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KEYSTONE, COLORADO, USA

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Translating Abhidharma Materials

with Art Engle, Ian Coghlan, Gyurme Dorje



Art Engle (Tsadra Foundation Fellow)

Artemus B. Engle began studying the Tibetan language in Howell, New Jersey in early 1971 at Labsum Shedrup Ling, the precursor of the Tibetan Buddhist Learning Center. In 1972 he became a student of Sera Mey Khensur Lobsang Tharchin Rinpoche, a relationship that spanned more than thirty years. In 1975 he enrolled in the Buddhist Studies program at the University of Wisconsin in Madison and received a PhD in 1983. Since the mid 1980s he taught Tibetan language and Buddhist doctrine at the Mahayana Sutra and Tantra Center in Howell, New Jersey. In 2005 he became a Tsadra Foundation Translation Fellow and has worked primarily on the Pańcaskandhaprakarana and the Bodhisattvabhūmi.

Art Engle's Presentation

Excerpt from Sthiramati's Pañcaskandhakavibhāṣyam:

Faith

In response to the question, "What is faith?" [the root text] declares, "Belief, clarity of mind, or aspiration toward karma and its results, the [Four Noble] Truths, and the [Three] Jewels."

There are three kinds of karma: good, bad, and unvarying. Of these, bad [karma] is associated with the desire realm exclusively, because it occurs in conjunction with nonvirtuous states of mind. Good [karma] also is associated with the desire realm exclusively, because the manner of its ripening is not fixed. Unvarying [karma] is that which is constant in relation to its ripening.

The ripening of bad karma is that ripening of the desire realm which is disagreeable. The ripening of good karma is that ripening of the desire realm which is agreeable. The ripening of unvarying karma is that ripening of the form and formless realms which is agreeable.

The faith that believes in the two kinds of karma and their results is the belief¹ that there is such a thing as virtuous and nonvirtuous karma, and that their results are agreeable and disagreeable, respectively. Moreover, this belief holds that those two results are caused by virtuous and nonvirtuous karma, and they are not governed by Īśvara or any other supposed entity of that kind. Thus, the faith that believes in two kinds of karma and their results is the belief that the unerring nature of karma and its results is that the two kinds of karmic ripenings are governed by a relation of cause and effect.

The [Four Noble] Truths are those of suffering, origination, cessation, and the path. The Truth of Suffering is the aspect of the five grasping heaps that constitutes a result. [It is suffering] because the Aryas recognize it as being adverse and [it is a truth] because its aspects of impermanence and the rest are not mistaken.

The Truth of Origination is the aspect of the five grasping heaps that constitutes a cause. [It is an origination] because it is the cause of suffering and [it is a truth] because its aspects of being a condition and the rest are not erroneous.

The Truth of Cessation is the state in which suffering has been terminated. [It is a cessation] because it is a state in which suffering and its causes have been terminated and [it is a truth] because its aspects of being a state of peace and the rest are not erroneous.

The Truth of the Path is the eightfold noble path. [It is a path] because it leads to the cessation of suffering and [it is a truth] because its aspects of leading to deliverance, and the rest, are not erroneous.

Faith toward the two truths of suffering and origination is the belief that both suffering and the origination of suffering exist. Faith toward the two truths of cessation and the path is the aspiration² in which it is believed, "I can achieve cessation" and "I can develop the path."

The Jewels are three in number: Buddha, Dharma, and Sangha. They are characterized as jewels because they resemble [ordinary] jewels by their rarity and great value as well as their ability to engender joy, provide benefit, and counteract the harm of spirits and other beings.

The rarity of the Buddha Jewel is illustrated by the fact that Bodhisattvas, who are indifferent to both their life and body because they have no attachment to samsara or wealth, must devote

¹S: *abhisampratyayaḥ*, T: *mngon par yid ches pa*. This is the first of three types of faith to be described. Below, Sthiramati describes this type of faith as the belief in an entity that exists and has either good qualities or bad qualities. This type of faith also would apply toward belief in the first two of the Four Noble Truths.

²S: *abhilāṣaḥ*, T: *mngon par 'dod pa*. This is the second of the three types of faith. Below, Sthiramati describes it as an aspiration in which it is believed either, "I can achieve an entity that exists and has good qualities," or "I can generate an entity that exists and has good qualities."

themselves uninterruptedly to the task of accumulating the requisites for enlightenment over three [vast intervals of time, each of which comprises a] "countless" number of kalpas, in order to achieve the goal of Buddhahood. Thus, the appearance of a Buddha is described as being as rare as that of the *udumbara* flower. Since the appearance of the Dharma Jewel and Sangha Jewel is dependent on that of the Buddha, they too should be understood as rare.

The great value of the Buddha Jewel stems from the fact that those who have achieved the state that is the fulfillment of all one's aims⁵ do so by means of the two accumulations of merit and wisdom. The merit accumulation⁶ is made up of the perfections of generosity, morality, and patience. The wisdom accumulation⁷ is made up of the perfections of wisdom and meditative absorption. Because the perfection of effort forms part of [both] the merit and the wisdom accumulations, it is included in both accumulations. The Dharma Jewel is of great value because it is achieved by giving up [attachment for] all conditioned entities. The Sangha Jewel is of great value because it is superior to the acquisition of any samsaric gain and it is achieved through the two accumulations of merit and wisdom.

The Three Jewels are said to engender joy because they are a cause of joy—which is to say that they bring joy to those who see, hear, or recollect them.

The Three Jewels provide benefit in that they are beneficial to those who carry out the activities of approaching, serving, seeking, and gaining full knowledge with regard to them. This is described in the following lines:

Approaching you brings fortune; Honoring [you] brings happiness; Seeking [you] out brings wisdom; Full knowledge [of you] brings purity.⁸

pas blo gros mchog tu 'gyur / bsten na 'jigs pa med par mdzad / bsnyen bkur bgyis pas bde bar 'gyur).

³In Buddhist cosmology, a kalpa or eon is the vast period of time during which a section of the universe comprising a billion solar systems passes through four phases of equal duration: voidness, formation, stability, and destruction. In his *Commentary to the Treasury of Higher Learning* Vasubandhu explains the term "countless" (S: *asaṃkhyam*, T: *grangs med*) to mean one times ten raised to the power of fifty-nine. See text relating to ch. 3, vv. 89–93 of the root text. Thus, three such intervals of "countless" kalpas is the length of time required to achieve unsurpassed Buddhahood in the non-tantric Mahayana path.

⁴In Buddhist mythology, the flower is said to bloom only once every several thousand years and thus it is a symbol for the rare appearance of the Buddha in the world.

⁵S: *prākāmyaniṣṭhāpadam, T: 'dod dgu mthar phying pa'i gnas thob pa. This term is a reference to Buddhahood. ⁶S: puṇyasambhāraḥ, T: bsod nams kyi tshogs. Based on MSA, ch. 18, v. 40, Vasubandhu explains the term "accumulation" (S: saṃbhāraḥ) as follows (MSV, p. 134): "The syllable sam means 'continually.' The syllable bhā means 'having attained [proficiency at] meditation.' The syllable ra means the 'acquisition [of virtue] to a greater and greater degree" (S: sam iti saṃtatyā / bhā iti bhāvanām āgamya / ra iti bhūyo bhūya āhāraḥ; T: sam zhes bya ba ni rgyun du'o / bhā zhes bya ba ni sgom pa thob nas so / ra zhes bya ba ni yang dang yang du sgrub pa'o). Sthiramati augments this interpretation in his subcommentary (Sems tsam section of Tg., vol. 126 (tsi), f. 102b): "In short, "accumulation" means [those activities that bring about] the acquistion of a Buddha's three bodies through continually meditating upon [the perfections of] generosity and the rest and by meditating upon the virtues of the six perfections to a greater and greater degree."

⁷S: jñānasambhāraḥ, T: ye shes kyi tshogs.

⁸These lines appear in the following two verses (vv. 94, 95) of Āryaśūra's *One Hundred and Fifty Verses of Praise*: "Celebration [of you] takes away sin; / Remembrance of you brings joyfulness; / Seeking [you] out brings wisdom; / Full knowledge [of you] brings purity. // Approaching you brings fortune; / Serving [you] brings supreme wisdom; / Worshipping [you] frees one from fear; / Honoring [you] brings happiness" (S: kīrtanam kilbiṣaharam smaraṇam te pramodanam / anveṣaṇam matikaram parijñānam viśodanam // śrīkaram te 'bhigamanam sevanam dhīkaram param / bhajanam nirbhayakaram śamkaram parupāsanam. T: bsgrags pas sdig pa 'phrog par mdzad / khyod dran pas ni rangs par 'gyur / btsal bas blo gros skye 'gyur te / yongs su shes pas rnam par 'dag // khyod la bsu bas dpal du byed / brten

The quelling of harm caused by evil spirits as well as other beings is described in the following passage from a sutra: "O monks, when you are staying in a forest . . . that fear, apprehension, or terror will disappear." Similar remarks also are made in relation to recollection of the Dharma Jewel and recollection of the Sangha Jewel.

A Buddha is one who has achieved the transcendent state in which one's knowledge has the power to move freely and without obstruction in relation to all objects of knowledge, and [the transcendent state] in which the seeds of all impure entities have been eliminated and the seeds of all pure entities have been fully developed. Because a Buddha possesses unlimited power, he can accomplish the interests of all sentient beings effortlessly, like a wish-granting gem.

The Dharma is threefold: the Dharma of instruction, which includes the scriptural divisions of the sutra, mixed verse and prose, and the rest¹⁰; the Dharma of practice, which is the eightfold noble path along with its retinue; and the ultimate Dharma, which is nirvana. The latter also has two aspects: the nirvana in which the support of the heaps still remains¹¹ and the nirvana in which the support of the heaps does not remain.¹² The nirvana in which the mental afflictions have been terminated is [the aspect of nirvana] in which the support of the heaps still remains. The nirvana in which, following the end of the present rebirth, no future rebirth occurs is [the aspect of nirvana] in which the support of the heaps does not remain.

The Sangha is made up of eight types of person, four of whom are striving after a fruit and four of whom are abiding in a fruit. ¹³ They are referred to as a Sangha because they cannot be divided from one another or from the Master [Buddha Śākyamuni].

⁹See Supreme Banner Sutra (S: Dhvajāgrasūtram, T: mDo chen po rgyal mtshan dam pa. The full passage states: "O monks, when you are staying in a forest, at the foot of a tree, or in an abandoned building, if you should develop fear, apprehension, or terror, then recollect me in this form: 'He is the Lord, the One who has gone thus, a Worthy One, the One who has attained true and complete enlightenment, the One who is endowed with wisdom and its foundation, the One who has gone to happiness, the Knower of the world, the unsurpassed Leader for those who are spiritually disciplined, the Teacher of gods and men, the Enlightened One, the Lord' (S: sa bhagavāms tathāgato 'rhan samyaksambuddho vidyācaraṇasaṃpannaḥ sugato lokavid anuttaraḥ puruṣadamyasārathiḥ śāstā devamanuṣyāṇāṃ buddho bhagavān. T: bcom ldan 'das ni de bzhin gshegs pa dgra bcom pa yang dag par rdzogs pa'i sangs rgyas rig pa dang zhabs su ldan pa / bde bar gzhegs pa / 'jig rten mkhyen pa / skyes bu 'dul ba'i kha lo sgyur ba bla na med pa / lha dang mi rnams kyi ston pa sangs rgyas bcom ldan 'das so). When you recollect my qualities in this manner, your fear, apprehension, or terror will disappear."

¹⁰This a reference to the twelve divisions of scripture (S: *dvādaśāṅgapravacanam*, T: *gsung rab yan lag bcu gnyis*). They are (1) discourses (S: *sūtram*, T: *mdo'i sde*); (2) mixed prose and verse (S: *geyam*, T: *dbyangs kyis bsnyad pa'i sde*); (3) explanatory responses (S: *vyākaraṇam*, T: *lung du bstan pa'i sde*); (4) verses (S: *gāthā*, T: *tshigs su bcad pa'i sde*); (5) uplifting sayings (S: *udāṇam*, T: *ched du brjod pa'i sde*); (6) statements of theme or subject matter (S: *nidāṇam*, T: *gleng gzhi'i sde*); (7) narratives of spiritual lives (S: *avadāṇam*, T: *rtogs par brjod pa'i sde*); (8) accounts of past events (S: *itivṛttakam*, T: *de lta bu byung ba'i sde*); (9) stories of the Buddha's past lives (S: *jātakam*, T: *skyes pa'i rabs kyi sde*); (10) extensive discourses (S: *vaipulyam*, T: *shin tu rgyas pa'i sde*); (11) marvels (S: *adbhūtadharmaḥ*, T: *rmad du byung ba'i chos kyi sde*); and (12) instruction (S: *upadeśaḥ*, T: *gtan la phab pa'i sde*). A similar grouping of the scriptures lists only nine categories, leaving out numbers 7–9. For a brief description of the twelve categories, see *ASB*, pp. 95–96 (T: *mNgon pa kun las btus pa'i rnam par bshad pa*, ff. 233a–234b), listed in Bibliography under *Jinaputra*.

¹¹S: sopadhiśeṣanirvāṇam, T: lhag bcas kyi mya ngan las 'das pa.

¹²S: nirupadhiśeṣanirvāṇam, T: lhag med kyi mya ngan las 'das pa.

¹³There are four fruits of asceticism: (1) Stream Enterer (S: srota āpannaḥ, T: rgyun zhugs pa); (2) Once Returner (S: sakṛdāgamī, T: lan gcig phyir 'ong ba); (3) Nonreturner (S: anāgamī, T: phyir mi 'ong ba); and (4) Arhat (S: arhat, T: dgra bcom pa). The eight types of sangha are (1) the one who is striving after the fruit of a Stream Enterer; (2) one who is abiding in the fruit of a Once Returner; (3) one who is striving after the fruit of a Nonreturner, (6) one who is abiding in the fruit of a Nonreturner; (7) one who is striving after the fruit of an Arhat; and (8) one who is abiding in the fruit of an Arhat. Thus, four are individuals who are "pursuing a fruit" (S: phalapratipannakaḥ, T: 'bras bu la zhugs pa) and four

Faith in the Lord Buddha is the clarity of mind that is demonstrated by a bristling of the body hair or the flowing of tears and is felt toward that object which has perfected all virtuous qualities and completely removed all faults.

Faith in the Dharma is clarity of mind toward [that state which is] the termination of suffering and its cause, ¹⁴ as well as that which directly brings the attainment [of that state] ¹⁵ or that which elucidates [either of those two]. ¹⁶

Faith in the Sangha is clarity of mind toward those who have escaped from the mire of samsara and those who are traversing the path that will free them from the mire of samsara.

[To summarize,] there are three types of faith: the type that believes in entities that do exist and are either possessed of good qualities or bad qualities; the type that is clarity of mind toward entities that do exist and are possessed of good qualities; and the type that desires to achieve or develop those entities possessed of good qualities that are capable of being achieved or developed.

Since the latter type is a form of desire, would it not then be either craving or aspiration? It is not either one. It is not craving, because it has a virtuous entity as its object. Nor is it aspiration, because aspiration must be preceded by faith.

The type of faith that is called clarity of mind is a quality that opposes turbidity of mind. Therefore, if the mind is accompanied by it, the turbidity of the [root] mental afflictions and the secondary mental afflictions will not arise. It is called "clarity of mind" because the presence of faith causes the mind to become clear and bright. This clarity [of mind] is a mental factor that resembles the [special] jewel that can cause water to become clear. It is described as clarity of mind to indicate that it does not have the nature of clear form, ¹⁷ since it is not form. Its action is to serve as a support for aspiration. ¹⁸

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are individuals who are "abiding in a fruit" (S: phalasthaḥ, T: 'bras bu la gnas pa). Each fruit is achieved as a practitioner progressively abandons an ever greater portion of the mental afflictions connected with the three realms—the desire realm, the form realm, and the formless realm.

¹⁴I.e., the Truth of Cessation, and especially nirvana itself. This was referred to earlier as the "ultimate Dharma" (S: *paramārthadharmaḥ*, T: *don dam pa'i chos*).

¹⁵I.e., the Truth of the Path. This was referred to earlier as "the Dharma of practice" (S: *pratipattidharmaḥ*, T: *sgrub pa'i*

¹⁵I.e., the Truth of the Path. This was referred to earlier as "the Dharma of practice" (S: *pratipattidharmaḥ*, T: *sgrub pa'i chos*); it is also known as the "Dharma of realization" (S: *adhigamadharmaḥ*, T: *rtogs pa'i chos*).

¹⁶This is a reference to the form of the Dharma that was described above as the "Dharma of instruction" (S: deśanādharmaḥ, T: bstan pa'i chos); it is also known as the "scriptural Dharma" (S: āgamadharmaḥ, T: lung gi chos).

¹⁷S: *rūpaprasādaḥ*, T: *gzugs dang ba*. This phrase is used to describe the five sense faculties.

¹⁸S: chandasaṃniśrayadānakarmikā, T: 'dun pa'i rten byed pa'i las can.

Tibetan text:

न्दायामार विष्ता व्यव्यान्दात्वाया वर्षेत्रयान्दा नर्गोत्रायार्केषाव्यायार्थेन् क्रेव्यायान्दा वर्षेत्रयान्दा श्रीभश्चान्द्राचर्त्रा (ब्रिश्च चुःच त्या त्या श्री अप्या स्था वर्षेत्र देश श्वा चर्षेत्र देश श्वा स्था स्था स चर्केन्'क्रम्भामा विक्रां में के मिलान्य क्रिक्त मान्य स्थान स्थान स्थान स्थान स्थान स्थान स्थान स्थान स्थान स श्चैत्रयः देश्यः स्रोतः यदे स्थितः वर्तेतः यत्रः वर्ति वाश्वयः स्तितः देशे । । इस्यः यत्रः श्चेतः यत्रः यत्रः विकास चर्चे । चर्सेन् मस्यायाधीम् यदे मस्याय स्थ्रीम् या में वर्नेन् यदे । चर्सेन् मस्यायी मस्यायी । वर्सेन् मस्यायी । वर्सेन्यायी । वर्सेन्यायी । वर्सेन्यायी । वर्सेन्यायी । वर्सेन्यायी । वर्सेन्या योल्.चयु.४भात्रमञ्जीयात्रप्रीयाचीयात्राचे.याचीयात्राज्ञाच्यात्रच्यात्राच्यात्रच्यात्यात्रच्यात्य यमः अर्देत्रः यमः प्येनः क्रेत्रः यदेः द्वायदेः नृतः यदेः नृतः यत्रः नृतो न्यः प्रदेशः नृतः यद्वायः वद्वायः वद वर्रेन्यन्द्रम्भेत्रम्भविष्क्षे ।ने.लट्रम्भे.च.र्ट्यान्यन्यन्यः तथान्त्रीः मुः तथानुद्रम्भे। न्यट्सुमाः सर्वास्यस् यःब्रेॱअ[.]प्येब्र[,]ब्रेब्यःचे प्रेष्ट्रः त्यकान्दः त्यव्यवानुत्रे स्टःवी दे चित्रं क्षेत्रः के अ. वर्षियः याव्यवित्रः क्षेत्रः याव्यवित्रः क्षेत्रः याव्यवित्रः क्षेत्रः याव्यवित्रः क्षेत्रः याव्यवित्रः क्षेत्रः याव्यवित्रः क्षेत्रः याव्यवित्रः वित्रः व *ॸ*॔ॸॱढ़ॼॖॺॱॹॖॖॸॱढ़ॼॖ॓॓॔ॺॱय़ॸॱऒॸ॔ॱक़ॆॺॱय़ॱॹऻॸॱऒॺॱय़ॱॸ॓ॱॿॆॱॺॺॱॸ॔ॸॱढ़ॼॖॺॱॹॖॱॹऻढ़ॆॺॱऒ॔ॸ॔ॱय़ॱक़ॆॸ॔ॱॸॗॖॱऒॸॱक़ॆॺॱय़ढ़॓ॱॿॖॺॱ सद्गुर्द्रासर्त्। विरुष्ट्रास्त्रुः श्रुवा वर्ष्ट्रवा नार्त्राः गुष्ट्रा वर्ष्ट्रवा वर्षेवा सार्द्रा वर्षेवा सार्वे अर्था है। वर्षवाश्रास इस्र शार्द्रा श्राभव्येष्र,तार्टा श्राम्यातात्राञ्चायापाष्ट्रेरात्र,याञ्चराव्येष्ट्रीयत्ययात्र्यात्रुयात्रे,वयरत्येष्टर्यात्र यर्जिला-क्री.यर्ट्रेष.तत्त्र्। र्र्जियो.यर्जिला-क्री.क्री.राती.रात.राता भीषाला स्थाना प्रतास्थाना स्थाने स्थाना स्थाने स् यर त्येष स्वतः स्वरः सं त्याः भेर त्याः भेर त्याः भेर त्याः वर्षः यदो । स्वा वर्षः यस्य स्वा वर्षः यर विष्य वर्षः यर विष्य विष्य विष्य य.ज.श्र्याश्र.तपु. रेश.तर हीय. दु.श.ज्र्या.तपु.हीर रीया.यक्जा.वर्य्या.त.यु.वर्य्या.तपु.वर्र्या.तपु.वर्र्या । रीया.वर्ष्या.तप्र्या.तप्र्या. वसयोश्वासद्यान्त्रेश्वर्षे । दे.ज.र्श्वयान्यर्ज्ञज्दर्गीयःवर्धैरःचद्यःचनुष्यःमायोष्ट्रेश्वःयर्श्वयान्यर्ज्ञज्दे । गीयःवर्धैरःचःस्ट्रा र्च्चायराम्चामान्द्रा व्यापञ्चीरायरासुराखें स्रुयानुत्वेरायवे स्यायासे प्राप्ते । प्रोप्तायके मासुरासे । यदयासुरा

५८:केंश:५८:। ५वी:५५,४:इअश:श्रें। ।५र्गेव:४:क्रे-५८:। देव:केंप:केंप:केंप:केंप:व:वेंप:४:५८:। धव:५५ेंवाश:४: नर्गोद्गयाक्षेत्राद्गेत्राक्षेत्रस्यात्राक्षेत्रयात्रात्राक्षेत्रात्यात्राक्षेत्रयात्राक्षेत्रयात्राक्षेत्रयात्राक्षेत्रयात्राक्षेत्रयात्राक्षेत्रयात्राक्षेत्रयात्राक्षेत्रयात्राक्षेत्रयात्रा क्य.ग्री.कूर्यात्राज्ञात्रीयात्राः देशत्राग्रीत्राग्रीटः त्राटत्राक्षीत्राक्षेत्रः चीटत्राज्ञीत्रः चीत्राचीत्रात्राची चुर्रा । अरशः क्रुशः वचुरः वः यः स्वाः यशः यदेः युष्यः दरः दवोः वर्तु इः दर्शेषः यक्षेवाः ग्रहः दर्शेषः यः है दर्शे । देवः क्रेः वः है दर्शे ર્સા ૧૬.ઌ.વશ્ર્રન.૧૪૪૪.ૹ૾ી.શૂ.૧૧૪૬.૧ વર્સ્યા. ક્ષેત્રા.ક્ષેત્રા.ક્ષેત્રા.સ.૨૧ વર્ક્ષન.ત.૨૧૪.૧.કે.ક્ષેત્ર.ત.૨૮.૫કો.૧૫૧૬.૧ मुंद्रियाशके विश्वास्तान्ता वर्षात्रामहत्र मुद्रियास्त्रामुद्रियायते । वर्षेत् द्रायान्त्राम् विश्वामुंद्रियायामुंदर्श त्त्रः चैरात्रात्र प्रमुखायी सार्च्या सिक्षेत्रः तात्रे क्ष्मायाये यो स्वाप्त स्वाप्त । क्ष्यात्र प्रमुखायो सिक्षा स्वाप्त स्वापत स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वापत स्वापत स्वापत स्वापत स्वापत स ल्लाका स्थानित खिट.त्तर.टी.क्रीर.तपु.क्रीर। वज्र्ट.यशबाटर.ला.जुबा.क्री.क्रूयोबा.योधुबा.क्रीया.तपा.ची.य.लाचे.ता.तुबा.या.क्रीया. योशीयात्रु,प्राह्म्,यात्रेट्रा ह्यातात्रात्रा ह्याक्षीत्रयात्रात्रात्रेत्रात्रात्रीत्रात्रात्रात्रीत्रात्रात्र इस्रयातास्य तर्र्यायाप्येयायास्य तर्र्यायायास्री हास्रिन्तु। हिन्तायायस्य वर्षाययान्य हिन्। । वस्रीय वर्षाय हि चर.द्येत्। ।गुरु.तुःर्क्षयःचर्यार्द्वे र्व्याराष्ट्रीत्। ।येदर्यासुःर्वेरास्यार्थे र्व्याप्याराष्ट्रीत्। ।वेर्यासुःर्वेराः ।वेर्यासुःर्वेराः ।वेर्यासुःर्वेराः ।वेर्यासुःर्वेराः ।वेर्यासुःर्वे। ।योर्यासुःर्वेराः ।वेर्यासुःर्वेराः ।वर्यासुःर्वेराः ।वर्षेर्यासुःर्वेराः चि.च.र्यको यहुर्यात्रात्रवात्र्यात्र्यात्र्याः स्त्रीच्चटालेकाः चेटायद्गायरात्रीयाः चेत्रवित्रात्रात्रीयाः स् चुर्दे। १२.पब्रेथ.री.क्र्य.रम्बि.अक्ट्या.इब.सं.रटा। रच्ने.पर्थे.अक्ट्या.इब.सं.सं.सं.सं.सं.सं.सं.सं.सं.सं.सं.सं

यह्र्यत्तरः ह्युंर्यत्त्र् । क्र्यत्रे द्वाराचार्ययाः हो। यक्ष्यत्तरः क्र्यत्याः ह्याः प्रविद्याः च्याः विद्याः २८.। श्रीयः मदुः क्र्यातस्यायाः मदुः तायाः प्रयाः श्रीयः प्रयाः प्रयः प्रयाः प्रयाः प्रयाः प्रयाः प्रयाः प्रयाः प्रयाः प्रयाः प्रयः प्रयाः प्रयाः प्रयाः प्रयाः प्रयाः प्रयाः प्रयाः प्रयाः प्रयाः प्रयः मर्जा । नि.लाट. इसामा मार्थे अ. हो। सीट. त्रांतु. क्षेया अ. टी. प्रवास नि.ला. हो हो। सीट. त्रांतु । नि.ला. हे सामा नि.ला. हो स चलाय बुरा चुरा च ते दे होते । यो का प्रति । विश्व के स्ति । वि क्रिया:या:स्रोटा:तर्त्। ।ट्यो:पट्टेश:यु:स्रोन्या:चया:पक्चेट:ट्रो पहिया:या:पवि:ट्राःपःचया:प्यायस्या:पविद्। ।यन्य:स्र्यःस्रो ब्रेन्यन्दर्भेन्यः अधिन्यते ब्रेम्नियन्त्रे वित्तुन्ते । वित्तुन्त्रम् न्यान्यस्य स्वाप्ति स्वाप्ति स्वाप्ति स क्षेत्र-तयु:योष्यानः त्युच्नेत्रः व्यव्याभितः वर्ष्यः क्षेत्रः वर्षः त्यः वर्षः त्यः वर्षः वर्षः वर्षः वर्षः व यमः अर्कुर्यः तयुः रहः तयुः अर्क्यः कुरः दुः रहः पर्वत् । क्रिः रहः तयुमः तयुः सूना तसून्यः वयमः उत् । विष्यः प ब्रेन्यन्दर्। वाष्रवाचराब्रेन्यवे स्रेरन्दाचवे सर्वन्त्रेन्द्रेने के बाजान्त्राचे विवेत्राचवे वन्ना स्वावसामवान्दर्। वर्ष्ट्रम्यदेःवन्याद्ध्यायम् व्यायदेःवयायाम् स्यायदेःद्वेम। नगोःवनुकायन्यदेःवनमाःक्षेन्द्वेःननम्यदे। । ननःयदेः यःगासुस्रानुःवश्चुरःहे। नर्देस्रासं स्पेन् यास्पेन हम् उत्राम्यस्य स्वाप्यम् सार्याः स्वीतः क्रेस्रायः मुस्रायः स्वीतः स र्थेत् 'हत्र 'उत्र 'वा प्राप्त 'द्राप्त 'हत् । वे प्राप्त 'हत् 'उत्र वेदायत्या क्षेत्र 'तुरुष्य वा वा वे दे प्राप्त हि । दे 'सूर द . तीया. तुथा. तुथ चःवःन्दःसःबैःबेश्रवःश्चिःर्द्वेषाःसःद्दःश्चेशवद्वेषःसःश्चेशवद्वेषःदःदःदःसर्व्द्वःसःस्वतःवःवेषःवेद्वःसःसःदरः। वेःचवःवेदः मदः म्र्यः म्राप्तः प्रदः म्राप्तः म्राप्तः म्राप्तः स्राप्तः स्राप्तः स्राप्तः स्राप्तः स्राप्तः स्राप्तः स्र