Workshop on Tibetan Poetics for the Translation and Transmission Conference 2017

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त्रुव 'दग

Mellifluous Words

(kāvya)

- Furthermore, it is far too narrow to understand "snyan ngag" solely as literature composed in verse, prose, or mixed verse and prose. Besides that poetics is: for presenting meaningful lectures to a circle of scholars gathered together; for teaching texts based on scriptures to a crowd of many laypeople; for textual instruction to motivated students; for debating an opponent through examination and refutation; for teasing and satirizing in order to direct one's attention to an important topic; and for chatting and discussing in order to express the motive of friendship.
- Generally speaking, *snyan ngag* is mellifluous and pleasant rhetoric, which is written in form—a myriad ways of perceiving real life in the worldly realm that arises in the human mind.

Dung dkar blo bzang 'phrin las Dung dkar tshig mdzod chen mo (2002: 940)

Tshe tan zhabs drung 'Jigs med rigs pa'i blo gro's Snyan ngag spyi don (2005: 4)

Looking Glass of Poetry

Kāvyādarśa

- First chapter—*mārgavibhāga* (105 *śloka*)
- Second chapter—arthālankāra (305 śloka)
- Third Chapter—śabdālankāra (106 śloka)

ह्रव 'दग' से 'सेंद"।

Tibetan translations:

- 1st complete translation: Under 'Phags pa's [1235-1280] guidance, the translator Shong Ston Rdo rje rgyal mtshan translated with Pandita Lakṣmīkara in 1269/70
- Dpang lo tsā ba Blo gros brtan pa [1276-1342] edited this translation and wrote commentary
- 9th Situ Panchen Chos kyi 'byung gnas [1699-1774] in 1772/73 bilingual edition

শ্বৰ নিয় শ্ৰী নিয় An Overview of Poetics

- Textbook—1957 Qinghai Nationalities University—over 40,000 prints
 - Tshe tan zhabs drung 'Jigs med rigs pa'i blo gro (1910-1985)
- First chapter—theoretical overview including: topics, metrics, ten guna, etc.
- Second chapter—হ্ৰান্ত্ৰ Rhetorical Embellishments; Figures of Speech
- Third Chapter: मुं मुन् ग्राचें ग्राची मुन् क्रेंन सेंग पा

• হু'শ্ল'ব

- स्व । पर्युवा, तपु, बीट, स्व । योष, ये, बीट, स्व । याष्ट्र याष्ट्र याष्ट्र । याष्ट्र याष्ट्र याष्ट्र । याष्ट्र याष्ट
- গ্রু'ব্যার'ব
 - य.लट.बाकुष.मी.मी.ट.च
 - दिवस्य प्रमाय प्रमाय (गुक् प्रमाय दिवस्य विकास
 - र्चट्यः ब्र्यायः ट्यः प्रतः चः र्गादः च
 - ८३८४.५४.५ । विषय.५४.५ । विषय.३८.५४.५



प्रचे मुन् Simile

(upamā alaṃkāra)

अर्थ्य्याश्चित्रः वयार्यो। यत्रः चेत्रः त्यार्यो। यादः त्येत्रः प्रदेशः द्यारः योदः त्येत्रः त्यादः त्यादः

श्रेष्ठ. त्या. श्री. त्य. विषयः येट. त्यायः येट. त्या

This figure of speech is understood as a created similitude between referent(s) (*dpe*) and object(s) of comparison (*dpe can*), either directly or indirectly, in whatever use of words.

Tshe tan zhabs drung 'Jigs med rigs pa'i blo gro's *Snyan ngag spyi don* (2005: 41)

प्रशिक्ष Simile—further points

(upamā alaṃkāra)

- ➤ 32 different types of simile
- Conceived of as rhetorical choices, on where to place emphasis
- ➤ On hand prescribed, but on the other hand creative—"measured beauty"

- Requires knowledge of the means to express these subtle (and not so subtle) rhetorical differences
- Relies on shared knowledge base regarding possible relationships between referent and the analogy
- Often multiple referents, analogies, common attributes and particles signifying comparison are at work in any given stanza of verse.

Key Terms

- 1. 53
- 2. द्ये छव
- 3. ALESTATE AT
- 4. অর্ভুদ্মান্যবাম্বার্থান্ত্রিন্ন্ত্রী

- 1. Example; analogy; object/ item to be used for comparison (*upamāna*)
- 2. Referent; object/item compared to (upameya)
- 3. Attributes of similitude; qualities shared by two (or more) objects (sādhāraṇa- or tulya-dharma)
- 4. Term used to clarify similitude (sādṛśya vācaka)
 - 74 terms available in Tibetan for this purpose; only 65 mentioned in *Kāvyādarśa*

Establishing Similitude—assumed knowledge

Referent (dpe can) [Skt: upameya]

- ট্রিস্ট্রান্ত্রী your eyes
- ট্রিস্টাপ্রশ your body
- উ্নতীশ্ব your hair
- ট্রিস্টাপ্তশ your hands

Object for comparison (dpe) [upamāna]

- 55'7 bees
- ব্দুৰা lotus
- শ্ৰা leaves
- বন্ধানীন branches

In the example that follows the normative role between dpe and dpe can are reversed, so it is called a simile of reversal.

र्ये कुन्

র্মুন:ক্রিব্যবস্থার বিদ্যালি বিদ্যালি

Similar to a lotus laughing, Your smiling face astounds, In order not to illustrate lotuses with eyes, is akin to wishing to win over a garden of lotuses.

गञ्जाषाज्ञ Metaphor (rūpaka)

• र्टें न्त्री न्ये न्ट्रिं ठ्व ग्विश श्रें श्रें र प्यॉन् व्या ने प्विश त्र प्र प्रहें प्र र्घ श्रेव प्य प्र न्ये ने विन न्ये ठ्व ने ध्रेव टें अदे ख्रिष्ण श्रु चुका ने प्यव र्द्ध्व वर्त्र्रं सेत्र्यः क्षेत्रः क्षेत्रं प्रते प्रवार्गी

This is a figure of speech in which upon establishing an object for comparison (dpe) and a referent (dpe can), similitude between the two is not merely expressed, but the object for comparison itself is taken as the referent in a real way, indicating as if there were no distinction between the two.

Tshe tan zhabs drung 'Jigs med rigs pa'i blo gro's *Snyan ngag spyi don* (2005: 71-72)

क्र. पेथ. वियम. वैट. पहुर्वाय. श्रेट. स्वीय. तपु. श्रुं. मूंय. त्रुव 'दग हो 'देव'

Established Metaphors—Assumed knowledge

- ब्रिन् खुषा यन् अते ति वि वि
- वशिट.र्चिट्य.पि.वीवा.वार्ट्य.क्षेत्रा
- अष्टिव र्प्टीन वया आपते मूर्य प्राप्त
- खुषाग्री:यन्:नगर।
- ८षा'षी'र्सेल'र्से
- अष्टिव राते आपत र्सू ८ ।

- Your body, the lotus plant
- Voice, sweet-sounding cuckoo bird
- Wisdom, the vastness of sky
- White lotus of body
- Music of speech
- Expansive sky of wisdom.

Metaphors

- Twenty subcategories
 - Key divisions in these subcategories depend on use of genitive; the whole or parts of objects; rhetorical emphasis, etc.
 - The example that follows could be characterized as an extended metaphor with one main referent and two analogies.

Key Terms:

- Abridged (no genitive used)
- অ'বস্থাতা Unabridged (genitive used)

ग्राचुग्राः मुठ्रा

श्रव नहिंद्यो श्रम क्रिया श्री प्रत्य विषय । श्री

ক্রুণ্নেত্র্ব্কুর্জ্রে (1476–1542), (folio 447, line 4)

Poetic treatises, a garden—at a wish-fulfilling lake,

Figures of speech (arthālaṃkāra), lilies—a flock of ducks frolicking and,

Phonetic embellishments (*śabdālamkara*), water-born (lotuses)—a raft of ducks settled,

Kennings, saffron bunches—bubbly froth smiling.

ব্যব্যান্ত্রিক্ত illumination

(dīpakālaṃkāra)

क्षेत्र त्या श्चे र्ट्रेव . क्षेत्र त्या श्चे र्ट्रेव .

- This is a figure of speech that based on the existence of a term, on one aspect, such as genus (rigs) [Sanskrit: jāti]; action (bya ba) [kriya]; attributes (yontan) [guṇa]; or belonging (rdzas) [dravya], wherever suitable—in the initial, medial or final line of a verse, that term connects the remaining phrases and illuminates [the meaning of the stanza].
- Tshe tan zhabs drung 'Jigs med rigs pa'i blo gro's *Snyan ngag spyi don* (2005: 75-76)

ग्राया चेत्र ची ची illumination

- 12 basic subcategories consisting of:
- Four ways of emphasizing the inherent nature of a thing:
- 1. genus or traits (*rigs*) [Sanskrit: jāti]—what group traits or characteristics it has—nouns important
- 2. action or function (*bya ba*) [*kriya*]; —what an object does, verbs emphasized
- 3. Attributes or specific quality traits (yontan) [guṇa]—adjectives important
- 4. Belonging or possession (rdzas) [dravya]—similar to metonymy, where a specific object or part thereof represents something else

- Combined with the three available positions of the illuminating element:
 - In the initial line;
 - The medial lines or
 - The final line of the stanza
- This frequently relies on ellipsis
- A single word is the illuminating element

The following example is illumination based on action in the first line of the stanza (ল্মন্ট্র-শ্রেন্ড্র

क्र्याग्री म्यायायाया

प्यादार्श्वतः श्रृंताः चित्रः प्याद्वतः प्याद्वतः स्याद्वतः स्याद्यतः स्याद्वतः स्याद्वतः स्याद्वतः स्याद्वतः स्याद्यतः स्याद

যামনান্তিন্ট্যু-লুক্-মেকান্ত্ৰনাৰ্শ্বর বিশ্বর বিশ

Constantly entering into the lake of my heart:

The "twice-born" bird, youthful maiden;

The melodious rhythm of the drum of my voice;

While performing the dance of joy!

नर्भेर'नदे मुन Repetition

(āvṛtti alaṃkāra)

त्रभूर्या व्यव्याचित्रः विष्याचित्रः प्रविष्याचीः विष्याः अवतः प्रस्याः विष्याः अवतः प्रस्याः विष्याः विष्याः

वर्षान्त्राम्यान्त्रपत्त्र्यान्यान्त्र्यान्त्र्यान्त्र्यान्त्यान्त्र्यान्त्र्यान्त्र्यान्त्र्यान्त्र्यान्त्र्यान्त्र्यान्त्र्य

क्षेत्र-त्याः शुःर्द्वः क्षेत्र-त्याः शुःर्द्वः

- This figure of speech, basically like the ornament of illumination, [key] terms are placed wherever suitable—in the initial, medial, or final line; then depending on the type [of repetition], the sense and/or word(s) are repeated again and again.
- There are three types of this figure:
 - 1. repetition of sense, i.e., meaning
 - 2. repetition of term or phrases
 - 3. repetition of both sense and terms

Tshe tan zhabs drung 'Jigs med rigs pa'i blo gro's *Snyan ngag spyi don* (2005: 76)

नर्भेर निर्मुन ग्री गानिया पर्मेर पा Repetition of Phrases

A moon-face, sidelong-glancing, slim body,

Steals the hearts of lustful people.

Eloquent sayings of great orators—Dharma-holders,

Steal the hearts of erudite scholars.

ন্দ্ৰ্ম্ম্ন্ন্ত্ৰ্যুগ্ৰান্ত্ৰ্য্যুগ্ৰান্ত্ৰ্য্যুদ্ৰ্ম্ন্ন্ত্ৰ্যুদ্ৰ্ম্ন্ত্ৰ্যুদ্ৰম্ন্ত্ৰ্যুদ্ৰ্ম্ন্ত্ৰ্যুদ্ৰ্ম্ন্ত্ৰ্যুদ্ৰ্ম্ন্ত্ৰ্যুদ্ৰ্ম্ন্ত্ৰ্যুদ্ৰ্ম্ন্ত্ৰ্যুদ্ৰ্ম্ন্ত্ৰ্যুদ্ৰ্ম্ন্ত্ৰ্যুদ্ৰ্ম্ন্ত্ৰ্যুদ্ৰ্ম্ন্ত্ৰ্যুদ্ৰ্ম্ন্ত্ৰ্যুদ্ৰ্ম্ন্ত্ৰ্যুদ্ৰ্ম্ন্ত্ৰ্যুদ্ৰ্ম্ন্ত্ৰ্যুদ্ৰম্ন্ত্ৰ্ন্ত্ৰ্যুদ্ৰম্ন্ত্ৰ্যুদ্ৰম্ন্ত্ৰ্যুদ্ৰম্ন্ত্ৰ্যুদ্ৰম্ন্ত্ৰ্যুদ্ৰম্ন্ত্ৰ্যুদ্ৰম্ন্ত্ৰ্যুদ্ৰম্ন্ত্ৰ্যুদ্ৰম্ন্ত্ৰ্যুদ্ৰম্ন্ত্ৰ্যুদ্ৰম্ন্ত্ৰ্যুদ্ৰম্ন্ত্ৰ্যুদ্ৰম্ন্ত্ৰ্যুদ্ৰম্ন্ত্ৰ্যুদ্ৰম্ন্ত্ৰ্যুদ্ৰম্ন্ত্ৰ্যুদ্ৰম্ন্ত্ৰ্

तर्गेग्'प्रते मुन् Refutation

(ākṣepālaṃkāra)

हिं तें ते अधि अधि अद्योग्या स्वापा स्वाप्त स्वापा स्वाप्त स्

- In this figure of speech, through the expression of whichever words of denial, substituting in value negation particles, such as *min*, *med*, *mi* and *ma*, the meaning of the phrase is made beautiful and a particularly exalted aesthetic is drawn out.
- Tshe tan zhabs drung 'Jigs med rigs pa'i blo gro's *Snyan ngag spyi don* (2005: 77)

Note: There are 23 subcategories. Unlike many of the above-mentioned *rgyan* where positioning of key terms is emphasized, here time itself is brought to the forefront, with such categories as "refuting the past, present or future." Refutation could also be substituted for "denial" broadly speaking. Frequently negation words are used, but this is not mandatory.

तहेग्रां अंद्रां होट पा

ट्रे.ज.पविट्र.क्ये. विवायात्रायात्

রেইন্মান্ট্রিন্ন্র (1729/1730–1798) (486, line 6–487) (রের্ন্নান্মের ক্রুবা নারীমান্ত ন্ত্রের ব্রেন্নান্ত)

If a smiling face steals hearts, what is the use of faking a sidelong glance?

If a slender waist is a natural beauty, then what is the use of assorted jewelry?

If the waft of utpala flower is fragrant, it is pointless to bathe in scented water!

So, if we do not tie the lasso of embrace, henceforth we will not bear the burden of old-age.

र्नेन यावन पर्गेन परि मुन्

Placing (putting forth) another thing

(arthāntaranyāsālaṃkāra)

यग्रिन्ते म्याम् विष्ट्रिन्ते विष्ट्रिन्ते

क्षेत्र : त्वा क्षेत्र : त्वा क्षेत्र : त्वा क्षा च्या क्षेत्र : त्वा क्षा च्या क्षेत्र : त्वा क्षा च्या क्षेत् क्षेत्र : त्वा क्षेत्र : त्वा क्षा क्षेत्र : त्वा क्षा च्या क्षेत्र : त्वा क्षा च्या क्षेत्र : त्वा क्षा च्या क After writing about the initially intended subject, another topic is presented to prove the first with certainty.

Tshe tan zhabs drung 'Jigs med rigs pa'i blo gro's Snyan ngag spyi don (2005: 79-80)

Note: There are 8 different subcategories; all involve a process of verifying what was initially presented, but this can be done in a variety of different ways. The structural format is frequently divided into two statements of two lines each. The following example is হ্ৰ'বাৰুষ্'ম্ব্ৰ্ম'ড়্ড্ৰ্ম্ম্ব্ৰ্

इ.र्यज.श्रेज

ख्रियाण्य व्याप्त व्यापत व्याप

र्नेत्र ग्वित् रागेंद्र राज्य प्राप्त राज्य प्राप्त राज्य प्राप्त राज्य प्राप्त राज्य राज

Morning Sun, with the brilliant splendor of flourishing youth,

Provides joy to hearts in the Three Realms.

All who provide happiness and well-being to sentient beings equally,

Appeal to everyone; this is the true nature of reality.

প্রত্যান্তর দ্বী দ্বারা Reversal (Distinction)

(vyatirekālaṃkāra)

In this figure of speech, two subjects are initially expressed as similar, either directly or indirectly; then based on that similitude, the two subjects are distinguished as dissimilar.

श्रेव.त्वा.श्री.ट्र्व. क्..चेव.विवया.श्री.ट्र्व.

Tshe tan zhabs drung 'Jigs med rigs pa'i blo gro's Snyan ngag spyi don (2005: 80)

The ten subcategories of this *rgyan* are distinguished from one another through the ways in which distinction is expressed (how many distinctions, explicit or implicit comparison between *dpe* and *dpe* can, and other distinctive features of other *rgyan*, etc.). In the following example emphasis on one difference serves to highlight the *dpe* can (upameya).

मूँट केव रया तड्या या दी केट में दिन नेया

स्वायहें श्राम्य कुटा प्रविद्या चेरा यो श्री व्याप्त स्वाया प्रमाय स्वाया स्वाया स्वया स्

बूँदःक्रेवःस्वःत्वच्चम्यःयःद्वेःम् (1308-1368) ह्यंपःदःक्रवःचेःम् व्यःयाक्षमःद्दःचेःम् (1308-1368) ($613\ 1ine\ 4$)

With radiance, a beautiful youth's face
Makes whomever it touches smile.
She is similar to the glories of the moon.
The moon's chill is not this youth.

খ্রীত্বান্তর্ভান্য প্রত্বান্তর্ভান্য

(vibhāvanālamkāra)

• ट्र.च्री यङ्ग्रि.चे.ब्रीट.त.क्ष्य.ब्रीस.यट.ब्री.पचस.वी.ट्रीच्र.ट्रस.त.च्यावा.वस. ट्र.लय.वावव.तपु.क्री.ब्रीट.त.क्ष्य.ब्रीस.यट.ब्री.पचस.वी.पचस.वी.प्रयावा.वस.

श्रेव.त्या.श्रे.ट्र्याय.श्रेट.स्योबातापु.श्ले.स्यां स्थाय.

Upon refuting the commonly accepted cause in regards to the subject matter and by the mere possibility of other causal factors, then the effect is understood.

Note: The first two-lines present the refutation of the commonly accepted causal factors of an object. Three subcategories of this figure place rhetorical emphasis on types of causes (physical or mental) or the actual identity of the subject matter (i.e., lack of physical or mental cause).

Tshe tan zhabs drung 'Jigs med rigs pa'i blo gro's *Snyan ngag spyi don* (2005: 81-82)

मुलापाप्योप्त्रुव मुखर्की

पट्टे.बे.प्रस्ट.बेश्यांत्र्व्याक्षेट्। खे.लुश्चे.ट्रांच्या.च्यश्चे.च्या.च्यश्च.च्टा। खे.लुश्चे.ट्रांच्या.च्यश्चे.च्टा। खे.लु.भुटे.क्या.ब्या.लुटा। खे.लु.भुटे.क्या.ब्या.लुटा। Not being a celestial topiary,
Without needing to be saturated with water,
The Wish-fulfilling tree that grants all desires,
This is solely found by merit.

पर्श्वापर्हित्यीः मुन्

Condensed Speech (Allusion)

(samāsokti alamkāra)

• द्रंति न्य्याति न्य्याति । न्याति ।

In this figure, while holding in mind the desired topic, speech is condensed and the actual topic is hinted at through another similar thing.

क्षेत्र त्याः श्चीः त्यः क्षेत्र त्याः श्चीः त्यः

Tshe tan zhabs drung 'Jigs med rigs pa'i blo gro's *Snyan ngag spyi don* (2005: 82)

Ways of Condensing Speech

• ब्रिप् नर्मेय नर्मि

General condensing (allusion)

• विट्रायावि वार्ट्याव्या क्रिया प्रतेष प्रमुखा प्रहेता

The condensing of speech with one particular feature in common between particular objects (khyad gzhi)

• विर.क्र्य. च. ८८. ८८. च. ८८. शुव. राषु. राष्ट्रेय. राष्ट्रे

Condensed speech of common and uncommon attributes (between two or more objects)

• क्र्य. अट. चर्झ्य. चर्झ्टी

Unprecedented allusions/condensing of speech

क्र्याग्री म्यायायाया

कुःधेः न्तुः चतेः व्यः प्रतेः व्यः न्याः नु॥ स्राक्ष्यायः स्वरः क्षेत्रः नुः स्रतेः नुग्निम्॥ स्रान्धः प्रतेः व्यः स्रोः च्याः प्रक्षिणाः कुःधेः नृतुः चतेः व्यः स्रोः न्याः प्रक्षिणाः स्राधः नृतः चतेः व्यः स्रोः न्याः प्रक्षिणाः In the wealth that we cherish,
Abundant riches of assorted jewels-Without making a real effort,
Seek after the wealth of water bubbles!

त्रिं-प्रिं-प्रेंस्यानिक्रंस्य प्रिंन्य प्रिंन्य प्रिंस्य प्रिंस

स्याच्या मुना

Extreme Expression

(atiśayokti alamkāra)

ह्रेंब्र.तपु.ट्या.ग्री अक्ष्मश्रात्मधाने.पुट्या.पुट्या.पुट्या.प्यात्मधाने.पुट्या.पुट् A particular aspect of thing, that is the desired topic, is revealed as grander and more marvelous in an aesthetic style that transcends conventional limits and is exaggerated.

क्षेत्र विषयाः मृतः यहिषायाः स्रोतः स्वायाः प्रतिः र्ह्वाः स्वायः प्रतिः स्वायः प्रतिः स्वायः प्रतिः स्वायः प्

Tshe tan zhabs drung 'Jigs med rigs pa'i blo gro's *Snyan ngag spyi don* (2005: 83)

श्चेत्र स्ट्रीट र्ले केत्र इस श्चे

The Goddess of Melodies, your beautiful face,
Coiled into a heap of white-clear light.

"Is this moon mandala or not?" after a long while,
Thinking, yet my doubts were not removed!

ম্বান্দ্ৰ্য্যান্ত্ৰ্যু

Exaggeration (Hyperbole)

(utprekṣālaṃkāra)

 This figure of speech reveals and exaggerates any appropriate subject and its natural state as something else.

श्रेव. त्या. श्री. ट्रेव. व्याया. श्रेट. प्रचीया. तप्र. श्रें. श्रेंया.

There are three subcategories:

ন্ত্ৰমণ্ড্ৰ, ম্বাব্দ্ৰ্ৰ ৰাজি animate (anthropomorphism)

बेबब'बेट्'र्य'यहग्राबा inanimate

ঘলির স্থাতব শ্রী মন ঘদ্দালা with terms for comparison (e.g. like or as)

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तहेग्राकेन् सेन्या

ম্বান্দ্ৰদ্বাষ্ণান্তী ক্ৰুবা বেইবাষ্ণামিশ স্থানান্তা (488, line 3) Holy precious body and sublime virtues, the talk of this new state—

Illuminators of the four continents, the moon and the sun, demi-gods and gods,

Proclaimed this in gossipy voices throughout the thirty-one realms of samsara, so

The daughter of Brahma, Dbyangs can ma, grunted as if making a request.

कुते'कुव'यय'ऽऽऽर्थ'क्केट्र'चे

रीयोबाग्रीबार्ट्स्योबात्तरान्त्रीट्रात्त्वात्त्वाः म्यात्वा व्यात्त्वाः स्त्रात्त्राः स्त्रात्त्राः स्त्रात्त्राः स्त्रात्त्राः स्त्रात्त्राः स्त्रात्याः स्त्रात

क्षेत्र-त्याः भ्रुप्तः क्षेत्र-त्याः भ्रुप्तः त्यहेषात्राः स्रोत्यः स्त्राः भ्रुप्तः स्त्राः स्त्रः भ्रुप्ताः स्त्रः भ्रुप्ताः स्त्रः

Although there are varying ways to identify subcategories, Tshe tan zhabs drung divides them into three based on causes of phenomena (নুইমার্মনি ক্রা), causes of non-phenomena (নুইমার্মনি ক্রা), and amazing phenomena (মার্ক্রমান্মির).

In this figure of speech, the effect (result) becomes clear indirectly by analyzing causal factors, e.g. seeds produce fruits, or smoke indicates fire and wild ducks indicates water.

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इ.र्राज.श्रेज.

म्नाया स्वाया स्वया स्वया

Having completed all the virtues of trainings for countless eons,

The glories of the sublime qualities of major and minor marks,

The Holy Teachings of the One Born to the Sun Race (Buddha),

Provides joy to the hearts of those fortunate to desire liberation.

কুরি'কুর'এম'দ্রেন্'র্ন্তুর্বির্বাধ্যমিদ্রের্ব্রাক্ত্র্যান্ত্ব্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্ব্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্ব্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্ব্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্ব্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্ব্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্ব্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্ব্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্ব্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্ব্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্ব্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্ব্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্ব্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্ব