

७७। ।यय गर्डे द्वय ग्रुय ग्रे : इ.च.चत्राय स्रो

The three principal aspects of the path

by Lama Tsongkhapa

Renunciation, bodhicitta and the correct view of reality are the essence of all Buddhist teachings, the path itself leading towards enlightenment. Familiarising oneself well with these extremely important teachings is fundamental to a sincere spiritual practice and will surely bring concrete and positive results.





७७। विषयमि १ म्याम्य स्थानि । स्थानि ।

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७७। | हे नड्दं न ह्वासा ह्वस्याया सुवा प्रकंपा में ।

jetsün lama nam la chhagtsäl lo

gyälwä sung rab kün gyi nyingpö dön / gyälsä dampa nam kyi ngagpä lam / käldän thar dö nam kyi jugngog de / jitar nü shyin dag gi shäpar ja

gangdag sipä de la ma chhag shing / däljor dön yö ja chhir tsönpa yi / gyälwa gyepä lam la yi tönpä /käldän dedag dangwä yi kyi nyön

namdag ngejung mepar si tso yi / de drä dönyer shyiwä thabme la / si la kampa yi kyang lüchän nam / kün nä chhing chhir thogmar ngejung tsäl ग्रीया । मिलाया प्रीयाया क्ष्माया क्ष्माया । प्रियाय मिलाय क्ष्मा । स्थाय क्ष्मा । स्थाय क्ष्माया स्थाय स्याय स्थाय स्याय स्थाय स्याय स्थाय स्य

स्यान्तान्त्रात्वत्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त स्यान्त्रा अत्रिन्तात्रम्यानास्यात्त्रात्त्र्यात्त्रात्त्र्याः । गुत्रात्त्रयात्त्रेनाः स्यान्त्रात्त्रात्त्र

I bow down to my perfect gurus.

- [1] I shall try to explain as best as I can The essential meaning of the Victorious One's teachings, The path praised by all the holy victors and their children, The gateway of the fortunate ones desiring liberation.
- [2] Those who are not attached to the pleasures of samsara, Those who strive to make this life of freedom and endowments meaningful,

Who entrust themselves to the path pleasing the victorious ones, These fortunate ones, listen closely.

[3] Without a completely pure renunciation, There is no way to pacify the attachment that seeks pleasurable

There is no way to pacify the attachment that seeks pleasurable effects in the ocean of samsara.

Also, by craving for cyclic existence, embodied beings are continuously bound.

Therefore, seek renunciation from the very beginning.

däljor nye ka tse la long mepa / yi la gompä tse di nang shä dog / lä drä mi lu khorwä dugngäl nam / yangyang sam pä chhimä nang shä dog

detar gompä khorwä phüntsog la / yimön kächig tsam yang mi kye shying / nyintsän küntu tharpa dönnyer lo / jung na detse ngejung kyepa lag

ngejung deyang namdag semkye kyi / zinpame na lame changchub kyi / phüntsog dewä gyu ru migyurwä / lodän nam kyi changchub sem chhog kye [4] Freedom and endowments are difficult to find
And life is short.
By gaining familiarity with this,
Attraction to the appearances of this life is eliminated.
By thinking over and over again
That actions and their effects are unfailing,
And repeatedly contemplating the miseries of cyclic existence,
Attraction to the appearances of future lives is eliminated.

[5] When, by having trained in that way,
There is no arising – not even for a second,
Of attraction to the excellences of cyclic existence,
And day and night the intention seeking liberation arises –
Then the thought of renunciation has been generated.

[6] Even if renunciation has been developed, If one hasn't generated pure bodhicitta, It will not become the cause of the perfect joy of unsurpassed enlightenment.

Therefore, the wise generate the supreme mind of enlightenment.

सर्म | विषयः स्रेन्यात्ते त्रान्ते व्याप्ते स्त्रान्ते स्त्राने स्त्रान्ते स्त्रान्ते स्त्रान्ते स्त्रान्ते स्त्राने स्त्रान्ते स्त्रान्ते स्त्रान्ते स्त्रान्ते स्त्रान्ते स्त्रान्ते स्त्राने स्त्रान्ते स्त्रान्ते स्त्राने स्त

shug drag chhuwo shyi yi gyün gyi khyer / dog ka lä kyi chhingwa dampö dam / dagdzin chag kyi drawä bub su tsü / marig münpä mag chhen künnä thib

mume sipar kye shying kyewa ru / dugngäl sum gyi gyünchhä mepar nar / näkab didrar gyurpä ma nam kyi / ngang tsul sam nä sem chhog kyepar dzö

nälug togpä sherab midän na / ngejung changchub sem la gom jä kyang / sipä tsawa chöpar mi nüpä / dechhir tendrel togpä thab la bä क्र्याश्वास्त्रः स्वयः त्यात्रः त्यात्रः त्यात्रः त्यात्रः त्यात्रः त्यात्रः त्यात्रः त्यात्रः त्यात्रः त्यात्र व्यवसः त्यात्रः त्यात्यः त्यात्रः त्यात्रः त्यात्रः त्यात्यः त्यात्रः त्यात्यः त्य

- [7] Swept away by the current of the four powerful rivers, Tied by the tight bonds of karma, so difficult to undo, Trapped in the iron net of self-grasping, Completely enveloped by the total darkness of ignorance,
- [8] Endlessly reborn in cyclic existence, Ceaselessly tormented by the three sufferings – Thinking that all mothers are in such conditions, Generate the supreme mind of enlightenment.
- [9] Without the wisdom realizing ultimate reality, Even though you have generated renunciation and bodhicitta, It is not possible to cut the root cause of samsara. Therefore, strive for the method to realize dependent arising.

यारः विया प्रियेन स्वर्थः स्वर्धः स्वर स्वर्धः स्वर्धः विया विश्वर्थः स्वर्थः स्वर्यः स्वर्थः स्वर्थः स्वर्थः स्वर्थः स्वर्थः स्वर्थः स्वर्थः स्वर्

gangshyig khordä chhö nam thamchä kyi / gyundrä namyang luwame thong shying / migpä täso gang yin kün shyigpa / de ni sangyä gyepä lam la shyug

nangwa tendrel luwa mepa dang / tongpa khälen drälwä gowa nyi / jisi sosor nangwa desi du / dadung thubpä gongpa togpame

namshyig rejog mepar chigchar du / tendrel mi lur thongwa tsam nyi nä / ngeshe yul gyi dzintang kün jig na / detse tawä chhäpa dzogpa lag बेशनायने हे सार मुर्डेशन दे न्वो हुँ र हैं नबर मुन्य नदे न्वय मुश्या है शहर दें नदें हैं र न्वान्तर मुन्य स्था वेशन विश्वस्थान

त्रेयाः क्षेत्रः त्याः विश्वतः स्त्रेनः स्त्रेनः स्त्रेयः स्त्रेनः स्त्रेनः स्त्रेनः स्त्रेनः स्त्रेनः स्त्रेन विश्वतः स्त्रेनः स्त्र

[10] Those who perceive the inevitable nature of cause and effect of all phenomena of samsara and nirvana and Totally destroy the grasping mind's object of perception, Have, at that time, entered the path pleasing the buddhas.

[11] As long as the two [realisations] of appearance, the infallibility of interdependence,

and [that of] emptiness, the freedom from assertion, are considered separate,

There is not yet the realisation of the thought of the Capable One.

[12] When [these two realisations] exist simultaneously without alternating,

And merely seeing the infallibility of interdependence completely destroys

The way all objects are apprehended [as truly existent], Then the analysis of the ultimate view is indeed complete. स्त्रीर्स्। वित्राप्तस्य स्वर्धित्र स्वर्धितः स्वर्धितः स्वर्धितः स्वर्धितः स्वर्धितः स्वर्धितः स्वर्धितः स्वर स्वर्धितः स

दे.क्षेत्र.त्यत्राची.याड्र.मू.क्ष्यावीयाची। विषय्। क्ष्यायाची विषय्। विषयः व

shyänyang nangwä yö tha selwa dang / tongpä me tha sel shying tongpanyi / gyu dang dräbur chharwä tsul she na / thardzin tawä trogpar mingyur ro

detar lam gyi tsowo nam sum gyi / nä nam rang gi jishyin togpä tse / enpa ten te tsöndrü tob kye nä / tän gyi dünma nyurdu drub shig bu बेशनायने हे सर मुर्हेशनवे निया हैं नहि नहर होती स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त है स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्व स्वाप्त स्वाप्त

त्रेयाः क्षेत्रः त्राचितः स्त्रेतः स्त्रेयः स्त्

[13] Furthermore, appearance eliminates the extreme of existence And emptiness eliminates the extreme of non-existence. If you realize how emptiness manifests in the manner of cause and effect

Then you will not be taken by wrong notions holding extreme views.

[14] In this way, when you have realized The crucial points of the three principal aspects of the path. Seek solitude and generate the power of enthusiastic effort. You will quickly accomplish your final goal, my child.

Present translation loosely adapted from the English translation: http://www.lamayeshe.com/article/three-principal-aspects-path

NgalSo Tibetan phonetics pronunciation guide

- k as in car
- kh aspirated, as in the British pronunciation of <u>cart</u>
- ch as in <u>ch</u>air
- chh aspirated, as in the British pronunciation of chart
- j as in <u>ja</u>zz
- th hard and aspirated, NOT like <u>th</u>ank or <u>th</u>an
- pha aspirated as in the British pronunciation of <u>pa</u>rt, NOT like <u>pha</u>rmacy
- ts as in parts
- tsh aspirated, as in the British pronunciation of <u>tsa</u>r
- dz as in car<u>ds</u>
- zh shya, low tone
- z as in <u>Za</u>nzibar, high tone
- sh high tone
- s low tone
- a as in hut
- i as in hit
- u as in to
- e as in met
- o as in note
- /ö/ corresponds to the sound /ö/ in the German name Götter or the / eu/ in the French word feu (roughly the vowel sound in the English foot).
- /ü/ corresponds to the sound /ü/ in the German word Rücken or the /ue/ of the French word rue (roughly the vowel sound of the English cute).
- /ä/ corresponds to the sound in the German Käse (roughly like the vowel in the English hay) or the /ai/ in the French aime (roughly like the vowel in the English help).
- ky as in <u>cu</u>te

NOTE: multiple vowels make a diphthong and often an elongated pronunciation;

The suffixes $g(\P)$ and $b(\P)$ are devoiced (hardly pronounced)





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KUNPEN LAMA GANGCHEN

INSTITUTE FOR THE STUDY AND DISSEMINATION OF VAJRAYANA BUDDHISM IN THE WEST

Affiliated with the Italian Buddhist Union

MILAN

Via Marco Polo, 13 20124 Milano (MI) Italy Tel +39 02 29010263 kunpen@gangchen.it kunpen.ngalso.net

ALBAGNANO

Via Campo dell'Eva, 5
28813 Albagnano di Bèe (VB) Italy
Tel +39 0323 569601
reception@ngalso.net
ahmc.ngalso.net