



Name:
Date:
Grade:

Sacred Classics Translator Program - Winter Term, 2005

Answer Key, Homework, Class 9

1) Translate the following:

- | | | | |
|-----|------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|
| (a) | སློབ་དཔོན། | (SLOB DPON) | Master (Sanskrit: Acharya) |
| (b) | བྲང་བའི་དོན། | (DRANG BA'I DON) | Figurative meaning |
| (c) | ངེས་པའི་དོན། | (NGES PA'I DON) | Literal meaning |
| (d) | སྙིང་རྩེ་ཆེན་པོ། | (SNYING RJE CHEN PO) | great compassion |
| (e) | དེ་ཁོ་ན་ནིད། | (DE KHO NA NYID) | suchness |
| (f) | འཁྲུང། | ('KHRUNG) | to be born (honorific) |

2) What is དབུ་མའི་བསྟན་བཅོས། (DBU MA'I BSTAN BCOS) ?

The classical commentary on the Middle Way - which is a common way of referring to Arya Nagarjuna's *The Root Text on Wisdom*, since it is the most famous classical Indian commentary on the Middle Way.

3) Master Kedrup Tenpa Dargye now commences a new section of his book where he explains Master Chandrakirti's མཆོད་པར་བརྗོད་པ། (MCHOD PAR BRJOD PA). What is this, and why did Master Chandrakirti include it?

མཆོད་པར་བརྗོད་པ། (MCHOD PAR BRJOD PA) means "Offering of Praise". It is typical for an author to commence with an offering of praise because by dedicating the work to something special and holy, the author is seeking to collect sufficient good karma to be able to see the book through to its completion and overcome the many obstacles that any virtuous projects seems to attract.

4) Master Chandrakirti writes that Buddhas are born from Bodhisattvas, and that Bodhisattvas come from three things. What are these three causes (in English and/or Tibetan)?

- 1.) སྙིང་རྗེ། (SNYING RJE): compassion
- 2.) གཉིས་སུ་མེད་བློ། (GNYIS SU MED BLO): the non-dualistic mind
- 3.) བྱང་ཆུབ་གྱི་སེམས། (BYANG CHUB KYI SEMS): the Wish for Enlightenment