṣyanti viparyayāḥ

viparyayeşvajāteşu viparyayagataḥ kutaḥ||19||

諸顛倒不生 云何有此義

無有顛倒故 何有顛倒者

ि होत्र के त्या क्रमा का में का का में के कि का कि के कि का में कि के कि का में कि के कि कि के कि कि कि कि कि कि

How could there be non-arisen perversions? When perversion are not born, whence can there be a person who is subjected to perversions?

na svato jāyate bhāvaḥ parato naiva jāyate

na svatah parataśceti viparyayagatah kutah||20||³⁸

|८५४,त्र.तर्व.जय.श्र.भ्रे.म्री |वावय.जय.भ्रे.दा.वे८.य.तावी |तर्वा.८८.वावय.जय.वी८.श्रुय.वी |ह्रिय.कु.ज्वा.क्य.वा.जा.लूरी

An existent does not arise from itself, nor does it arise from another, nor both itself and other. If so, whence can there be a person who is subject to perversions?

ātmā ca śuci nityam ca sukham ca yadi vidyate

ātmā ca śuci nityam ca sukham ca na viparyayaḥ||21||

若常我樂淨 而是實有者

是常我樂淨 則非是顛倒

If either the self, the pleasant, the permanent, or the happy is evident, then neither the self, the pleasant, the permanent, nor the happy constitutes a perversion.

nātmā ca śuci nityam ca sukham ca yadi vidyate

-

³⁸ it has no Chinese Parellel.

anātmāśucyanityam ca naiva duḥkham ca vidyate||22||

若常我樂淨 而實無有者

無常苦不淨 是則亦應無

|वागः हे.वर्वाःस्टःबार्क्टःवःस्टः। ।ह्नवाःस्टःवरेःवःश्रेदःबःबी। ।वर्वाःश्रेदःश्रेःबार्क्टःश्रेःह्नवाःस्टः। ।श्र्वाःवश्रूयः र्लूरःयःश्रेदःर्श्वा

If neither the self, the pleasant, the permanent, nor the happy is not evident, then neither the non-self, the unpleasant, the impermanent, nor the suffering would also be evident.

evam nirudhyate'vidyā viparyayanirodhanāt

avidyāyām niruddhāyām samskārādyam nirudhyate||23||

如是顛倒滅 無明則亦滅

以無明滅故 諸行等亦滅

Thus, with the cessgtion of perversions, ignorance cases. When ignorance has ceased, the dispositions, etc. come to cease.

yadi bhūtāh svabhāvena kleśāh keciddhi kasyacit

katham nāma prahīyeran kaḥ svabhāvam prahāsyati||24||

若煩惱性實 而有所屬者

云何當可斷 誰能斷其性

|पायाक्ते,जातायुः व्रेष्ठः क्र्राट्याता । ।पाटाट्या.स्टायवेष्ठः ग्रीया.ल्ल्टाया ।हाःक्षःयसः वःक्र्राटायसः प्रशु

If, indeed, certain defilments of someone have come to be on the basis of self-nature, how could they be relinquished? Who ever could relinquish self-nature?

yadyabhūtāḥ svabhāvena kleśāḥ keciddhi kasyacit

katham nāma prahīyeran ko'sadbhāvam prahāsyati||25||

若煩惱虛妄 無性無屬者

云何當可斷 誰能斷無性

विषयः हे त्यायि हे त्यायि हि है स्वराच स्वराचिता विषय होता विषय है त्या विषय है त्या विषय है त्या विषय है त्या

ब्रिव रहे :स्वा प्रम्व प्रावेश मुर्ग रता हो प्रावेश प्

If, indeed, certain defilements of someone have not come to be on the basis of self-nature, how could they be relinquished! Who ever could relinquish non-existence?

24. āryasatyaparīkṣā caturvimsatitamam prakaraṇam

觀四諦品第二十四

yadi śūnyamidam sarvamudayo nāsti na vyayaḥ

caturṇāmāryasatyānāmabhāvaste prasajyate||1||

若一切皆空 無生亦無滅

如是則無有 四聖諦之法

If all this is empty, then there exists no uprising and ceasing. These imply the non-existence of the four noble truth,

parijñā ca prahāṇam ca bhāvanā sākṣikarma ca|

caturṇāmāryasatyānāmabhāvānnopapadyate||2||

以無四諦故 見苦與斷集

證滅及修道 如是事皆無

In the absence of the four noble truths, understanding, relinquishing, cultivation, and realization will not be appropriate.

tadabhāvānna vidyante catvāryāryaphalāni ca

phalābhāve phalasthā no na santi pratipannakāḥ||3||

以是事無故 則無四道果

無有四果故 得向者亦無

| दि.र्वा.स्र्रंतः अ.स्रुवंत्राचा । प्रच्यः सं.वर्षं, त्यद्यः स्त्रुवं । प्रच्यः सं.वर्षं, यः स्त्रुवं । प्रच्य

In the absense of this [fourfold activity], the four noble fruits would not be evident. In the absence of the fruits, neither those who have attained the fruits nor those who have reached the way [to such attainment] exist.

samgho nāsti na cetsanti te'stau puruṣapudgalāḥ

abhāvāccāryasatyānām saddharmo'pi na vidyate||4||

若無八賢聖 則無有僧寶

以無四諦故 亦無有法寶

विषाः में :श्रीयासः विषाः चर्ताः विषाः व

If the eight types of individuals do not exist, there will be no congregation.

From the non-existence of the noble truths, the true doctrine would also not be evident.

dharme cāsati saṃghe ca kathaṁ buddho bhaviṣyati|

evam trīņyapi ratnāni brūvāņah pratibādhase||5||

以無法僧寶 亦無有佛寶

如是說空者 是則破三寶

|र्क्रवाप्तः प्रति । विष्या के प्रति । विष्या के विष्या के प्रति । विष्या विष्या विष्या विष्या विष्या विष्या वि

When the doctrine and the congregation are non-existent, how can there be an enlightened one? Speaking in this manner about emptiness, you contradict the three jewels,

śūnyatām phalasadbhāvamadharmam dharmameva ca| sarvasamvyavahārāmśca laukikān pratibādhase||6||

空法壞因果 亦壞於罪福

亦復悉毀壞 一切世俗法

बिद् किर त्यन्त सुर्थोद् र र किया अप्योद र किया अप्योद र किया के का निद् र र स्थित होते र स्थित होते र र स्थित होते र र र स्थित होते र स्था होते र स

atra brūmaḥ śūnyatāyām na tvam vetsi prayojanam

śūnyatām śūnyatārtham ca tata evam vihanyase $\|7\|$

汝今實不能 知空空因緣

及知於空義 是故自生惱

ाटे.ज.यथर.त.ब्रिंस.ब्रिंस.ब्रिंस.ब्रेंस.ब्रेंस.च्रेंस.ब्र

We say that you do not comprehend the purpose of emptiness. As such, you are tormented by emptiness and the meaning of emptiness.

dve satye samupāśritya buddhānām dharmadeśanā|

lokasamvṛtisatyam ca satyam ca paramārthataḥ||8||

諸佛依二諦 為眾生說法

一以世俗諦 二第一義諦

|षाट्याकुषाद्वय्यातीयार्क्वयाराष्ट्रयापाद्वयायार्वयायार्वयायाद्वयायात्वयायात्वयायात्वयायात्वयायात्वयायात्वयाया

The reaching of the doctrine by the Buddhas is based upon two truths:

truth relating to worldly convention and truth in terms of ultimate fruit.

ye'nayorna vijānanti vibhāgam satyayordvayoh

te tattvam na vijānanti gambhīram buddhaśāsane||9||

若人不能知 分別於二諦

則於深佛法 不知真實義

|याटर्पार्प्त्ररप्रेत्ररप्रेत्रपानेकारी| | इकार्च्चरक्रार्ध्वरक्षरप्रकारी | विर्प्तार्थिकार्पा | विर्प्तार्थिकार्पा | विर्प्तार्थिकार्पा | विर्प्तार्थिकार्पा |

Those who do not understand the distinction between these two truths do not understand the profound truth embodied in the Buddha's message.

vyavahāramanāśritya paramārtho na deśyate

paramārthamanāgamya nirvāṇam nādhigamyate||10||

若不依俗諦 不得第一義

不得第一義 則不得涅槃

। मः भ्रूपः त्यः वे त्यः पहेव प्यम्। प्रवायि प्रेवः वे प्यभवः वे त्वभवः वि त्वयः परि प्रेवः वे त्यः हेवावा प्यम

Without relying upon convention, the ultimate fruit is not taught.

Without understanding the ultimate fruit, freedom is not attained.

vināśayati durdṛṣṭā śūnyatā mandamedhasam

sarpo yathā durgṛhīto vidyā vā duṣprasādhitā||11||

不能正觀空 鈍根則自害

如不善呪術 不善捉毒蛇

| हूँट्रायाकुट्रायाचकुराकुषाव। विषायवाकुट्राक्ष्यासुट्रावयाविया | हि.क्ष्याकुषायाचात्रुट्राकुषाद्रा । विषायवाकुषाय

A wrongly perceived emptiness ruins a person of meager intelligence.

It is like a snake that is wrongly grasped or knowledge that is wrongly cultivated.

ataśca pratyudāvṛttam cittam deśayitum muneh

dharmam matvāsya dharmasya mandairduravagāhatām||12||

世尊知是法 甚深微妙相

非鈍根所及 是故不欲說

Thus, the Sage's (the Buddha's) thought recoiled from teaching the doctrine having reflected upon the difficulty of understanding the doctrine by people of meager intelligence.

śūnyatāyāmadhilayam yam punaḥ kurute bhavān

doşaprasango nāsmākam sa śūnye nopapadyate||13||

汝謂我著空 而為我生過

汝今所說過 於空則無有

[भ्रुंबर्-राम्याप्यायम् । विद्यायम् ।

Furthermore, if you were generate any obsession with regard to emptiness, the accompanying error is not ours. That [obsession] is not appropriate in the context of the empty.

sarvam ca yujyate tasya śūnyatā yasya yujyate

sarvam na yujyate tasya śūnyam yasya na yujyate||14||

以有空義故 一切法得成

若無空義者 一切則不成

|वार.ज.ब्रेर.त.कुर.२८.वा |८्ज.घशवा.कर.२८.वर.वजैर। |वार.ज.ब्रेर.कुर.थु.१८.वा |८्ज.घशवा.कर.२८.थु.वजैर।

Everything is pertinent for whom emptiness is proper.

Everything is not pertinent form whom the empty is not proper.

sa tvam doṣānātmanīnānasmāsu paripātayan

aśvamevābhirūḍhaḥ sannaśvamevāsi vismṛtaḥ||15||

汝今自有過 而以迴向我

如人乘馬者 自忘於所乘

१विंट्-वे.रट.बे.भ्रेंब.क्ष्म.बे १८.ज.लूट्य.शे.क्रैंय.वेट्-ता १६.ज.षट्य.तर.ख्य.तथ्य.टी १६.७८.वहंट.तर.वींया

You, attributing your own errors to us, are like one who has mounted his horse and cofused about it.

svabhāvādyadi bhāvānām sadbhāvamanupaśyasi

ahetupratyayān bhāvāmstvamevam sati paśyasi||16||

若汝見諸法 決定有性者

即為見諸法 無因亦無緣

विषयः में 'नृद्याद्मस्ययाः स्टाप्तिव 'वाया विष्ट्र' प्रसः हेया सुः क्षेत्र विष्ट्र' विष्ट्र वि

If you perceive the existence of the existents in terms of self-nature, then you will also perceive these existents as non-causal conditions.

kāryam ca kāraṇam caiva kartāram karaṇam kriyām

utpādam ca nirodham ca phalam ca pratibādhase||17||

即為破因果 作作者作法

亦復壞一切 萬物之生滅

|तव्यव्यःसःन्दः वेः कुन्न्दः। । वेन्यः यः न्दः वेन्यः । क्षेःयः न्दः वेः त्वावाः यः न्दः। । वव्यवःसः व्यव्यः व

You will also contradict [the notions of] effect, cause, agent, performance of action, activity, arising, ceasing, as well as fruit.

yaḥ pratītyasamutpādaḥ śūnyatām tām pracakṣmahe

sā prajñaptirupādāya pratipatsaiva madhyamā||18||

眾因緣生法 我說即是無

亦為是假名 亦是中道義

|हेब-केट-त्यनेय-तर-त्यन्त-प्राम्ना |दे-के-क्रॅन-प-नेद-प्राप्तना |दे-के-प्राप्तना |दे-के-प्तना |दे-के-प्राप्तना |दे-के-प्राप्तना |दे-के-प्राप्तना |दे-के-प्त

We state that whatever is dependent arising, that is emptiness. That is dependent upon convention. That itself is the middle path.

apratītya samutpanno dharmaḥ kaścinna vidyate

yasmāttasmādaśūnyo hi dharmaḥ kaścinna vidyate||19||

未曾有一法 不從因緣生

是故一切法 無不是空者

विट.क्रि.स्वे.पर्वेट.अ.लुवं.तपु। क्र्यापवित. लूटं.ताआलुवं.ता ।टु.क्रिंगःक्रूंट.ताआलुवं.तपु। क्र्यापवित लूटं.ताआलुवं.यू।

A thing that is not dependently arisen is not evident. For that reason, a thing that is non-empty is indeed not evident.

yadyaśūnyamidam sarvamudayo nāsti na vyayaḥ

caturṇāmāryasatyānāmabhāvaste prasajyate||20||

若一切不空 則無有生滅

如是則無有 四聖諦之法

|पायाक्ते,पट्ट,भोब.भुस्ट.वे। ।पटीट.त.भुर.८ट.पह्ता.त.भुटी ।पत्तवाबा.तपु.तट्ब.त.त्वु.त्र.४४४४। ।प्रिट.ता.भुट.तर.क्ता.तर.पटीयी

If all this is non-empty, there exists no uprising and ceasing.

These imply the non-existence of the four noble truths.

apratītya samutpannam kuto duḥkham bhaviṣyati|

anityamuktam duḥkham hi tatsvābhāvye na vidyate||21||

苦不從緣生 云何當有苦

無常是苦義 定性無無常

|हेब.कुट.पंज्ञेन.पंज्ञेट.श्र.तृथ.य| क्रिंब.प्रज्ञेन.तूर.त्र.बा.न.पंज्ञेन | श्रु.स्वा.र्ज्ञेन प्रज्ञेन.वर्जन.वर्जिटश.त.टी |प्ट.पंखुव.कुट.न.त्रूट.श.तृथ|

How can there be suffering that is not dependently arisen? Suffering has, indeed, been described as impermanent. As such, it is not evident in terms of self-nature.

svabhāvato vidyamānam kim punaḥ samudeṣyate

tasmātsamudayo nāsti śūnyatām pratibādhataļ||22||

若苦有定性 何故從集生

是故無有集 以破空義故

|र्राप्तिवेद'व्यक्ष'वे'र्योद'यीव'व| |र्रु'विवा'ग्राव'र्ज्'प्राञ्चाद्रायर'प्रयुप्त। |दे'र्युर'र्ब्नूद्र'वेद'यार्वेद'र्युद्र'या |ग्राव'प्रयुद्धर'र्याद्र'याः अप्येद'र्वे।

How can that which is evident in terms of self-nature rise again?

Therefore, for one who contradicts emptiness, there exists no [conception of] arising.

na nirodhaḥ svabhāvena sato duḥkhasya vidyate

svabhāvaparyavasthānānnirodham pratibādhase||23||

苦若有定性 則不應有減

汝著定性故 即破於滅諦

The cessation of suffering that exists in terms of self-nature is not evident.

You contradict cessation by adhering to a notion of self-nature.

svābhāvye sati mārgasya bhāvanā nopapadyate

athāsau bhāvyate mārgaḥ svābhāvyam te na vidyate||24||

苦若有定性 則無有修道

若道可修習 即無有定性

When self-nature exist, the cultivation of the path is not appropriate. And if the path were to be cultivated, then no self-nature associated with it [i.e. the path] will be evident.

yadā duḥkham samudayo nirodhaśca na vidyate

mārgo duḥkhanirodhatvāt katamaḥ prāpayiṣyati||25||

若無有苦諦 及無集滅諦

所可滅苦道 竟為何所至

|वाट.ब्र.र्ज्ञवा.यज्ञव.पर्वेट.रेट.। विर्व्वा.य.लूट.त.थ.लुथ.थ। विश्व.वी.जिथ.वुंब.त्यूवा.यज्ञव.पर्व्वा.यज्ञव.युंवा.यच्या.युंवा.यच्या.युंवा.यच्या.युंवा.यच्या.युंवा.यच्या.युंवा.यच्या.युंवा.यच्या.युंवा.यच्या.युंवा.यच्या.युंवा.यच्या.युंवा.यच्या.युंवा.य

When suffering as well as its arising and ceasing are not evident, through the cessation of suffering where will the path lead to?

svabhāvenāparijnānam yadi tasya punaḥ katham

parijñānam nanu kila svabhāvaḥ samavasthitaḥ||26||

若苦定有性 先來所不見

於今云何見 其性不異故

If non-understanding is due to self-nature, how can one come to passess understanding subsequently. Is it not the case that self-nature is fixed?

prahāṇasākṣātkaraṇe bhāvanā caivameva te

parijñāvanna yujyante catvāryapi phalāni ca||27||

如見苦不然 斷集及證滅

修道及四果 是亦皆不然

|दे.चबुब.रे.बुं.बुंट.बुंट.जुंट.जुं। ।ज्ञट.रेट.अट्ब.रे.वे.चट.। ।वर्श्वेश.रेट.प्टाब्य.दे.वुं.ट्वा.जेट.। ।लूट्य.चुंब.युंब.रे.बुंब.रे.वुं

As in the case of understanding, this [i.e., the explanation in terms of self nature] is not proper in relation to the activities of relinquishing, realizing is well as cultivating. And so world the four fruits be [improper].

svabhāvenānadhigatam yatphalam tatpunaḥ katham

śakyam samadhigantum syātsvabhāvam parigṛḥṇataḥ||28||

是四道果性 先來不可得

諸法性若定 今云何可得

|२८-प्रतिबुर-स्ट्रिश-स्ट्रिश-सःस्थित। |यद्यका-सु-२८-प्रतिबुर-तुन्द्र-गुण्यान्त्री । व्रिन्द्र-प्राचेत्र-स्ट्रिश-स्ट्र

How could it be possible for a prson, who upholds a theory of self-nature, to realze a fruit that has already been realized though self-nature?

phalābhāve phalasthā no na santi pratipannakāḥ

samgho nāsti na cetsanti te'stau purusapudgalāh||29||

若無有四果 則無得向者

以無八聖故 則無有僧寶

विचयान्तः अप्तान्त्राच्यान्त्राच्यान्त्राच्यान्त्राच्यान्त्राच्यान्त्राच्यान्त्राच्यान्त्राच्यान्त्राच्यान्त्र

In the absence of the fruits, there are neither those who have attained the fruits nor those who have reached the way [to such attainment]. If the eight types of individuals do not exists, there will be no congregation.

abhāvāccāryasatyānām saddharmo'pi na vidyate

dharme cāsati saṃghe ca kathaṁ buddho bhaviṣyati||30||

無四聖諦故 亦無有法寶

無法寶僧寶 云何有佛寶

विस्वायात्रात्रपुर्वे अध्यक्षात्रेर्यात्रे क्षेत्रा विष्यात्रेते क्ष्याग्रीटार्ल्यायात्रेया क्षियात्रेत्रा विस्वायात्रेयात्रे विस्वायात्रेयात्रेयात्रे

From the non-existence of the noble truths, the true doctrine would also not be evident. In the absence of the doctrine and the congregation, how can there be an enlightened one?

apratītyāpi bodhim ca tava buddhaḥ prasajyate

apratītyāpi buddham ca tava bodhiḥ prasajyate||31||

汝說則不因 菩提而有佛

亦復不因佛 而有於菩提

|ब्रिट्-ग्रीकाक्टकाक्रिकान्निट-क्रियाल| |बार्यहेबार्यात्यात्यात्यात्यात्यात्यात्यात्रात्यात्रात्यात्रात्यात्रात्यात्यात्रात्यात्रात्यात्रात्यात्रात्यात्रात्यात्रात्यात्रात्यात्रात्यात्यात्यात्रात्रात्यात्रात्यात्रात्यात्रात्यात्रात्यात्रात्यात्रात्यात्रात्यात्रात्यात्रात्यात्रात्यात्रात्यात्रात्रात्यात्रात्यात्रात्यात्रात्यात्रात्यात्रात्यात्रात्यात्रात्यात्रात्यात्रात्यात्रात्यात्रात्यात्रात्यात्रात्यात्रात्यात्रात्यात्रात्यात्यात्रात्यात्रात्यात्रात्यात्यात्यात्रात्यात्रात्यात्रात्यात्रात्यात्रात्यात्रात्यात्रात्यात्रात्यात्रात्यात्रात्यात्रात्यात्रात्यात्रात्यात्रात्यात्रात्यात्यात्रात्यात्रात्यात्रात्यात्रात्यात्रात्यात्रात्यात्रात्यात्रात्यात्रात्यात्रात्यात्रात्यात्रात्यात्रात्यात्रात्यात्र

Your [conception of the] enlightened one implies an independent enlightenment. Also, your [conception ofl enlightenment implies an independent enlightened one.

yaścābuddhaḥ svabhāvena sa bodhāya ghaṭannapi

na bodhisattvacaryāyām bodhim te'dhigamişyati||32||

雖復勤精進 修行菩提道

若先非佛性 不應得成佛

|ब्रिंट्-ग्रें। रट-त्वेद-क्रेप-ब्रेश-द्वे | विट-क्ष्य-क्षेत्र-क्षेत्र-क्षेत्र-क्षेत्र-क्ष्य-क्षेत्र-क्ष्य-क्षेत्र

Whosoever is by self-nature unenlightened, even though he were to contend with enlightenment, would not attain enlightenment though a career off a *bodhisattva*.

na ca dharmamadharmam vā kaścijjātu karişyati

kimaśūnyasya kartavyam svabhāvaḥ kriyate na hi||33||

若諸法不空 無作罪福者

不空何所作 以其性定故

No one will, indeed, do good or bad. What could the non-empty do?

For, self-nature does not perform.

vinā dharmamadharmam ca phalam hi tava vidyate

dharmādharmanimittam ca phalam tava na vidyate||34||

汝於罪福中 不生果報者

是則離罪福 而有諸果報

 $\| g_{M,C} \|_{L^{2}} = \| g_{M,C} \|_{L^{2}} + \| g_{M,C} \|_{L^{2}}$

As for you, the fruit would be evident even without good or bad. This means that for you a fruit occasioned by good and bad would not be evident.

dharmādharmanimittam vā yadi te vidyate phalam

dharmādharmasamutpannamaśūnyam te katham phalam||35||

若謂從罪福 而生果報者

果從罪福生 云何言不空

 $|\underbrace{\varphi}_{a'} - \zeta - \underbrace{\varphi}_{a'} - \widehat{\varphi}_{a'} -$

If, on the contrary, a fruit occasioned by good or bad is evident to you. How can you maintain the fruit that has arisen from good or bad to be [at the sametime] non-empty?

sarvasamvyavahārāmśca laukikān pratibādhase

yatpratītyasamutpādaśūnyatām pratibādhase||36||

汝破一切法 諸因緣空義

則破於世俗 諸餘所有法

|हेत'केट'त्रहोय'चर'त्रह्यूट'च'णे| क्विंट'य'केट्'य्यच्यं विहेत्याटा |त्यहेवा'हेत'याधे'झ'झट'त्री | श्रुत'य'वार्वेट्'य'छेट्'याधेत्र

You will contradict all the worldly conventions when you contradict the emptiness associated with dependent arising.

na kartavyam bhavetkimcidanārabdhā bhavetkriyā

kārakaḥ syādakurvāṇaḥ śūnyatāṁ pratibādhataḥ||37||

若破於空義 即應無所作

無作而有作 不作名作者

|हूँह्रास्यानेह्रास्यान्त्रेह्राम्यान्त्रेह्राम्यान्त्रेह्रास्यानेह्रास्यानेह्रास्यानेह्रास्यानेहरानेहर्म्यान

For one who contradicts emptiness there would be nothing that ought to be done; activity would be uninitiated and an agent would be non-acting.

ajātamaniruddham ca kūṭastham ca bhaviṣyati|

vicitrābhiravasthābhiḥ svabhāve rahitam jagat||38||

若有決定性 世間種種相

則不生不滅 常住而不壞

|रट.तबुर.लूट.य.५कू.त.४व्या |थ.भुव.त.८ट.व.ववाब.८ट.। |घ्र.३वा.थे.य्वायवाय.एक्ट.। |वायवा.भववा.क्ट.क्वाय.व्या

In a substantialist view, the universe will be unborn, non-ceased, remaining immutable and devoid of variegated states.

asamprāptasya ca prāptirduhkhaparyantakarma ca

sarvakleśaprahāṇam ca yadyaśūnyam na vidyate||39||

若無有空者 未得不應得

亦無斷煩惱 亦無苦盡事

विज् हे क्रिंट रा.लूट थ्रुय थी । बा.सूटा.सूटा.तर.सी.त.टर.। । क्रिंचा.यर्जना.थघर सीटा.लबा.टर.थी । व्रिंच ब्रूट ब्राट्स व्यवस्था.८ट. ब्रीटा

If the non-empty [is evident], then reaching up to what has not been reached, the act of terminating suffering as well as the rehnquishing of all defilements would not be evident.

yaḥ pratītyasamutpādam paśyatīdam sa paśyati

duḥkhaṁ samudayaṁ caiva nirodhaṁ mārgameva ca||40||

是故經中說 若見因緣法

則為能見佛 見苦集滅道

Whoever perceives dependent arising also perceives suffering, its arising, its ceasing and the path [leading to its ceasing].

25. nirvāṇaparīkṣā pañcavimsatitamam prakaraṇam

觀涅槃品第二十五

yadi śūnyamidam sarvamudayo nāsti na vyayaḥ

prahāṇādvā nirodhādvā kasya nirvāṇamişyate||1||

若一切法空 無生無滅者

何斷何所滅 而稱為涅槃

॥वाल. में . पर्ट, रेवा. पीच. क्रूंर. थे। । पर्टीर. य. अर. कुर. पहुंचा. त. अरी। । वार. खुवा. क्रूंर. रेट. प्यवाबा. त.लबा। श्रि. एच. परेंचर. यर. पर्टीरी

If all this is empty, there exists neither arising nor ceasing.

[As such,] through the relinquishing and ceasing of what does one expect freedom?

yadyaśūnyamidam sarvamudayo nāsti na vyayaḥ|

prahāṇādvā nirodhādvā kasya nirvāṇamiṣyate||2||

若諸法不空 則無生無滅

何斷何所滅 而稱為涅槃

|याथाके.यद्रीयोब.शु.सूटायी |पर्किटायाश्रदी.कुटायह्याताश्रदी |याटाख्या.सूटाटटाययाबाबातालाबा ।श्री.ट्यायरायचीरायरायसूटी

If all this is non-empty, there exists neither arising nor ceating, [As such,]

through relinquishing and ceasing of what does one expect freedom?

aprahīṇamasamprāptamanucchinnamaśāśvatam|

aniruddhamanutpannametannirvāṇamucyate||3||

無得亦無至 不斷亦不常

不生亦不滅 是說名涅槃

<u>।इन्याना अर्ताना अर्</u>ता

Unrelinquished, not reached, unannihilated, non-eternal, non-ceased and non-arisen -- this is called freedom.

bhāvastāvanna nirvāṇam jarāmaraṇalakṣaṇam

prasajyetāsti bhāvo hi na jarāmaraṇam vinā||4||

涅槃不名有 有則老死相

終無有有法 離於老死相

Freedom, as a matter of fact, is not existence, for if it were, it would follow that it has the characteristics of decay and death. Indeed, there is no existence without decay and death.

bhāvaśca yadi nirvāṇam nirvāṇam samskṛtam bhavet

nāsamskṛto hi vidyate bhāvaḥ kvacana kaścana||5||

若涅槃是有 涅槃即有為

終無有一法 而是無為者

विज. में . श्री. त्यं . प्रस्थायी । श्री. त्यं . पर्यं तर्यं तर्यं तर्यं . पर्यं तर्यं . पर्यं तर्यं . पर्यं त

Moreover, if freedom were to be existence, then freedom would be conditioned.

Yet, an existence that is unconditioned is not evident anywhere.

bhāvaśca yadi nirvāṇamanupādāya tatkatham

nirvāṇam nānupādāya kaścid bhāvo hi vidyate||6||

若涅槃是有 云何名無受

無有不從受 而名為有法

विज् हे श्री प्रतिक प्रतिक प्रतिक प्रतिक स्थान विज्ञान स्थान स्थान स्थान स्थान स्थान स्थान स्थान स्थान स्थान स

Furthemore, if freedom were to be existence, how can that freedom independent, for an independent existence is certainly not evident?

yadi bhāvo $^{39}\,$ na nirvāṇamabhāvaḥ kiṁ bhaviṣyati|

nirvāṇam yatra bhāvo na nābhāvastatra vidyate||7||

有尚非涅槃 何況於無耶

涅槃無有有 何處當有無

If freedom is not existence, will freedom be non-existence?

-

³⁹ De Jong: bhāvo yadi.

Wherein there is no existence, therein non-existence is not evident.

yadyabhāvaśca nirvāṇamanupādāya tatkatham

nirvāṇam na hyabhāvo'sti yo'nupādāya vidyate||8||

若無是涅槃 云何名不受

未曾有不受 而名為無法

|याया हे : श्चारत त्यत्या प्रदेश क्षेत्र । वि : क्षेत्र : श्चार त्यत्या पे प्रदेश क्षेत्र । यापा क्षेत्र वि । यापा कष्मे क्षेत्र वि । यापा कष्मे कष्मे

If freedom is non-existence, how can freedom be independent? For there exists no non-existence which evidently is independent.

ya ājavamjavībhāva upādāya pratītya va

so'pratītyānupādāya nirvāṇamupadiśyate||9||

受諸因緣故 輪轉生死中

不受諸因緣 是名為涅槃

|प्ट्रिप्प्रिप्प्रिप्प्रिप्प्रिप्प्रिप्प्रिप्प्रिप्प्रिप्प्रित्रा |प्रमेव प्रमान्नियाना प्रमेव प्रमान्त्रिया |प्रमेव प्रमान्य प्रमान्य प्रमानिक प्र

Whatever is of the nature of coming and going that occurs contingently or dependently. Freedom is, therefore, indicated as being noncontingent and independent.

prahāṇam cābravīcchāstā bhavasya vibhavasya ca

tasmānna bhāvo nābhāvo nirvāņamiti yujyate||10||

如佛經中說 斷有斷非有

是故知涅槃 非有亦非無

|Qच्चित्र-पःत्र-प्रहेग'प्रदेग । श्चित्र-प्र-र्श्वेद प्रयापगापः भूयः ही । प्रे-ध्चित्रः श्चार्यः प्रत्याप्यः ही । प्रदेशः श्चेद्र-प्रशेद प्रदेशः श्चेदः श्चेदः प्रवाया।

The teacher has spoken of relinquishing both becoming and other-becoming.

Therefore, it is proper to assume that freedom is neither existence nor non-existence.

bhavedabhāvo bhāvaśca nirvāṇamubhayam yadi|

bhavedabhāvo bhāvaśca mokṣastacca na yujyate||11||

若謂於有無 合為涅槃者

有無即解脫 是事則不然

विषयः में श्चार्यः तर्वा प्रदेशः प्रतः प्रदेशः प्रतः प्रदेशः विषयः विषयः विषयः प्रतः विषयः प्रतः विषयः प्रतः व

If freedom were to be both existence and non-existence, then release would also be both existence and non-existence. This too is not proper.

bhavedabhāvo bhāvaśca nirvāṇamubhayam yadi|

nānupādāya nirvāṇamupādāyobhayam hi tat||12||

若謂於有無 合為涅槃者

涅槃非無受 是二從受生

विषयः में श्चार्यः तर्यः तर्ये। निर्द्यः निर्द्यः निर्द्यः अन् विषयः धेव विषयः । श्चार्यः विषयः विषय

If freedom were to be both existence and non-existence, freedom could not be independent, for existence and non-existence are, indeed, dependent upon one another.

bhavedabhāvo bhāvaśca nirvānamubhayam katham

asamskrtam ca⁴⁰ nirvānam bhāvābhāvau ca samskrtau||13||

有無共合成 云何名涅槃

涅槃名無為 有無是有為

ाहे.केंट.को.ट्य.पर्या.त.थु। रिट्य.टेट.टे्य.अट.योधुया.लुथ.हे। क्षि.ट्य.पर्या.त.यंथ.थ.घेषा । टेट्य.टेट.टे्य.अट.पर्या.चेषा.लुया

How could freedom be both existence and non-existence, for freedom is unconditioned while existence and non-existence are conditioned?

_

⁴⁰ De Jong: hi.

bhavedabhāvo bhāvaśca nirvāņe ubhayam katham

[tayorekatra nāstitvamālokatamasoryathā]⁴¹||14||

有無二事共 云何是涅槃

是二不同處 如明暗不俱

हि:क्षेत्र:क्यान्त्रात्त्रात्ताःवा । दिस्याद्यः दिस्याक्षेत्रायां केषाः यां विषयः यां व

How could freedom be both existence and non-existence, for their simultaneious existence in one place is not possible, as in the case of light and darkness?

naivābhāvo naiva bhāvo nirvāņamiti yānjanā

abhāve caiva bhāve ca sā siddhe sati sidhyati||15||

分別非有無 如是名涅槃

若有無成者 非有非無成

The proposition that freedom is neither existence nor non-existence could be established if and when both existence and non-existence are established.

naivābhāvo naiva bhāvo nirvāņam yadi vidyate

naivābhāvo naiva bhāva iti kena tadajyate||16||42

若非有非無 名之為涅槃

此非有非無 以何而分別

|यायाने:श्चार्यायां अत्राचिताची । प्रत्यात्री । प्रत्यात्रीयाची । प्रत्याची ।

⁴¹ De Jong: tayor abhāva hy ekatra prakāśatamasor iva.

⁴² The verses of No. 15 & No. 16 are reversed in order in the Chinses edition.

If freedom as neither existence nor non-existence is evident, by means of what is it made known as neither existence nor non-existence?

param nirodhādbhagavān bhavatītyeva nohyate⁴³|

na bhavatyubhayam ceti nobhayam ceti nohyate⁴⁴||17||

如來滅度後 不言有與無

亦不言有無 非有及非無

|पर्डम:ब्यु : शु: प्रत्य: शु: प्रत्य: शु: प्रत्य: शु: प्रत्य: शु: प्रत्य: विक्रा: विक्

It is not assumd that the Blessed One exists after death.

Neither is it assumed that he does not exist, or both, or neither.

tiṣṭhamāno'pi bhagavān bhavatītyeva nohyate⁴⁵|

na bhavatyubhayam ceti nobhayam ceti nohyate 46 ||18||

如來滅度後 不言有與無

亦不言有無 非有及非無

निक्षा स्व निवेषा स्व

It is not assumed that even a living Blessed One exists. Neither is it assumed that he does not exist, or both or neither.

na samsārasya nirvānātkimcidasti viśeṣaṇam

na nirvāņasya samsārātkimcidasti višeṣaṇam||19||

⁴⁴ De Jong: nājyate.

⁴⁵ De Jong: nājyate.

⁴⁶ De Jong: nājyate.

⁴³ De Jong: nājyate.

涅槃與世間 無有少分別

世間與涅槃 亦無少分別

The life-process has no thing that distinguishes it from freedom.

Freedom has no thing that distinguishes it from the life-process.

nirvāṇasya ca yā koṭiḥ koṭiḥ saṁsaraṇasya ca

na tayorantaram kimcitsumūkṣmamapi vidyate||20||

涅槃之實際 及與世間際

如是二際者 無毫釐差別

ाशुः त्व तत्र वाया वाया वित्र त्या । दिः वे त्यावे राज्य त्या वित्र त्या वित्र त्या वित्र त्या वित्र त्या वित्र वित्र त्या वित्र त्या

Whatever is the extremity of freedom and the extremity of the life-process, between them not even a subtle something is evident.

param nirodhādantādyāḥ śāśvatādyāśca dṛṣṭayaḥ

nirvāṇamaparāntam ca pūrvāntam ca samāśritāḥ||21||

滅後有無等 有邊等常等

諸見依涅槃 未來過去世

|वाट.पट्ब.सब.कट.अघप.ब्र्वाब.टट.। म्थि.ज.ब्र्वाब.तर.के.ट.व ।ब्रि.टव.पट्ब.पटट.क्री.अघप.टट.। क्र्य.क्री.अघप.ज.टप्टे

Metaphysical views relating to the finite, etc., to the eternal, etc., after death are associated with [the problems of) freedom as well as the posterior and prior extremities.

śūnyeşu sarvadharmeşu kimanantam kimantavat

kimanantamantavacca nānantam nāntavacca kim||22||

一切法空故 何有邊無邊

亦邊亦無邊 非有非無邊

|<u>८५५४, त्राचयया २८, क्रू</u>ट, ताला | व्राचय, लूट, कु. बुवा, क्षचय, कुट, की | व्राचय, सट, क्षचय, कुट, कु. बुवा, लुवा, लिख, कु. बुवा, लुवा, लुवा,

When all things are empty, why [speculate on] the finite, the infinite, both the finite and the infinite and neither finite nor the-infinite?

kim tadeva kimanyatkim śāśvatam kimaśāśvatam

aśāśvatam śāśvatam ca kim vā nobhayamapyataḥ⁴⁷||23||

何者為一異 何有常無常

亦常亦無常 非常非無常

ार्-'क़ेर-'छे-'बेवा'याबद 'छे-'भेदा ।ह्ना'र-'छे-'बेवा'ओ-हवा'छ। ।ह्ना'र--'ओ-हवा'याक्रेय-गा'छे। ।वाक्रेय-गा'ओद'र-'छे-'बेवा'भेदा

Why [speculate on] the identical, the different, the eternal, the non-eternal, both or neither?

sarvopalambhopaśamah prapañcopaśamah śivah

na kvacitkasyacitkaściddharmo buddhena deśitaḥ||24||

諸法不可得 滅一切戲論

無人亦無處 佛亦無所說

 $|\widehat{g}_{n}-x| \cdot |\widehat{g}_{n}-x| \cdot |\widehat{g$

The Buddha did not teach the appearement of all objects, the appearement of obsession, and the auspicious as some thing to some one at some place.

26. dvādaśāṅgaparīkṣā ṣaḍviṁśatitamaṁ prakaraṇam

⁴⁷ De Jong: nobhayamapyatha.

觀十二因緣品第二十六

punarbhavāya samskārānavidyānivṛtastridhā

abhisamskurute yāmstairgatim gacchati karmabhiḥ||1||

眾生癡所覆 為後起三行

以起是行故 隨行墮六趣

||अर्चनानक्षेत्रयान्यक्षेत्रयान्याः अर्च-रहेन्। स्वराह्म-त्राहम-त्राहम-त

A person enveloped by ignorance forms such dispositions in the threefold ways leading to rebecoming, and through such actions he moves on to his destiny.

vijñānam samniviśate samskārapratyayam gatau

samnivișțe'tha vijñāne nāmarūpam nișicyate||2||

以諸行因緣 識受六道身

以有識著故 增長於名色

Consciousness, with disposition as its condition, enters [the new] life.

When consciousness has entered, the psychophysical personality is infused.

nisikte nāmarūpe tu sadāyatanasambhavah

şaḍāyatanamāgamya samsparśaḥ sampravartate||3||

名色增長故 因而牛六入

情塵識和合 而生於六觸

|ब्रिट-दट-विद्यवायान्त्रे-कवायानुः कवायानुः व्याद्यायान्त्रे-विद्यान्त्रायन्त्रेन् । श्लेष्ट-विद्यायान्त्रेन्

When the psychophysical personality has been infused, the occurrence of the six spheres (of sense) takes place. Depending upon the six spheres proceeds contact.

cakṣuḥ pratītya rūpam ca samanvāhārameva ca

nāmarūpam pratītyaivam vijnānam sampravartate||4||

|श्रीट-दट-वाञ्चवाब-दट-द्व-छोट-ल। |प्रहेव-वब-भ्री-पार्व-व-भ्री |प्रे-भ्रिन-श्री-प्र-वाञ्चवाब-प्रहेव-वबा |इस-प्र-विध-प

Thus, depending upon the eye and material form, and attention too, and depending upon the psychophysical personality proceeds consciousness.

samnipātastrayāṇām yo rūpavijñānacakṣuṣām

sparśaḥ saḥ tasmātsparśācca vedanā sampravartate||5||

因於六觸故 即生於三受

以因三受故 而生於渴愛

|भ्रुव|र्८र.व|ब्रिव|बर्रिट:क्रेशराय: क्रेब| |वबिश्वःद्रात्पर्यं वातात्र्यं त्या |हे.व्रे.त्रव|पद्रात्त्रं त्रवा |क्रूय:वाताव्यं विद्यायाः विद्यायाः

Whatever is the harmonious concurrence of the three factors: material, form, consciousness, and eye, is contact. Feeling proceeds from such contact.

vedanāpratyayā tṛṣṇā vedanārtham hi tṛṣyate

tṛṣyamāṇa upādānamupādatte caturvidham||6||

因愛有四取 因取故有有

若取者不取 則解脫無有

|<u>क</u>्रू-पत्रःक्रुव-ग्रीकाशेन्-पान्ने| |क्रू-पत्रःस्व-त्रःक्र्न-प्य-प्यग्रन| |श्रेन्-प्य-ग्रीय-वि-प्य-ग्रीय| |क्रू-प्य-प्येव| |क्र्य-प्येव| |क्रू-प्य-प्येव| |क्रू-प्य-प्येव| |क्रू-प्य-प्येव| |क्र्य-प्य-प्येव| |क्रू-प्य-प्येव| |क्रू-प्य-प्य-प्येव| |क्रू-प्य-प्य-प्यव| |क्रू-प्य-प्य-प्य

Conditioned by feeling is craving. Indeed, craving is feeling-directed.

The one who craves, grasps on to the fourfold spheres of grasping.

upādāne sati bhava upādātuḥ pravartate

syāddhi yadyanupādāno mucyeta na bhavedbhavaḥ||7||⁴⁸

वित्रः लेब : प्रत्यः वित्रः वित्रः प्रत्यः प्रत्यः प्रत्यः प्रत्यः प्रत्यः वित्रः वित

When grasping exists, becoming on the part of the grasper proceeds.

If he were to be a non-grasper, he would be released, and there would be no further becoming.

pañca skandhāḥ sa ca bhavaḥ bhavājjātiḥ pravartate

jarāmaranaduhkhādi śokāh saparidevanāh||8||

從有而有生 從生有老死

從老死故有 憂悲諸苦惱

[a] = [a]

The five aggregates constitute this becoming. From becoming proceeds birth.

Suffering relating to decay and death, etc., grief, lamentation, dejection, and despair

daurmanasyamupāyāsā jāteretatpravartate

kevalasyaivametasya duḥkhaskandhasya sambhavaḥ||9||

如是等諸事 皆從生而有

但以是因緣 而集大苦陰

|णट्र.ख.यट्र.टट.पर्धिवात्तः क्ष्म्या ट्र.टवा.झे.लब.रच.में.पर्छेटा, ।ट्र.केर.र्ज्ञवात्वज्ञतःसट.स्.ख्री ।पटाप.बुवातात्व्या

-- all these proceed from birth, Such is the occurrence of this entire mass of suffering.

-

⁴⁸ It has no Chinese parallel.

samsāramūlānsamskārānavidvān samskarotyataḥ

avidvān kārakastasmānna vidvāmstattvadarśanāt||10||

是謂為生死 諸行之根本

無明者所造 智者所不為

विष्ट्रत्यत्रः स्त्रायत् अत्रायत् अत्रायत् स्वयत् वर्षः अविष्यः स्वयत् वर्षः अविष्यः अविषयः अविष्यः अविष्य

Thus, the ignorant forms dispositions that constitute the souse of the Life process. Therefore, it is the ignorant who is the agent, not the wise one, because of his [the latter's] perception of truth.

avidyāyām niruddhāyām samskārānāmasambhavah

avidyāyā nirodhastu jñānenāsyaiva⁴⁹ bhāvanāt||11||⁵⁰

|अ.र्.च.। प्याचाबात्तरः श्री. वर्षे. होट. क्षेत्रवाताः प्रश्निः अ.पश्चिमः । अ.र्.च.। प्राचावाताः प्रश्नितः वर्

When ignorance has ceased, there is no occurrence of dispositions.

However, the cessation of that ignorance takes place as a result of the practice of that [non-occurrence of dispositions] through wisdom.

tasya tasya nirodhena tattannābhipravartate

duḥkhaskandhaḥ kevalo'yamevam samyan nirudhyate||12||

以是事滅故 是事則不生

但是苦陰聚 如是而正滅

|दे.दट.दे.बु.प्यवाबयःक्चिर.ताब| ।दे.दट.दे.बु.अट्ब.शु.पडीट.। ।हिवा.यज्ञनाःसट.तू.प्ययपःखुवा.ता ।दे.बु.दु.क्षेर.लट.दवा.पवाब

ब्रिट्रियते प्यत्र प्याप्त स्वाप्त स्व

With the cessation of these, these othere factors [of the twelvefold formula] would not proceed.

⁴⁹ De Jong: jñānasyāsya.

⁵⁰ It has no Chinese parallel.

In this way, this entire mass of suffering ceases completely.

27. dṛṣṭiparīkṣā saptavimsatitamam prakaraṇam

觀邪見品第二十七

dṛṣṭayo 'bhūvam nābhūvam kim nv atīte 'dhvānīti ca 51

yāstāḥ śāśvatalokādyāḥ pūrvāntaṁ samupāśritāḥ||1||

我於過去世 為有為是無

世間常等見 皆依過去世

११८८४८२४। जि. त. व. १८५४। व.

Whatever views asserting an eternal world, etc. based upon [the perception]: "Did I exist or not exist in the past?" ate associated with the prior end [of existence].

drstayo na bhavişyāmi kimanyo'nāgate'dhvani

bhavişyāmīti cāntādyā aparāntam samāśritāḥ||2||

我於未來世 為作為不作

有邊等諸見 皆依未來世

|य.पूर्य.य.चेथ.वोचेय.पर्किट.पर्किय.रेट..। |यु.पर्किट.पर्ह्म.सेच.यचप.यूवोय.तम् । वि.त.व.वोट.तुव.प्रेच.ए.प्रेचे.

Whatever views asserting the finite, etc. based apon [the perception]: "Would I not exist in the future or would I become someone else?" are associated with the posterior end [of existence].

abhūmatītamadhvānamityetannopapadyate|

⁵¹ De Jong: abhūmatītamadhvānaṁ nābhūmiti ca dṛṣṭayaḥ

yo hi janmasu pūrveşu sa eva na bhavatyayam||3||

過去世有我 是事不可得

過去世中我 不作今世我

The view that I existed in the past is not appropriate, for whatsoever was in the previous birth, he, indeed, is not identical with his person.

sa evātmeti tu bhavedupādānam viśiṣyate|

upādānavinirmukta ātmā te katamaḥ punaḥ||4||

若謂我即是 而身有異相

若當離於身 何處別有我

हि कि जन्म में जिस्ता है जिस्ता है जन कि जन कि जिस्ता है जन कि जन कि जन कि जिस्ता है जिता है जिस्ता है जिल्ला है जिस्ता है जिल

If it were to occur [to someone]: "He, indeed, is the self," then grasping is identified. Separated from grasping, what constitute your self?

upādānavinirmukto nāstyātmeti kṛte sati|

syādupādānamevātmā nāsti cātmeti vaḥ punaḥ||5||

離有無身我 是事為已成

若謂身即我 若都無有我

ावे.तर.जुब.त.ब.वाष्ट्रियाब.तपु । तर्वा.लूट.ब.लूब.वि.व्य.लूब.वु.व्यर.जुब.वुट.तर्वा.लूब.वी ।शूट.वी.वु.वर.वा.वु.व

When it is assumed that there is no self separated from grasping, grasping itself would be the self. Yet, this is tantamount to saying that there is no self.

na copādānamevātmā vyeti tatsamudeti ca

katham hi nāmopādānamupādātā bhavişyati||6||

但身不為我 身相生滅故

云何當以受 而作於受者

|वे.चर.जुब.खेट.चटवा.ब.लुबी |ट्र.पडीट.च.ट्ट.पहुवा. रा.लुबी |वे.चर.धट.च.ह.के.धेरी |वे.चर.जुब.तूर्यालुब.त्र.पडीया

Grasping is not identical with the self, for that [i.e., grasping] cease and arises.

Furthermore, how can grasping be the grasper?

anyah punarupādānādātmā naivopapadyate

grhyate hyanupādāno yadyanyo na ca grhyate||7||

若離身有我 是事則不然

無受而有我 而實不可得

Furthermore, a self that is different from grasping is not appropriate. A person who is without grasping can be observed. However, if he were to be different [from gaping], he could not be observed.

evam nānya upādānānna copādānameva sah

ātmā nāstyanupādānaḥ nāpi nāstyeṣa niścayaḥ||8||

今我不離受 亦不即是受

非無受非無 此即決定義

ार्ट.क्षेत्र.ज्येत्र.ज्यत्र.व्यावत्र.क.लाव्या । प्र.वं.खेत्र.ज्येत्र.खेट.ज्याट.क्षता । प्रत्या.वं.खे.वं.ज्यर.ज्य

Thus, he is neither different from grasping nor identical with it. A self does not exist. Yet, it is not the case that a person who does not grasp does not exist. This much is certain.

nābhūmatītamadhvānamityetannopapadyate|

yo hi janmasu pūrvesu tato'nyo na bhavatyayam||9||

過去我不作 是事則不然

過去世中我 異今亦不然

|एट्य.तपु.ट्य.य.य.अ.क्ट.पुया | वि.य.ट्र.ताट.शु.एचट.ट्री | क्रूंब.क्र.क्या.यी.योट.क्टि.या | ट्र.जय.एट्र.योजय.या.ताय.यू

The statement, "I did not exist in the past," is not appropriate, for this person is not different from whosoever existed in the previous lives.

yadi hyayam bhavedanyah pratyākhyāyāpi tam bhavet

tathaiva ca sa samtiṣṭhettatra jāyeta vāmṛtaḥ $^{52} \lVert 10 \rVert$

若謂有異者 離彼應有今

我住過去世 而今我自生

If this person were to be different [from that person in the previous existence], then he would come to be even forsaking that pison. In that case he would remain the same and, in such a context, an immortal would emerge.

ucchedaḥ karmaṇām nāśastathānyakṛtakarmaṇām⁵³

anyena paribhoga
ḥ syād $^{54}\,$ evamādi prasajyate ||11||

如是則斷滅 失於業果報

彼作而此受 有如是等過

|कट.रट.जय.क्ष्य.क्ष्ट.अ.रट.। |वावय.क्रीय.तेय.तपु.जय.क्ष्यय.वु। |वावय.क्षीय.स्.स्.स्.स्.स्.स्.स्.स्.स्.स्.स्.स्य

[If that were the case,] there would be annihilation and destruction of actions. This implies that the fruit of action performed by one will be experienced by another.

⁵² De Jong: cāmṛtaḥ.

⁵³ De Jong: kṛtam anyena karma ca.

⁵⁴ De Jong: pratisamvedayed anya.

nāpyabhūtvā samudbhūto doso hyatra prasajyate

kṛtako vā bhavedātmā sambhūto vāpyahetukaḥ||12||

先無而今有 此中亦有過

我則是作法 亦為是無因

|अ.व्हेट.य.जब.पर्वेट.शुब.मे| परम.प.भूब.रं.वज.यम.पर्वेम| ।यस्वा.बु.विब.तम.पर्वेम.य.स्ट.। ।पर्वेट.यपश.क्वे.शुम.८ब.रं.पर्वेम।

Yet, in that context, the error of assuming an emergent without prior existence does not follow. Either the self would be caused or, if it has occurred, it would be without a came.

evam dṛṣṭiratīte yā nābhūmahamabhūmaham

ubhayam nobhayam ceti naiṣā samupapadyate||13||

如過去世中 有我無我見

若共若不共 是事皆不然

ा<u>र</u> क्षेत्र चर्वा ज्ञूट चर्वा अ ज्ञूट । विविकागा विवेका गा अ प्येक चरा विर्वकाता क्षेत्र चा विर्वकाता विवेका गा अ प्येक की

Thus, whatever view there is such as, "I existed in the past; I did not exist; both or neither," is not really appropriate.

adhvanyanāgate kim nu bhavişyāmīti darśanam

na bhavişyāmi cetyetadatītenādhvanā samam||14||

我於未來世 為作為不作

如是之見者 皆同過去世

|अ'र्पूट्यंद्रियं,वीवयं,पर्किट्रं,परक्रीयं,टेट्रं, ।पर्किट्रं,ययः शुरापक्रीयः । ।श्रे.य.वीट्रं,त्यां,वी ।पर्यात्रपुर्यं,देयं,ट्यां,वी

A view such as "Will I exist in the future?" or "Will I not exist in the future?" is comparable to those associated with the past.

sa devaḥ sa manuṣyaścedevaṁ bhavati śāśvatam

anutpannaśca devaḥ syājjāyate na hi śāśvatam||15||

若天即是人 則墮於常邊

天則為無生 常法不生故

|याया हे 'क्षे 'दे 'के 'दे 'का | दि 'क्षे 'व 'वे 'ह्या 'दार 'द्याया | क्षे 'वे 'का क्षेत्र' 'वेद 'द्यायर हो | हिया 'या क्षेर 'खेर 'र्दा

If it is thought that a human is the same as a divine being, then there would be the eternal. If the divine being were to be non-arisen, then he would not be born and that would constitute the eternal.

devādanyo manuşyaścedaśāśvatamato bhavet

devādanyo manuşyaścetsamtatirnopapadyate||16||

若天異於人 是即為無常

若天異人者 是則無相續

|याया हे : क्षु :याब्र : ब्रे : व्याव्य : व्या

If it is thought that a human is the same as a divine being, then there would be the noneternal. If it is thought that a humn is different from a divine being, then continuity is not appropriate.

divyo yadyekadeśah syādekadeśaśca mānuṣah

aśāśvatam śāśvatam ca bhavetacca na yujyate||17||

若半天半人 則墮於二邊

常及於無常 是事則不然

विज्ञान में मुंजाबा चिवा द्वा के पा अर्थे विवास विवास के प्राप्त क

If a part were to be divine and the other part to be human, then there would be both the eternal and the non-eternal, and this too would not be proper.

aśāśvatam śāśvatam ca prasiddhamubhayam yadi|

siddhe na śāśvatam kāmam naivāśāśvatamityapi||18||

若常及無常 是二俱成者

如是則應成 非常非無常

|याया हे 'हेवा'त्ट' के 'हेवा'या | यावेका या श्रुपारा स्वाप्ता स्वाप्ता स्वाप्ता स्वाप्ता स्वाप्ता स्वाप्ता स्व

Supposing both the eternal and the non-eternal are established, then it is not possible to either assert the eternal or the non-eternal.

kutaścidāgataḥ kaścitkimcidnacchetpunaḥ kvacit

yadi tasmādanādistu samsārah syānna cāsti sah||19||

法若定有來 及定有去者

生死則無始 而實無此事

If anyone has come from somewhere and again were to go somewhere, then the life-process would be beginningless. Such a situation does not exist.

nāsti cecchāśvataḥ kaścit ko bhavişyatyaśāśvataḥ

śāśvato'śāśvataścāpi dvābhyāmābhyām tiraskṛtaḥ||20||

今若無有常 云何有無常

亦常亦無常 非常非無常

|वानः हे : हवा पारत्वार अप्ताव | ब्रि : हवा वाप्ताव विवाधीव रघर तिश्चा | हिवाप रप्ताव विवाधीव रघर तिश्चा | हिवाप रप्ताव विवाधीव राज्य तिश्वाप विवाधीव राज्य तिश्वाप विवाधीव विवाधीव राज्य तिश्वाप विवाधीव विवाधीव राज्य तिश्वाप राज्य तिश्वाप विवाधीव राज्य तिश्वाप विवाधीव राज्य तिश्वाप राज्य

If it is thought that there is nothing eternal, what is it that will be non-eternal, both eternal and non-eternal, and also what is separated from these two?

antavān yadi lokah syātparalokah katham bhavet

athāpyanantavāmllokaḥ paralokaḥ katham bhavet||21||

若世間有邊 云何有後世

若世間無邊 云何有後世

|याया हे 'यहिवा हे ब' सम्मा विद्या हे ब' स्वर्थ स्वर्थ स्वर्थ है 'सूर 'यशूरा | याया हे 'यहिवा हे ब' सम्मा विद्या हे ब' स्वर्थ स्वर्य स्वर्थ स्वर्य स्वर्थ स्वर्य स्वर्थ स्वर्थ स्वर्थ स्वर्थ स्वर्थ स्वर्थ स्वर्थ स्वर्य स्वर्थ स्वर्थ स्वर्थ स्वर्थ स्वर्थ स्वर्य स्वर्य स्वर्थ स्वर्य स्वर्थ स्वर्य स्वर्य स्वर्थ स्वर्य स्वयं स्व

If the world were to have a limit, how could there be another world? Furthermore, if the world were to have no limit, how could there be another world?

skandhānāmeṣa samtāno yasmāddīpārciṣāmiva

pravartate tasmānnāntānantavattvaṁ⁵⁵ ca yujyate||22||

五陰常相續 猶如燈火炎

以是故世間 不應邊無邊

विटा क्षेत्र सिटा र्स. क्षेत्रवा क्षेत्र क्

As this series of aggregates proceeds along like a flame of a lamp, [speculation about] its finitude or its infinitude is not proper.

pūrve yadi ca bhajyerannutpadyeranna cāpyamī

skandhāḥ skandhān pratītyemānatha loko'ntavān bhavet||23||

若先五陰壞 不因是五陰

更生後五陰 世間則有邊

If the prior aggregates were to be destroyed and these aggregates were also not to arise depending upon these other [aggregates], then the world would be finite.

pūrve yadi na bhajyerannutpadyeranna cāpyamī

skandhāḥ skandhān pratītyemāṁlloko'nanto bhavedatha||24||

⁵⁵ De Jong: tasmān nānantavattvaṁ ca nāntavattvaṁ.

若先陰不壞 亦不因是陰

而生後五陰 世間則無邊

|याया हे : इंग्या के तहिया केटा | सिटार्या तहे व : चिवा व व व | सिटार्या तहे व : चिवा व : व : व : व : व : व : व

If the prior aggregates were not to be destroyed and these aggregates were also not to arise depending upon these other [aggregates], then the world would be infinite.

antavānekadeśaścedekadeśastvanantavān|

syādantavānanantaśca lokastacca na yujyate||25||

若世半有邊 世間半無邊

是則亦有邊 亦無邊不然

विज्ञान में सुविका विज्ञा अन्नतः स्त्राचा सिविका विज्ञा अन्नतः के अन् त्या विह्या हेत्र अन्नतः स्त्राचा विद्या

If the world were to be partly finite and also partly infinite, it would be both finite and infinite, and this too is also not proper.

katham tāvadupādāturekadeśo vinankṣyate

na nanksyate caikadeśa evam caitanna yujyate||26||

彼受五陰者 云何一分破

一分而不破 是事則不然

How can it be possible that one part of a grasper is destroyed and the other part is not destroyed. This too is not proper.

upādānaikadeśaśca katham nāma vinanksyate

na nańksyate caikadeśo naitadapyupapadyate||27||

受亦復如是 云何一分破

一分而不破 是事亦不然

हि.कै.येर.ये.थेर.येट.ता ब्रियाकार्याकृता.येथा.पंचारायां विवायां विवायां येथा.येथा.येथा.येथा.येथा.यं

Now can it be possible that one part of grasping is destroyed and another part is not destroyed. This too is not appropriate.

antavaccāpyanantam ca prasiddhamubhayam yadi|

siddhe naivāntavatkāmam naivānantavadityapi||28||

若亦有無邊 是二得成者

非有非無邊 是則亦應成

|यायः हे.श्रम्चयःसूर्-अम्बयःसूर्-ता |यावेषायाः बीचारायः बीचाराः सूर्यः अम्बयःसूर्-अम्बयःसूर्-अम्बयःसूर्-अम्बयः

Supposing both the finite and the infinite are established, then it is not possible to assert either the finite or the infinite.

athavā sarvabhāvānām śūnyatvācchāśvatādayaḥ

kva kasya katamāḥ kasmātsambhavişyanti dṛṣṭayaḥ||29||

一切法空故 世間常等見

何處於何時 誰起是諸見

|लट.य.र्ट्य.त्.घथव.कट.र्च | धूट.हुर.स्वा.ज.यूवव.कै.च | विट.र्चा.विट.र्च.विट.ज.वु | कु.जब.ग्रीय.र्थ.एडीट.चर.उडीरा

|क्ष'च'चक्ष्व'प'लेब'चु'च'क्षे'रच'तु चुंद'प'के'सु'चरुव'पर्वे|

Thus, because of the emptings of all existents, where, to whom, which and for what reason views such as the eternal could ever occur?

sarvadṛṣṭiprahāṇāya yaḥ saddharmamadeśayat

anukampāmupādāya tam namasyāmi gautamam||30||

瞿曇大聖主 憐愍說是法

悉斷一切見 我今稽首禮

I reverently bow to Gautama who, out of compassion, has taught the true doctrine in order to relinquish all views.

ट्यां स्योग्नीयाः स्याप्तियाः अस्याप्तियाः विद्याः वि