The Continuous Rain of Nectar that Nurtures the Sprouting of the Four Kayas

A GURU YOGA OF THE SIXTEENTH LORD, RIGPE DORJE



With a Commentary on the Guru Yoga:

The Means to Attain the Four Kayas

Composed by Kyabje Sangye Nyenpa Rinpoche

Foreword by the Seventeenth Karmapa

ইণ্'নই'ই'ইন্'ন্ত্ৰ'স্ত্ৰু'ন্ত্ৰ'ন্ত্ৰ'স্ত্ৰ্'ন্ত্ৰ'ন্ত্ৰ' The Continuous Rain of Nectar that Nurtures the Sprouting of the Four Kayas

A Guru Yoga of the Sixteenth Lord, Rigpe Dorje



With a Commentary on the guru yoga:

ন্মুন্দা স্ত্রুবির্নির্নান্দ্রন্দ্রন্দ্রন্দ্রন্দ্রন্দ্রন্দ্র The Means to Attain the Four Kayas

Composed by Kyabje Sangye Nyenpa Rinpoche

Translated by Lama Eric Trinle Thaye

Published by

BENCHEN SUNGRAB GYUNPEL KHANG

Table of Contents

Foreword by the Seventeenth Karmapa, Ogyen Trinley Dorje

The Continuous Rain of Nectar that Nurtures the Sprouting of the Four Kayas

ૻ૽ૡૢૡૢ૱ઌૣૼૡૡૻ૽૱ૡૢ૽ઌ૱૽ૢૺૺ૾ઌૢ૽૱૱૱ૡૺઌૺૹઌૣૢ૽૾ ૡૡૢૡૢ૱ઌૣ૽ૡૡૡૡૢ૽૱૽ૢૺૺૺઌૡૢઌ૱૽૽ૺ૱૱ૡૺઌૺૹઌૣૢ૽૾

The Means to Attain the Four Kayas

Generating the Image of the Guru

Supplication: The Main Practice

Receiving the Four Empowerments and Sustaining Your Nature

Inseparably Merging Your and the Guru's Mind while Reciting the Name Mantra

A Brief Biography of His Eminence the Tenth Sangye Nyenpa Rinpoche

Copyrights

Foreword by the Seventeenth Karmapa, Ogyen Trinley Dorje

This guru yoga of the Sixteenth Gyalwang Karmapa, Rangjung Rigpe Dorje, is special and of particular significance because it was composed by the Sixteenth Gyalwang Karmapa himself, and to this day it remains as the daily guru yoga practice for many of his students.

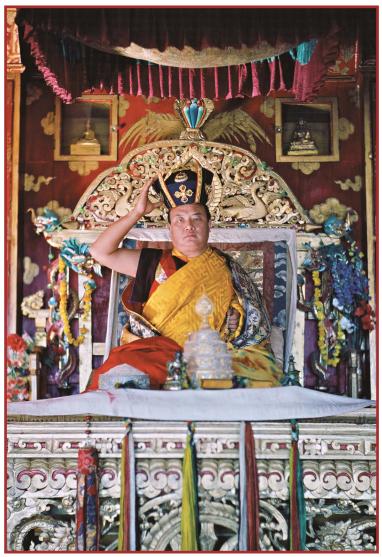
His Eminence Sangye Nyenpa Rinpoche, the composer of this commentary, is the tenth incarnation in a lineage, which, from its inception, has been closely connected with the Karmapas, and that holds particular importance in the Golden Rosary of the Karma Kamtsang. The first Sangye Nyenpa, Drubthob Sangye Nyenpa Tashi Paljor, was one of the closest disciples of the Seventh Karmapa, Chödrak Gyatso, and root guru of the Eight Karmapa, Mikyö Dorje. The Sixteenth Karmapa, Rangjung Rigpe Dorje, recognized the Tenth Sangye Nyenpa Rinpoche, brought him to Rumtek monastery, and enthroned him there. Sangye Nyenpa Rinpoche was in the first cohort of shedra students at Rumtek monastery and studied under the direct tutelage of the Karmapa.

Because Rinpoche received the transmission of this guru yoga and the practice instructions directly from the Sixteenth Gyalwang Karmapa himself, his commentary is authoritative and of great value.

My thanks go to Lama Eric Trinle Thaye for his work in translating the text and commentary and to Marlies Poerschke for facilitating this publication. I pray that this book will bring benefit to many.

As this is a sacred, practice text, students should seek the necessary transmissions and instructions from a qualified lama before reading or practising it.

Seventeenth Karmapa, Ogyen Trinley Dorje November 2018



H.H. the Sixteenth Karmapa performing Black Crown Ceremony

(日本) (日本)



THE CONTINUOUS RAIN OF NECTAR THAT NURTURES THE SPROUTING OF THE FOUR KAYAS

A Guru Yoga of the Sixteenth Lord, Rigpe Dorje

*গু*ভা ।ব.ধ্র্য।

Nамо

ह्रेवाबास्तरे वातृ वातृ मातः तत्वास्तर्भा । nyik may dül ka dül dze pa

Respectfully bowing to the guru, the guide,

क्यायडेवाञ्चायरामुबायमुर्

Who in this degenerate time tames those difficult to train,

ૹૣૢૢૢઌૡ૱૽ૣૢૼઌ૿૽ૺૺ૾ૢ૽ઌૢૻૢ૽૱ૢૻૡૼઌૣ kal den lo yi ku mü tsal

I will now impart a succession of drops of amrita to blossom

বন্ত্রিন্'ঘরি'বন্দুন্'স্টিমি'ইবি'ইবি' বিল্'ইন্'র্ন্ত্রা । je pay dü tsi tik treng tro

The waterlily grove minds of the fortunate.

Begin by generating a mind filled with awe towards, longing for, and firm trust in the collective Dharma. Pledge to abandon harm towards others together with its basis, and vow to cultivate altruism and its basis. Then, the actual practice:

ૹૻ૾ૺૹૻ૽ૢ૽ૹૢ૽ૺૹ૽૽૱ઌ૱૱ૹૢ૽ૺૹૢ૽ૺ૱ૢ૽ૺૡ૽ૡૢ૽૽૽ૼઌૺ૾ૢ૽

ом svabhāva śhuddhāḥ sarva dharmāḥ svabhāva śhuddho' нам

ర్డ్ స్ట్రామ్ల్ మెర్గాక్ట్ల్ స్టాన్లు ఇట్ల్లో కార్డ్ ప్రామాన్లు ఇట్ల్లో chö ying kye me trö dral ying röl ne

In the dharmadhatu, the unborn playful expanse free from elaboration,

আর্বিঅ'ঐ্ন'বু'ন্বি'ন্ব্রিন্ম'গ্রী'ন্ন'ন্ত্রিন্'ঝ্মা | shom me nā day ying kyi ngang nyi le

From the very state of the expanse of the indestructible nada.

અડ્ਰ अग्वरंगाव प्रचरं अर्केन ही व क्रां अर्के दे 'द्राज्य | | dün khar kün sang chö trin gya tsoy wü

In the space in front, amid a sea of utterly excellent clouds of offerings,

Is a captivating lion-throne, a lotus, and a moon. Atop these,

न्निप्र हेवा इत्र हेवा का स्टाया सुरा त्र का प्रति ह्या । ke chik dren dzok tsa sum dü pay ku

Complete in an instant of recollection, is the three roots in one, the lord of victors,

ক্রুঝ'নরি'ন্নন'র্ম'ন্ট্র'র্ম্কুর'স্ক্রর'অন্ন্র্মা | gyal way wang po shi dzum tön day dang

Smiling peacefully, radiant like the autumn moon, and wearing the gold-blazed black crown—

अर्झेट मॅ्या बु व्या या बेर अर्देट बार तुआ बु या बेंगा । tong dröl sha nak ser dong bum shu söl

The hair of one hundred thousand dakinis—that bestows liberation upon sight.

ञ्जवा'यातेषायचनषायेषाञ्चरायह्वा'र्हेराद्रेयायहेंद्रा | chak nyi tap she sung juk dor dril dzin

His two hands, the union of means and prajna, hold a vajra and a bell.

र्ळेष:र्क्षेष:क्ष्य:वार्ष्य:वार्ष्य:विट:विट्यष:क्ष्रीय:गुटः।। chö gö nam sum söl shing shap kyil trung

Wearing the three monastic robes, with his legs in vajra posture,

पदे र्झ्रेंट प्रातिका क्षेत्र प्रात्ति प्राति प्रात्ति प्रात्ति प्रात्ति प्रात्ति प्रात्ति प्रात्ति प्राति प्राति प्रात्ति प्राति प्

He never wavers from the expanse of non-dual bliss-emptiness.

মর্জর'ন্থনি'ক্কুর'শ্বর'বাই। ট্রীর'নেবন'নেনীর'নন্ত্বামা। tsen pey gyen den si jin bar shin shuk

Adorned by the marks and signs, he appears blazing with splendor.

े देश ह्वा नित्र त्योता के अह्न होन् अहेव के अहेव के अहेव नित्र के कि

With a mind of unshakable trust in and reliance on the guru, recite this supplication:

শ্ভુपषःगवषःगुवःदरुषःदेवःरुवःन्नःयःय। । kyap né kün dü drin chen la ma la

Kind guru embodying all refuges,

I supplicate you—grant your blessing that

The darkness of ignorance for me and all beings be dispelled.

क्रुं : ब्रेन् : व्यव्यायक्रमः चम् अर्ह्न : पुर्वेषा । kye me ö sal char bar dze du söl

Please cause unborn luminosity to dawn in our beings.

ठेबात्वन्याम्बर्गा

After repeating this a few times recite:

দ্বেন্দ্রের্ম্বর্মান্র্র্মান্র্র্ব্রান্র্র্র্র্মান্র্র্ব্রান্র্র্র্র্বান্র্র্র্ব্রান্র্র্র্ব্রান্র্র্র্ব্রান্র্র্

From the three syllables in the glorious guru's three places

র্বিদ্রেম্দ্রেম্দ্রেম্মেপ্রিম্দ্রেম্বর্জ্বর্জা । ö ser kar mar ting sum chik char trö

Lights radiate—white, red, blue, and all three at once.

ন্দ্রে আরু আন্ত্রা ব্যাদ্রির আনুর্বাদ্রির বিদ্যাদ্রির বিদ্যাদ্র ব

Dissolving into my three places, I receive the four empowerments.

ર્લેવ મેના સુંચન્ન લદ્દુવા 'વવા 'હવાના' ગાવ 'સુદ્ર ન વના | nyön she nyom juk bak chak kün jang ne

The afflictive, cognitive, absorptive, and habitual veils all removed,

≰অর্ল্রএর্ন্নের্নির্নির্ন্নি, অর্নির্ন্নির্ন্না nam dröl ngo wo nyi ku ngön du je

Complete liberation, the essence kaya, is realized.

अ'चर्ड्रब'ण्तुज्।'अदि'८८'५' क्षुज्।'धर'पत्वण । ma chö nyuk may ngang du lhuk par shak

Rest at ease in the unaltered natural state.

गाझ'य'याष्ट्रीव'र्वे||

KARMAPA KHYENNO

यद्यतान्त्रः चित्रत्रः मुंब्राच्ये स्त्राच्ये स्त्राच स्त्राच्ये स्त्राच्ये स्त्राच्ये स्त्राच्ये स्त्राच्ये स्त्राच स्त्राच्ये स्त्राच स्त्राच स्त्राच स्त्राच स्त्राच्ये स्त्राच स्त्

Repeat this many times. The guru's body, speech, and mind and your body, speech, and mind mix inseparably. Rest in equipoise in a state of non-conceptual threefold purity for as long as you are able. Finally, the dedication and aspiration to amplify the accumulated virtue:

দ্বী'নঝ'নের্মী'র্ক্সবাঝ'ঝাবে'ঝন্তর'শ্রীঝা। ge we dro tsok kha nyam yi chen gyi

By this virtue, may the misdeeds, downfalls, habitual tendencies,

র্হ্রিল'ঐদ্'বৃষ্ণ'ন্থৰ্মান্থ্যন'ন্বা'ক্তবাৰ্ম'দ্দ'। | tok me ne sak dik tung bak chak dang

And confusion of conceptual ascription that all groups of sentient beings filling space

गुव'यह्वाब'दिख्य'य'क्ष्वा' छेद'र्य'यबय'हे। । kün tak trül pa lhak me rap sal te

Have accumulated since beginningless time be utterly dispelled, without remainder.

प्रवि: प्रचिद्रवाराष्ट्रवा प्रवि: प्

May we realize our nature, the all-pervasive fundamental expanse.

ସ୍ଥ୍ୟୁ:ଧିମ୍ନିଞ୍ଲିସ୍:ଘଧ:ଶ୍ରୁ:ଧଞ୍ଜି ସି:ସି୍:ସର୍ଷ୍ଟର୍-ଟିମ୍ । lu me mön lam gya tsoy go tsen ching

These unfailing aspirations, an ocean of impenetrable armor,

Being fully dedicated to the ocean of primordial awakening

ସହୁଁ ସି:ହୁଁ ସ୍ତିମ୍:ଜ୍ରୀ ଅଷ୍ଟ୍ର ta dral kyang

Free of dedicated and dedicator, though the ocean is limitless,

র্বিন্সেরি ক্রু অর্স্কর্মির্মার্ম ব্র্বান্য শ্রুমার ব্র্বান্য শ্রুমার বিদ্যান khor way gya tso dong né truk gyur chik

May the depths of the ocean of samsara be emptied.

प्रवि'र्चेट्रब'हिराप्त्र्य'र्देर्'प्रब्थ'यर्द्रब'आडिबा | shi ying khyap dal ö sal dü ma je

The fundamental expanse is all-pervasive, luminous and non-composite.

વાસ શું જારા કરે તું શું ત્ર મેં મુસ્ત ત્રવા વર્શે ન તે | | lam gyi ngön gyur ji tar rap drö de

By perfectly traveling the path that manifests it,

মহান্ত্রিকার্ন্ত্রেকার্ন্ত্রকার কার্ন্ত্রকার কার কার্ন্ত্রকার কার্ন্ত্রকার কার্ন্ত্রকার কার কার্ন্ত্রকার কার কার্

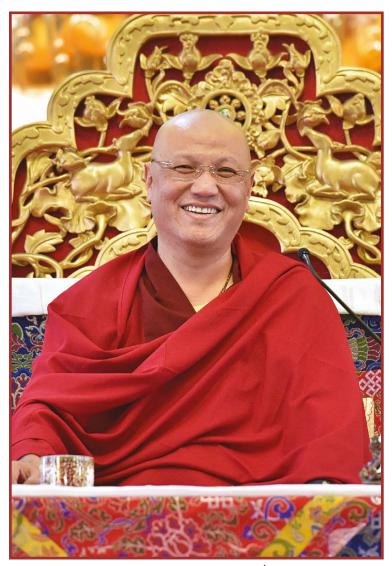
May we attain the ultimate result, manifest buddhahood.

শ্লু'বৰি'ন্ন'মেনি'ৰ্লু'নেশ্বেন'ৰ্নিন'ৰ্ন্নিলা || ku shi la may go pang nyi top shok

May we attain the very state of the guru's four kayas.

ल्यास्तर मुन्त्र स्वराष्ट्र स्वर्णा न्याः भिष्य स्वरं न्या न्याः भिष्य स्वरं न्याः न्य

Jagöd Namgyal Dorje encouraged me to write this, augmenting his request with an auspicious silk scarf. Thus, the sixteenth one, who has merely been sprinkled by a few drops of the name 'Karmapa', has written this down just as it arose during the waxing phase of the sixth month in the earth-dog year. May virtue increase!



H.E. Sangye Nyenpa Rinpoche

ਫ਼ੑਖ਼੶ਫ਼੶ਜ਼ਫ਼ੑਗ਼ੑਖ਼੶ਖ਼ੑ ਫ਼ਸ਼੶ਫ਼ੑਖ਼੶ਸ਼ੑੑ੶ਸ਼ਖ਼ੑਜ਼ਖ਼ੑਖ਼੶ਖ਼ੑਖ਼੶ਖ਼ੑਜ਼ਜ਼ਜ਼ਖ਼ਫ਼ਜ਼ਖ਼ੑਜ਼ ਜ਼ੑਖ਼ਖ਼ਖ਼ਫ਼ਜ਼ਖ਼ਫ਼ਜ਼ਖ਼ੑਖ਼੶ਖ਼ੑਖ਼ਖ਼ਜ਼ਖ਼ਜ਼ਖ਼ਫ਼ਜ਼ਖ਼ੑਜ਼ ਜ਼ੑਖ਼ਖ਼ਖ਼ਫ਼ਜ਼ਖ਼ਫ਼ਜ਼ਖ਼ਫ਼ਜ਼ਖ਼ਫ਼ਜ਼ਖ਼ੑਖ਼੶

यहें प्राया मुम्रुप्रवाहे वार्षा मुकायत्व पारेव यें के

म्नूं.चब्रित्र.जब्र.ब्रे.येट.चट्ट.च्चेब्र.च्चेब्र.चूंचब्री । चट्टच.च्चा.चूं.चब्रित्र.चीब्र.चब्च.च्चेच.पक्ष्य.खुट.।। चिच.चट्चा.च्ट.ची्ट.ट्टचा.सप्ट.झूं.झ्.जा।

तत्तरः ह्याः चेट्टेयः चेट्टायः प्रविषयः स्ति। चेट्टाय्टेटा द्वेतः क्ष्यः चेत्रः विषयः चेट्टायः स्ति स्वायः स्ति स्वायः स्वायः स्ति स्वायः स्वयः स्

प्रमाप्ति तथा। प्रमापति तथा।

वयावत्रात्तरः वालूबा भ्रावालू। वालू त्यरः भ्रावधीरः तः क्षे क्षिरः भ्राः वाल्या वालू वालू वालू वालू त्यरः भ्रा भ्रितः वयावि त्याः वाल्या भ्राव्या क्ष्यः क्ष्यः प्रमुट्यः त्ययमः ग्रीयः भ्राव्या वार्ष्ट्यः स्टरः प्रदः भ्राव्या व्याव्या व्याव्या

रेवःकेवःवयःयाययःहः द्याःचिवा । ह्याः हः स्टःचिवः वेवः वेवः वेवः । हेवः द्रः ।

ম'ম'দ্বমা

क्षेत्रःश्चितःस्वास्याप्तःस्वेतःस्। क्षुत्रःश्चःस्वःस्यःस्वात्वःस्वेत्। क्षुत्रःश्चःस्वःस्यःस्वात्यःस्वेत्।। श्चेतःश्चःस्वःस्यःस्वात्यःस्वेत्।।

तह्वास्त्र।
तह्वास्त्र।
तह्वास्त्र।
तह्वास्त्र।
तह्वास्त्र।
त्रित्तास्त्र।
तह्वास्त्र।
त्रित्तास्त्राच्चान्त्रम्थः
त्रित्तास्त्राच्चान्त्रम्थः
त्रित्तास्त्रम्थः
त्रित्तास्त्रम्यः
त्रित्तास्त्रम्थः
त्रित्तास्त्रम्यः
त्रित्वस्त्रस्त्रम्यः
त्रित्तास्त्रम्यः
त्रित्वस्तिः
त्रित्तास्त्रम्यः
त्रित्तास्तिः
त्रित्तास्तिः
त्रित्तास्तिः
त्रित्तिः
त्रित्वस्तिः
त्रित्तिः
त्रि

दे:ब्रीरः तदीः क्षरः क्षेत्रं यायाः क्षेत्रः ह्ययाः गृत् । वर्दिदः द्वयाः वे विदः क्षेत्रः यायाः यायाः द्वयाः या । विद्याः सुः ब्राट्यः व्यव्याः यायाः विद्याः या । दे:ब्रीरः ह्वाः हुः क्षेत्रः यायाः विद्याः या ।

ন্থিয় ব্যক্ষা

स्यान्त्रियाः सक्केषाः प्रमुद्धाः सक्केषा । स्टान्तिवाः सक्केषाः प्रमुद्धाः सक्केषा । स्यान्त्रियाः सक्केषाः पृद्धाः सक्केषा ।

र्कूट पति क्रिंय है हिंग्या पर सिंग् वियाय सुर सिं।

प्रवास्त्राचेत्रः क्षेत्रः केटा देः भर्षः अणाः केतः क्षेत्रः भर्षः प्रवास्त्र विश्वः विश्वः

क्षे.य.श्रधपःचेलाक्री.ट्र्ये.ला.४८.चेथ.क्ष्ट्री । कुब्य.वाश्चर्यातःक्षेर्य.ट्र्री । वार्ट्रेट.बेट.पटेवा.धे.वाय्यातःच्छेब्य.त्या । वट.प्रवा.ताच्चेत्रायःपरेव.क्ष्र्र्यःताचिषा । क्षेत्रच्य.पट्येवा.चेलाक्षेत्र.क्ष्र्यःतान्द्रः। । व्या.पटापट्येवा.चेलाक्षेत्र.क्ष्र्यःतान्द्रः। ।

 न्ये अ.पे.वीव्यारी जुटी तपुरा मिला त्या विषया व

শ্বদ্ধাঞ্জিল:2িধানেমানুন্দ্রিয়ামেনে। |बेबानाःक्षेत्र| বাবিদ্যান্দ্রান্দ্রিয়ার্থারা বিধ্যান্দ্রান্দ্রান্দ্রিয়ার্থারা ক্রামন্ত্র্যান্ত্রান্দ্রান্দ্রান্দ্রা।

<mark>ਰ੍ਰ '၎</mark>ते 'ಸ्ट'ॾॖऻॺॱचङ्गुल'चेते 'ग्रेच'श्रीक'तर्गे 'ल'हेब'सु'रूच'र्नु'ळवाब'घब' *न्*र्विम्बर्ग्याकेन्यते क्षेट्राहे केव र्येते न्<mark>रिचेट्बर्गे</mark> स्था व्रवाट न्याया पतः चैतः पार्वेदः क्षेंग्रामः अवतः अन् पतः पत्ते पत्ते केवः चुटः तह्गाः हरः हेन् <u>त्यमः</u> न्नि<u>न्दियायीयास्त्र</u>्वाश्ची व्यास्त्रा न्द्र्यायह्य न्द्राया स्त्रायह्य स्त्राया त्यवा चर्चेवा वीषा अर्चोषा यन्। चवा ये द गावि हि च च देवे वे वे त्या विषय यते वात्रस्य वारायते <mark>सर्केन्य तर्ह्न्य सेन्य होत्य की</mark> सुरार्थे न्यवा तृ बेर्'रा'क्षेर'र्रा गृहेर'अवत'च्या'रा'कु'अळें'क्षे'तु'र्रा'र्रा'गृह्यकार्छर' <u>२ग्र</u>ीवाबास<mark>दे : २तुबा</mark>सु। क्षेत्र्यवाबादर्मे : नाइसबा ग्रीवाबादि : स्वाप्ये : स्वाप्ये : स्वाप्ये : स्वाप्ये : क्रियामान्त्रमारार्ट्समारारा होत्यते यह सम्बद्धा यह विषया सामीत्र विषय हो स्व सर्मिषायते पन् ज्ञापा है तर्मे प्रति रहें द्रार्थे प्रति स्थापते स्थापति स्थापति । यहा दे द्यायो हेट दु न्नूद ठेया केट दु इंदर्ग रहे। ह्या अदे ह्या देश दिवा नु पञ्चेत्रपतिः हें वाचर के पहेव पर् क्रिं तुर नु वस वस के का क्षेत्र के प्र च.र्झे.स्.स्.र्स.रट.चरुब.लूटब.बी.र्झ्वाब.तर.वोबजाउद्येचब.त.स्री ट्रे.लट.र्झ्स. ひかけられる

र्ह्मवायदे देशतायर्थेशतर भी विद्यास क्षेत्र। अप्रत्ये स्वाप्त स्वाप्

चश्चर्यः चश्चर्यः त्रियः चीयः चीयः चीयः चित्रं विश्वरः चश्चरः चश

য়ৢॱয়৾৽য়ৼয়৾৽য়ৢয়৽য়ৢয়য়৾৾য়য়৾য় देॱपदीवःয়ৣয়৽৻ঽঀ৾৽৻ঽ৻ৢঀ৽ঢ়ৢ৾।। ৽য়ৢঀ৽য়ৣ৽য়ৢৼ৽৻য়ৣ৽য়৽য়ৢঀৢঀৢঀয়৽৻ৢ৻ৼ৽ৢ

য়ৼয়৽য়ৢয়৽য়য়য়৽ড়ৼ৽৻ৼৢঀ৸৻ঀ৾য়৽ৼৼ৾৾৸ ৼৼ৾ৼ৽৻ৼ৾ঀ৽ৼঢ়৾৽ৼ৾৽ৼ৾৽ঢ়ঀ৸৻ঀ৽ৼঢ়৽

यटयः मुत्रायु ने वु : श्वी व्यायः से : यो : वियायः से यो । या स्वायः स्वायः स्वायः स्वायः स्वायः स्वायः स्वायः

ત્ર્રિયા-ગૈલુ-લીળાના-શ્રીયા-ગૈલુ-લીચીના-ગીય-ગ્રીય-નિ

द्रवारालकार्यूजाविकाराक्षे प्रयान्त्रकार्यकार्यक्षे स्वर्धाः त्राक्ष्यक्षे स्वर्धाः विकारालकार्युजाविकाराक्षे प्रयान्त्रकार्यक्षे स्वर्धाः विकाराक्ष्यक्षे स्वर्धाः विकाराक्ष्यक्षे स्वर्धाः विकाराक्ष्यक्षे स्वर्धाः विकाराक्ष्यक्षे स्वर्धाः स्वर्धाः विकाराक्ष्यक्षे स्वर्धाः स्वर्धाः विकाराक्ष्यक्षे स्वर्धाः स्वर्धः स्वरं स्वरं

हुं.पर्तिज्ञभटान्तरः सूर्यक्ष्यं भ्यापुरः हुं। स्यापुरः प्रच्यान्यस्य स्था। स्यापुरः प्रच्यान्यस्य स्था।

दे निदः इवः यः क्रेवः चें तक्र ।।

बेश मा शुर्म रा भूत्र स्त्री : ध्रॅव : ५व : अर त : प्रते : <mark>য়৾ৼৄ৾ৼ৶</mark>৽ঽ৾ঀৣ৾৾য়৽য়ৢয়৽৸৾ৼৣ৾ৼৣ৾ৼৣঀ৾৽ঢ়৾৸ৣ৾য়৸ড়৻৻ড়৾য়ৣ৽৻ৼঀৢ৾য়৾ঢ়ৢ৽ৼঢ়ৢ৽ श्चेषाव, क्षेत्र प्री.वेषु अत्रासर वायजन्य प्राची जावेषु वाची क्षेत्र स्थान स्थान स्थान स्थान स्थान स्थान स्थान चने चळे ब से प्रता <mark>बेबार सम्हें</mark>ट स बेन से बबार हो र शे हो र स हुट पु <u>पर्वेतास्त्रभूष्यः तर्वः तर्द्र्या र्</u>र्हे दिटः हैवायः वीष्वायः योदः तर्वेतः स्रीत्रायः पहुंच.ता श्रे.ज.क्र्य.व्यूय.इय.वाश्यावाश्य.विट.ही ह्य.पर्वेवा.त.इयय.ज. क्चिलानते नसूत्र यालातम् वायते लक्षा क्चे त्रेकायार्चे वा अत्र केंत्रातम् वा पविषाः क्षेत्रः क्षुत्रः चरः स्थः क्षुत्रः प्रायाः चरायः चरायः चर्षेत्रः परः चर्षेत्रः परः चर्षेत्रः परः प्रवी विचर्त्रः श्रुत्यः गुद्रः द्वी वर्षिरः वद्यः पवित्रः प्रीत्यः श्रीः सहर स्थानित्रः प्राप्तः । देः व्ययः रच.भे.पर्याताः भ्रीं, वाषुकाः चीटा यहिवाः वी : क्रीं जा व्यवसायाः प्राप्ते या प्राप्ते । चम् द्युगल'चेदे'ळेद'सूद'ठेग'स्रुक'यदे'धे'भेष'द्रदा इसपागुद'ग्री'सर्ळेग' <u>२८.र्चेय.तपु.र्कूर.त.पुटी वार्ट्र.यंबाबीट.पह्रंय.ज्यावार्क्</u>वातपु.ट्टांशास. रवाबाग्रीबार्वाबायार्थेटाचबा विवेषायेटाष्ट्रियायम्याळेवार्वेदे प्रिचेटबायबा वंशत्तरः वार्त्यात्रा श्रामियां वार्त्यात्रः श्रामित्रः स्वाप्तः स्वाप्तः स्वाप्तः स्वाप्तः स्वाप्तः स्वाप्तः ર્વેંત્રેઃર્રેબઃઘરઃઠ્રે| હ્યુંઃબેઃગ્રૄંઃબેઃફ્રુઃગ્રુદ:ઢેવઃવેંત્રે:ફ્રુદ્દ:બચા

षाराष्ट्राविनषाग्री नर्सुवार्वेति र्दे प्रमा

यस्यः क्रेयः गीयः क्रीः द्वीयायः पटः अवस्य विश्वः पटः । स्रीयः अपः क्रियः यादः यद्वीयः । स्रीयः अपः योदः यद्वीयः ।

₹ल.५र्च्चेर.म्री.८४८८:बैंबो.सुर.सैं.सब्य.पीट.।

द्रवाःसःचित्रःस्य स्वात्रःस्य स्वात्रःस्य स्वात्रःस्य स्वात्रःस्य स्वात्रःस्य स्वात्रःस्य स्वात्रःस्य स्वात्रः स्व स्वात्रः स्व

श्रीत्रायावेश्वयावेयाःक्य रिश्वाश्वेश्वर्यात्वेशः श्रीत्रायावेशः योवे स्वयावेश्वयवेश्वयावेश्वयवेश्वयावेश्वयावेश्वयावेश्वयावेश्वयावेश्वयवेश्वयवेश्वयवेश्वयवेश्वयवेश्वयवेश्वयवेश्वयवेश्वयवेश्वयवेश्वयवेश्ययवेश्वयवेश्ययवेश्वयवेश्वयवेश्वयवेश्वयवेश्वयवेश्वयवेश्वयवेश्वयवेश्वयवेश्वयवेश

स्वायाश्चित्तर् श्चेवानिः तस्यात् त्यूं त्यः क्षेत्रया है श्चेत्तर् । वितः श्चेत्रयात् । वितः श्चेत्रया । वित्यः श्चेत्यः । वित्यः श्चेत्रया । वित्यः श्चेत्रयः । वित्यः श्चेत्रयः श्चेत्रया । वि

র্মর্মান্ডব্ ক্রম্মান্ত্রীন্মান্তর্মান্তর্মান্তর্মান্তর্মান্ত্রমান্ত্রীনা । তিমানুদ্রা

ন্থিনা.কু ব. শ্ৰুঁ ব. এম. গৰা

र्श्वेच्यान्यस्यः स्वातः स्वा

য়ৣ৾৾ॱঀৢ৴৽ঽ৽য়য়৽ঽ৾৽ঢ়ৢ৾৾য়৽য়৾৻ৼয়৽য়৽৻য়য়ৢ৴৻৻

श्चॅन'न्यॅव'वण'यॅ'यश्

इस्रायरः हॅ्वायः कुट्याह्मव्यः है।। धुव्यः द्वायह्मद्वायं व्यायहेत्रः सञ्जेत्।। स्रे क्वायह्मद्वायं स्वयः स्वते व्याये स्वायाः। दे स्वयः दे कुट्यह्मव्यायदे व्यया।

ড়ियःस्योयः वाश्वरयः स्थ्ररः स्थ्ररः स्थ्रेरः स्थ्रेरेरः स्थ्रेरः स्थ्रेरेरे

दे.ब्री-र.ब्रेंब्यक्य.ब्री:स्ट.यब्रीव्य.ब्रेटी। इत्या.ब्रीक्य.क्रेंब्य.क्रेंट्य.यज्ञी दे.ज्य.चर्ड्य.क्रेट.यज्ञीस.टे.ब्रेटी। वट.ब्रीक.टे.ब्रेटे.अस्व.क्रेंब्यक.वी। কুন:শ্বীন:ঘ্যমন:তন্:শ্বিদা:শ্বীন:ঘ্যমন:ক্রিন:শ্বীন:ঘ্যমন:তন্:শ্বীদা:শ্বীন:শ্ব

ळॅ५ॱऄ५ॱॸ५ेॱक़ॆॺॱॸ८ॱॸढ़ॏॺॱऄॺॱॸॸॱॺॆॖऻ। ढ़ऀॱॿॖॖॖॖढ़ॆॱॡॕॸ॔ॱॸढ़ॏॺॱॾॖॕॴॺॱॸ॔८ॱॼ॔॔ॸॱॸॖ॓।। ॻॖऀॱॸॕॖ॔ॱॠ॔॔॔॓॓॔ॱॺऄॕॖॸॱॸ॔॔ॱॻॖॖऀ॔॔॔॔॔॔ॱऒऴॕॸॱक़ॆऻ।

द्रेत्यः द्वी व्यायतः क्वेतः त्यातः क्वेतः त्यातः क्वेतः त्यातः क्वेतः त्यातः क्वेतः त्यातः क्वेतः त्यातः क्वेतः व्यायः व

चयः याविष्यः श्रेटः तथा तथः चयः श्रः श्रः अद्यः व्यः तः श्रुं व्यः त्यः श्रुं व्यः व्यः याविष्यः श्रेटः तथः व्य स्वा अतः याविष्यः श्रेटः याविष्यः याविष्यः

दे सूर प्राप्त विते वुस्रमासे वाया प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्र <u>ફ</u>ેલે લુજા <u>ગ</u>ી ખુબ છે. 9 સત્વલે ભાદ્માલ સેંદ્ર દાસાવલ તર્શે ક્રીવ સુરાવદ વિદ ૢૡૢૻઃ૱ૹ૾૽ૢ૱૽ૄૺ૾ઌ*ૹૄ૾ૢૢૢૢઌ૽ૹ૽૽ૢૹ*ઃ૱૱૱૽૽ૢઌઌ૽૱ઌ૽૽ૢ૾૱ઌૹ૾૽ૢઌ૽૽૾ वाविष्र-मुप्तु-वाविर-की-की-बीर-अर-वर्शीय-वपु-भिर-कूब-किर-पर्दुप्-वेशब-लवः वित्यायहेवः वयात्वीरः यया क्वितः हेः त्याः अवः स्यायाः स्यायाः <u> चु.र्ट्य.चीय.र्चा.ज.यम्रेय.यथायघर.की.पट्यय.पी.सक</u>्र्या.ज.म्र्रीर.यपु.जन्ना. त्यानहेवःश्चान्वीया पाववःप्यरः क्विनः ह्ये वीतः स्रवे त्युवायः नविवः नगरः वासुस्रः ૹૄૼૹઃૹ૾૽ૺૺૢૼૼૢ૽ૼૡૹઌ૽૽ૡૹૣઌ૽૽૽ૺ૱ૹૣઌઌૢ૽૽ૹ૽૽ૹઌ૽૽ૢ૽ઌ૽૱ૢ૽ઌ૽૽૱ <u> व्वेत्रः च्यात्रः स्वाप्तायः स्वाप्तायः स्वाप्तायः स्वाप्तायः स्वाप्तायः स्वाप्तायः स्वाप्तायः स्वाप्तायः स</u>्व वःतात्त्रीनः वितः वित्रः श्रीः र्श्वेषः गुषः द्वाः र्शेषः द्वारः चित्रः वित्रः वित्रः वित्रः वित्रः वित्रः वित न्ह्रेर्ये प्रति प्रश्चे व्यक्ति । व्यक्ति व्यक्ति व्यक्ति व्यक्ति । व्यक्ति व्यक्ति व्यक्ति । व्यक्ति व्यक्ति व ૹૢૢૺ*ૹ*ઃધતે ઃબેઃબેૹઃૹ૱ૹૢૢૺ૾૽ઌ૽ૹૺઽૢૡ૽ઌ૽ૼઽૣઌૣૹઌ૽૽ૐૹૹૢ૽૱૾ૢૢ૾ૢ૽ઌ૽ૹૢ૽૾ૺૹૢૹ૽૽ઌ૽ૹ૽ૺ૱ यमा वदै क्षेद्रमावद के चर वहें व द्वीं मर्गे।

देलट्रत्यक्षां अस्त स्वेष्ठ्य विषय्वण्यः स्विष्ठ स्वि

चित्राचीत् सुवाक्चित्राची । चर्क्षेत्राक्चु स्वार्च्याचीत् स्वार्याचीत् स्वार्याचीत्याचीत् स्वार्य

हैं कें यंबा

यात्रवाःसःभितःसःसःभितःसःस्येतःस्येतःस्येत्। । स्रोवाःत्रेःस्रेःतःसःभितःत्रद्धस्यःसःस्रोत् । स्रोवाःत्रेःत्रःत्रःभितःसःस्येत्। । व्यत्वाःसःभितःसःसःस्येतःसःसःस्येत्। ।

२८ मि से अक्ष भी मित्र स्वाव कर प्रेंब प्रवास स्वाव प्राची स्वाव स्वाव स्वाव स्वाव स्वाव स्वाव स्वाव स्वाव स्व स्वाव स्व स्वाव स्व

ब्यादर्द्धेरः क्रियार्थं मिर्देष्ठः श्री । प्राप्त स्थार्थं स्थार्थं स्थार्थं । प्राप्त स्थार्थं स्थार्थं स्थार्थं । स्थार्थं स्यार्थं स्थार्थं स्थार्यं स्थार्थं स्थार्यं स्थार्थं स्थार्थं स्थार्यं स्थार्यं स्थार्यं स्थार्यं स्थार्यं स्थार्यं स्थार्यं स्थार्यं स्थाय्यं स्थायं स्थाय्यं स्थायं स्थाय्यं स्थाय्यं स्थायं स्थाय्यं स्थाय्यं स्थाय्यं स्थाय्यं स्थाय्यं

ক্রুস্'এম্বা

रट्या देवा स्ति के स्व स्ति हो | विक द्रा

ग्रुपःळेषःकेःअःस्रुषःपषःग्रुपः।

ଊୢ୶୷୷୕ୣ୷ୡ୶୕୳୶ୄୖୢଈ୕୷୕ଌୢୣ୷

व्यःयपितः यद्यवापित्वावः श्वरः सःहै । उत्यापि । वेयवः व्यवः सः श्वरः यद्यः स्टिः च्याया । है : र्वयः स्वरः स्वरः व्यवः स्वरः स्वरः स्वरः स्वरः स्वरः । पद्यापि : इत्यापित्वावः स्वरः स

ब्रुट्टिया:लब्स

दर्में नदे स्नृतान्त्रस्य स्वयः स्वरः प्र्ता । दे : श्चेदः नद्याः वे : याव्यः स्वरः स्वा । दर्में : नद्यः स्वरः याव्यः स्वरः स्वा ।

ट्रेंब-ट्रेश-तर्भ प्यट-ट्र-ह्याकाग्रीकार्प्य-पश्चित्र-पश्चित्य-पश्चित्र-पश्चित्र-पश्चित्र-पश्चित्र-पश्चित्र-पश्चित्र-पश्चित्र-पश्चित्र-पश्चित्र-पश्चित्र-पश्चित्र-पश्चित्र-पश्चित्र-पश्चित्र-पश्चित्र-पश्चित्य-पश्चित्य-पश्चित्य-पश्चित्य-पश्चित्य-पश्चित्र-पश

क्रेंब-स-द्-। चर्क्-प्रशासन्ध्राध्ये-त्वाक्ष्यम् हि-भ्रु-नु। ध्रुण-क्रेव-क्रेंब-एय-एयन् स्वि-त्वाक्ष्यक्ष-प्रशासक्ष्यक्ष-प्राप्त स्व-त्वाक्ष-प्रस्त-प्रम्यक्ष-प्रम्यक्

न्ध्यः त्रे व्विन्धः यः यः र ज्या

क्रमाबः क्र्माबः च्रायः नवादः विदः क्रुँ अदः यथा। क्रमाबः क्रमाबः च्रायः नवादः विदः क्रुँ अदः यथा। अः नर्ज्ञनः क्रमाबः वः न्रियाबः यः मुद्दः यः यद्भः । पद्माः माववः नर्ज्ञेषा व्यवः यवः यः नुदः । । द्वायः यदे न्यावः वः न्रियाबः यः यवः यः नुदः । । द्वायः यदे न्यावः वः न्रियाबः यः यवः यः नुदः । । द्वायः यदे न्यावः व्यवः यवः यः नुदः । । क्ष्माबः क्ष्मावः वः न्यावः विदः क्रुँ अदः यथा।

THE MEANS TO ATTAIN THE FOUR KAYAS

A Commentary on the Guru Yoga— The Continuous Rain of Nectar that Nurtures the Sprouting of the Four Kayas

Composed by Kyabje Sangye Nyenpa Rinpoche

To the root guru, mighty Vajradhara, Lord of all, Rangjung Rigpe Dorje, I respectfully pay homage with my three gates. Bless us that our three gates become pliable.

Having first offered supplication to the root guru, the supreme, mighty Vajradhara, I present *The Means to Attain the Fruit of the Four Kayas*: a commentary on the profound guru yoga, *The Continuous Rain of Nectar that Nurtures the Sprouting of the Four Kayas*—a guru yoga for the master of all families, the glorious lord of the victors, Buddha Karmapa, the great sixteenth supreme victor, Rangjung Kyabdak Rigpe Dorje.

First, go for refuge and generate bodhichitta. The text then begins with om svabhāva śhuddhāḥ sarva dharmāḥ svabhāva śhuddho' haṃ. This mantra removes accumulated faults caused by the totally obscuring stain of dualism. The practice then unfolds in four parts: the generation of the guru in front of you; the main practice of supplication; receiving the four empowerments and resting in your nature; and inseparably merging your and the guru's mind while reciting the name mantra.

GENERATING THE IMAGE OF THE GURU

All phenomena of samsara and nirvana—in terms of both how they actually are and how they appear—never have wavered, never do waver, and never will waver from the state of the inconceivable dharmadhatu, the primordial, fundamental abiding mode of being. As it says in *Uttaratantra*:

Like pure gems, space or water, It is forever naturally free of affliction.

And from Saraha:

The co-emergent, the taste of amrita, The very nature of continuity, Like the flow of a river or space, It remains forever unchanging.

While traveling the path, we need to recognize the very qualities of the fundamental nature and then repeatedly familiarize ourselves with these. In order to do so, we must follow an experienced and realized guru. Until we have stabilized in our being that which we have received directly from the guru—the profound critical points of perfect view, meditation, and conduct—we should develop the prajnas of study, reflection, and meditation. Then we must attain the fruit of these—the perfect realization that all phenomena are unborn. From Entering the Middle Way:

Therefore, the Teacher said that all phenomena Are primordially peaceful, uncreated, And naturally and completely beyond suffering. Therefore, there is never any creation.

From Maitreya's Aspiration Prayer:

They are unborn. They don't arise.
They have no nature. They don't abide.
There's no cognition. There is no substantiality.
May I realize that dharmas are empty.

These points above clearly express the nature of emptiness.

Further, the nature of emptiness is not merely a complete nothingness or a lack of conception. Naturally abiding with it and primordially inseparable from it is individual self-aware wisdom. Since adventitious confused conditions have never tainted this basis, we say it is free from elaboration. This indicates its nature, the lucidity aspect. As it says in *Aspirations for Mahamudra:*

May clinging to experiences as good be naturally liberated.

May the delusion of thoughts being bad be purified in the expanse.

May ordinary mind, with nothing to remove or add, to lose or gain,

Unelaborate, the truth of dharmata, be realized.

Sherab Drukgyal says:

Recognizing that these two—outer appearances
As empty reflections and inner awareness
Transcending intellect—abide as a primordial union,
One masters the meaning of the view free of extremes.

From the expanse of lucidity-emptiness, free of gathering or parting, varied playful energies that are effortless and unceasing arise as the fully bloomed joy of bliss-emptiness, not arisen from means or effort. This joy that descends from above and is supported from below moves from the soles of the feet to the crown of the head. There is contact with resultant joy, and the coarse and subtle knots of the three principal channels and the four chakras are spontaneously

freed. Thus, one attains true mastery in the Secret Mantra's path of the messengers and stability in the indestructible result. As it is said:

Though it is possible that the ocean waves Where creatures dwell may come to an end, The buddhas' actions to tame Sentient beings will never cease.

Invoked by the condition of the spontaneous sound of the nada is the energy of the expanse, non-referential great compassion arisen from supreme attachment to beings.

From the very state of the union of that compassion and impartial great love imbued with courageous splendor free of disheartenment, instantly in the space in front, unstained by defilements of clinging to substantiality or clinging to conceptuality, the untainted utterly excellent expanse of earth and sky fills with immeasurable banks of clouds of inexhaustible offerings. Vast like a bottomless sea, the arrangement of these offerings completely fills all space. Amid these is a lion-throne, the mere sight of which totally captivates the minds of gods and all beings. It is symbolic of overcoming wrong views or mistaken conceptions. The lotus is symbolic of the basis being untainted by faults. The moon is symbolic of dispelling the feverish torment of beings' afflictions. "Atop these, complete in an instant of recollection" means that you needn't labor to progressively generate the form of the guru. You imagine that suddenly or immediately all aspects of his form are perfectly complete down to the smallest details. As it says in Samvarodaya:

For meditation on the mandala of the generation stage,

The dull and middling must use conception.

For sharp beings, the form is instantaneous—

It is the mandala of mere mind itself.

Through this yoga of instantaneous form,

One meditates on the completion stage.

There are three approaches to generation-stage meditation: methods for beings of lesser, middling, and superior capacities. It is said that those belonging to the first two categories employ progressive generation, while those of superior capacity generate it instantaneously. The *Rosary of the Yoga of Completion* states: "Generation in an instant is the profound generation stage or the non-profound completion stage." Thus it is said that this is deity yoga for those of superior capacity. In any case, the form that one is meditating upon is the three roots in one. The root of blessings is the gurus. The root of siddhi is the yidams. The root of activity is the Dharma protectors. He is the embodiment of all of these gathered in one being. As it is said:

The guru is Buddha. The guru is Dharma. Likewise, the guru is Sangha. The guru serves the function of all.

And:

The very essence of the vajra holder Is all buddhas gathered in one.

And:

The guru, in whom all qualities are complete, is the Nature of the compassion and wisdom of all buddhas.

The guru comes in human form as an object for disciples.

The guru is the unsurpassable root of all siddhis.

Thus the guru is the essence embodying all Three Jewels. He is the embodiment of all Three Roots. Being the lord of the victors, he is victorious in battle over the four maras. He is the eminent being who has attained the fruit—the highest mastery of stable and enduring immortality. He is the guru of gurus; a master of masters. He is the embodiment of the activity of all the victors, the glorious and great Gyalwang Sixteenth Karmapa, Rangjung Kyabdak Rigpe Dorje.

Symbolic of his untainted mind or non-referential great compassion that never abandons disciples of the three capacities, he appears peaceful and smiling. His peacefulness attests to his mastery of the excellence of abandoning self interest. He is smiling on account of his mastery of the quality of the union of compassion and emptiness for the benefit of others. Thus, his peaceful and smiling countenance is radiant with beauty and enchanting like the rising autumn moon. Resting upon his head is that which arises as the spontaneous manifestation of the wisdom of the victors of the three times. For those with great merit and uncontrived devotion, it bears the power to bestow liberation from the ignorance in their being upon mere sight or by merely be-

holding it. From Uttering the Names of Manjushri:

With sapphire-blue hair knotted on top,
And wearing a great sapphire on top of his locks,
He's the glorious one with the radiant luster of a
magnificent gem,

Having as jewelry emanations of Buddha. He's the shaker of spheres of hundreds of worlds, The one with great force with his extra-physical powerful legs;

He's the holder of the great (state of) mindfulness.1

Thus, his head bearing many qualities is adorned by the gold-blazed black crown. In essence, it is hair from the heads of one hundred thousand wisdom dakinis. It clearly appears as a crown that he is wearing upon his head. His two hands—symbolizing the inseparable, primordial union of means (great bliss) and prajna (emptiness)—hold a vajra and bell crossed at his heart. He wears the three monastic robes. These show the need to train in view and conduct. inseparably, in all of the stages of the path through which followers approach the victor's teachings—from the Vinaya canon up through the non-dual tantras. His legs in vajra posture signify not abiding in either of the extremes of samsara or nirvana, but having utterly transcended them and been conferred dominion over the union of the two kayas. His mind has never wavered, does not waver, and never will waver from the expanse of non-dual bliss—the great bliss of

¹ From A Concert of Names of Manjushri, translated by Alexander Berzin, 2004.

co-emergent wisdom—and emptiness endowed with all superb aspects that has never been tainted by subtle or coarse obscuring stains such as duality. He arises as the play of the dharmata Samantabhadra. From the *The Great A-li Ka-li River Tantra*:

Symbolic of the essential meaning of the unerring supreme path,

The chariot's tradition of non-realization, a path divorced from words,

The ultimate recitation, the profound approach and accomplishment of the guru,

Is the heart essence of the victors of the three times.

From Saraha's The Queen's Doha:

Without conception; there is no object to conceive of.

With no object, how could there be meditation?

There isn't even non-meditation.

Whoever is familiar with the meaning of this Is equal to the mind of all the buddhas.

And from the lord of yogis, Virwapa:

As the basis for awareness is pure, it is called "perfect buddha."

Having reached the exhaustion of fabricated intellect, it is called nirvana.

It is unaltered, unchanging, utterly free from all abandonment and attainment.

As the above quotations demonstrate, think that from within that state, in order to tame pure and impure disciples, through consummate skillful means, he appears, utterly blazing with the splendor of these and various ordinary qualities, adorned by the ornaments of the marks and signs. Offering respectful prostrations with your body, respectful praise with your speech, and respectful supplication with your mind, think: "Guru, I rely on and place all my trust in you alone. I hold your speech to be true. I see your deeds as noble. Guru, in all my happiness and suffering, successes and failures, I rely on you." If your supplication is uncontrived and from the depths of your being, you will decisively know that the guru is the only true jetsun capable of hearing and answering it. All hope and fear will be exhausted. In this state, continue with the main practice.

SUPPLICATION: THE MAIN PRACTICE

He is the embodiment of the Three Jewels. He is the Three Roots in one. All-embodying, wish-fulfilling sovereign, precious guru, you are the embodiment of the qualities of all the buddhas of the three times, all refuges in one. I and all beings have fallen sway to karma and afflictions and are unfortunate ones who are slaves subjected to endless suffering. The kind root guru is the very nature of a kindness that would be difficult to repay even over an aeon. While properly understanding the reasons for doing so, if you supplicate him from the depth of your heart from now until the heart of enlightenment is reached, a certainty free of doubt

will arise in your being that the guru definitely hears you from the expanse of great compassion and wisdom. And so, regarding me and all beings who are bewildered in dense obscurity, it is said:

Sentient beings are actually buddhas, Though adventitious stains obscure it.

From Aspirations for Mahamudra:

Although beings' nature is always buddha, Not realizing it, we wander in endless samsara. For sentient beings whose suffering is boundless.

The dense darkness of ignorance that knows nothing (or the stain of not knowing that our own mind is primordially pure buddha) has no nature. This stain has not penetrated our fundamental being. From the *Uttaratantra*:

That which is the luminous nature of mind Is changeless, like space, and not afflicted By the adventitious stains of desire and so forth That arise from mistaken conception.

Having properly internalized this meaning, the adventitious stains are dispelled in their own place, like a knotted snake freeing itself, like ice melting into water. Grant your blessings that these shortcomings that obscure us may be cleared. These having been completely pacified or removed, please cause the arising of the unborn abiding nature of mind, about which Tilopa said:

Don't think, don't reflect, don't examine, Don't meditate, don't analyze, don't engage in hope and fear.

Thus, intellectual effort that clings to these will be liberated on its own and one will arrive at the primordial dharmata.

Master Krishnacharya said:

Conception itself is confusion.

Both subject and object do not exist.

Being impermanent and false, they lack truth.

Therefore, conception is a path of confusion.

As these indicate, regarding the nature of emptiness and that which is called luminosity, the victor Maitripa says:

Therefore, the very nature of mind,
The very state of mahamudra
Left unaltered and unchanged:
For one who actually realizes that,
All phenomena are mahamudra—
The great pervasiveness of the dharmakaya.

And:

Prajna, whose nature is boundless great bliss, Is impartial, like the light of the sun and moon. Kye ho—this spontaneously arising for the yogi is wondrous.

Thus, with the exhaustion of all subtle and coarse stains of clinging to objects and mind as two, the inseparable great union of the character of mind as empty and its nature as luminous dawns in our being. We must repeat this supplication many times, until the meaning becomes internalized.

RECEIVING THE FOUR EMPOWERMENTS AND SUSTAINING YOUR NATURE

Clearly imagining the master as described above, from the three syllables (i) (om ah hum) in the glorious guru's three places, lights that are the embodiment of purifying blessings radiate: white, red, blue, and all three at once. Dissolving into your three places, you receive four empowerments: those of body, speech, mind, and all three inseparable. That which is to be cleared, the afflictive obscurations, the cognitive obscurations, the absorptive obscurations, and the habitual obscurations are all removed. The text then speaks of the fruit, that which is to be obtained. This is implicitly known to be the three kayas, and explicitly it says that complete liberation, the essence kaya, is realized.

Through the stages of receiving the four empowerments, the blessings enter your being. The meaning of that is as follows. We need to receive the blessings of the guru through empowerment. Without relying on empowerment, it is difficult to receive blessings. To clarify the stages: the causal empowerment ripens unripened beings; the path empowerment is practice done by the ripened; and the fruition empowerment is attaining the supreme result of practice.

However, here [in the Mahamudra tradition], it is called

the empowerment of the transfer of blessings. In the Dzogchen tradition, it is known as the empowerment of dynamic awareness. Whichever the system, by truly seeing the guru as Vajradhara, supplicating him, and practicing the profound inner samadhi (the essence of the four empowerments), the wisdom of realization will spontaneously arise in your being. And this is also the supreme means to spontaneously remove the chronic disease of the five poisons; there is no more profound way to receive blessings. These are the benefits of what is known as the profound path of guru yoga.

Therefore, if by practicing the four empowerments you consummate the true empowerment, the viras and virinis and dakas and dakinis will gather like clouds in the twentyfour places of the vajra body. Subjugating the eight classes of gods and spirits, they will become your protectors, committed to you through weighty samaya and will carry out your commands. This special quality arises through this practice alone. Thus, you will not have to follow the path of the lower-tantra traditions, where they rely on the common siddhis to approach the final supreme result. Further, you won't need to rely on the higher-tantra traditions where they rely on the illustrative wisdom of the third empowerment to introduce the true wisdom. The blessings of the true lineage bears an untainted supreme realization that has been transferred from the dharmakaya Vajradhara down to the root guru. Thus, rouse fervent devotion towards your vajra master in whom you've placed all your trust, receive the four empowerments, and mix your and the guru's mind inseparably. By the power of the transfer of blessings, you will be able to arouse co-emergent wisdom of the true meaning (or the unborn luminosity of the dharmakaya) in your being. Therefore, you should consider this a vital instruction.

Inseparably Merging Your and the Guru's Mind while Reciting the Name Mantra

Rest in a state with the mind unaltered, in the freshness of the natural state, not reflecting on the past nor inviting the future. Rest at ease, effortlessly, in this uncontrived present knowing and begin the recitation of the name-mantra, Karmapa Khyenno. Glorious Saraha said:

For mahamudra—freedom from mental engagement— As there is not a trace of meditation, don't meditate. Never separated from the meaning of non-meditation is supreme meditation.

It is the flavor of non-dual, co-emergent great bliss.

From Tilopa:

The place: not solitude and not non-solitude.

The eyes: not open and not closed.

Mind: not altered and not unaltered.

Know the natural state through lack of mental engagement.

When you see the qualities of the fundamental nature of your mind, this is the accomplishment of the guru of the ultimate nature. Thus, not bound by concepts of hope, fear, and so forth, you should recite the name-mantra within a state of resting relaxedly in the freshness of mind left as it is.

For the concluding dedication: by these roots of virtue via the profound path of guru yoga, for all classes of beings of the six realms who have been my mother—all sentient beings filling space without exception—however many there are who have experienced intense suffering in all their lives from beginningless samsara, may all the non-virtuous misdeeds they have accumulated arisen from the cause (the source that is karma and the afflictions), that which has resulted from those downfalls (falling into the lower realms), the habitual tendencies accumulated by again falling sway to karma and the afflictions while wandering the lower realms, and the confusion of conceptual ascription caused by imprints of dualistic appearance that project existence where there is none in reality, be utterly dispelled without remainder. And may we realize our nature as the fundamental buddha nature and the expanse of that which is primordially empty of the stain of fixation on perceiver and perceived. This is the all-pervasive Samantabhadra that pervades all of samsara and nirvana and is not subject to union or separation with the mind-streams of sentient beings but inherent to them. Avalokita said:

Since whatever arises is itself the natural state, Being mindful of whatever arises, just let it be. A king of yogis practicing like that Will have no doubt that that is emptiness.

From a tantra:

Since this wisdom that is self-awareness Transcends the domain of speech, [It is realized by] the stages of blessings. It is like the wisdom of omniscience.

Suryagupta stated:

Looking at the body, it is unborn.

Looking at the mind, it is beyond elaboration.

Non-duality transcends intellect.

I don't know anything.

The meaning of these quotations attests to that.

As the buddhas and bodhisattvas speak the truth, whatever unfailing aspirations they formulate are inexhaustible, immeasurable, and incalculable. From *The Aspiration for Excellent Conduct:*

As far as to the ends of the blue sky, And likewise to the ends of sentient beings, Up through the ends of karma and afflictions, Thus far are the ends of my aspirations.

From Bodhicharyavatara:

For as long as space endures, For as long as beings remain, For that long may I abide To dispel the woes of beings. From the relative perspective, the essence and character of these aspirations are like the expanse of a great ocean. Their vows and promises are an impenetrable armor that no circumstance can alter. From the ultimate perspective, we shouldn't seal the practice with aspirations or dedications made through effort and means while clinging to the concepts of threefold fixation. Rather, we should fully dedicate the practice to the inexhaustible ocean-like awakening of measureless qualities that is the primordial unsurpassable result, realizing that the dedicated roots of virtue, the dedicator, and the object of the dedication are all not truly existent. Just like the vast ocean is deep, limitless, and beyond all measure, so too is the suffering of unrealized beings who are overcome by the great demon of clinging to substantiality. Against their will they are overpowered and tormented by the torture of long wandering in the three realms of samsara and being subjected to continuous suffering so difficult to escape. We should never abandon our great love and compassion for them. As it says in Aspirations for Mahamudra:

Although beings' nature is always buddha, Not realizing it, we wander in endless samsara. For sentient beings whose suffering is boundless May unbearable compassion arise in our being.

From the glorious hermit Saraha:

From the state of spontaneous realized conduct, When seeing the weariness of ignorant beings, Tears flow from the power of unbearable compassion. Exchanging self and other, one works to benefit them. When reality is examined, free of the three referents, It's untrue, like a dream or an illusion.

Since without attachment and obstruction, there is no joy

Nor weariness, one becomes like a magician performing illusions.

May the depths of the great ocean of samsara be emptied, and may I be able to place those beings in the ocean of the four bodies of the victors.

The wisdom of the dharmakaya, the fundamental nature, is beyond expression. The profound expanse is the ultimate reality that transcends all attempts at elaboration. Its nature is great and all-pervasive, free of discrimination. Its essence is known as luminosity, co-emergent great bliss. It is also known by other terms, such as mind itself, mahamudra, the natural state free from the extreme of mental engagement. It is primordial inherent spontaneity. Being self-arisen awareness that transcends causes, conditions, and effort, it is non-composite. Through the path of practice, co-emergent wisdom manifests, like the sun unhindered by clouds. As it is primordially unfettered by confusion, there is no true liberation of dharmata. As it never wavers from the expanse of the natural state, one is never separated from non-meditation, resting in the fundamental state. By perfectly traveling it, may we attain the ultimate result, the purification of fundamental awareness, manifest buddhahood. May we attain the very state of the guru's four kayas—the dharmakaya, sambhogakaya, nirmanakaya, and svabhavikakaya. Thus, make these aspirations. As it says in *Aspirations for Mahamudra:*

The ground of purification is the mind's nature, a union of lucidity-emptiness.

What purifies is the great vajra yoga of mahamudra

What is purified is the stains of adventitious delusion.

May the result of purification, the stainless

dharmakaya, be revealed.

The practice of the profound path of guru yoga entitled *The Continuous Rain of Nectar that Nurtures the Sprouting of the Four Kayas* is extremely profound and deep. As the power of its blessings is immeasurable, someone like me is not capable of commenting on it as I do not have even the tiniest bit of learning that would enable me to do so—this I know as my own mind is not hidden from me. However, as I am one who was placed at the feet of the great and supreme Sixteenth Gyalwang and was nurtured in the cooling shade of his compassion, my fortune is not small. When I was young, I received this transmission from His Holiness and was incredibly fortunate to recite it together with him and his retinue. Of this much, I am certain.

These days, wherever I go, encountering precious photos of the sixteenth supreme victor (that would plant seeds of liberation upon sight) and even hearing people speak his name is quite rare. Moved by such, ever recalling his countenance, his deeds, and his teaching, I supplicate him with pure awe-inspired longing and confident devotion through

the recitation of this guru yoga every day, without fail. Continuously holding him in my heart, I have composed this brief commentary as it arose in my mind. Do not see this virtue as containing faults. I am certain that if others read it, the seed of liberation will be planted in their being.

My kind old tutor, Tenam, has repeatedly encouraged me to write this, so with his noble prompting, on September 15th, 2016 I began this work and concluded it on the 26th. Supplicating the guru and deity as inseparable, as per my understanding, I, the one born at Paro Taktsang in Bhutan who merely bears the name "Sangye Nyenpa," offer this from the Benchen Shedra in Yangleshö.

A Brief Biography of His Eminence the Tenth Sangye Nyenpa Rinpoche

Following the paranirvana of the Ninth Sangye Nyenpa Rinpoche in 1962, the present Tenth Sangye Nyenpa Rinpoche was born in 1964 at Paro, Taktsang, Bhutan. His Holiness Sixteenth Karmapa Rangjung Rigpe Dorje (1924-1981), predicted his birth place, the year, birth sign and the names of his parents. When he was four years old he was taken to Rumtek Monastery where he was enthroned as the Tenth Sangye Nyenpa Rinpoche and given the name Karma Palden Rangjung Thrinle Kunkyab Tenpe Gyaltsen Pal Sangpo by His Holiness the Sixteenth Karmapa. Rinpoche received novice ordination, the Bodhisattva vows and many empowerments as he grew up at Rumtek Monastery in the care of His Holiness the Sixteenth Karmapa and other great masters.

Rinpoche engaged in extensive studies of the Kagyu and Nyingma traditions of Tibetan Buddhism, relying on his root gurus His Holiness Sixteenth Karmapa, His Holiness Dilgo Khyentse Rinpoche (1910–1991) and the present Twelth Kenting Tai Situ Rinpoche with whom Rinpoche enjoys a particularly close relationship. He further received many teachings and empowerments from numerous teachers of the various Buddhist schools especially from the late Saljey Rinpoche (1910–1991).

Following ten years of study at the Nalanda Institute in Rumtek, Sikkim, Rinpoche obtained the title of Acharya and is regarded as one of the most learned Rinpoches in both philosophy and tantric rituals.

Rinpoche's vast activity for the benefit of beings includes the restoration of Benchen Monastery in the area of Ga Batang in Kham, eastern Tibet, and the establishment of Benchen Shedra (monastic university) called Benchen Sungrab Gyunpel Khang in Pharping, Nepal. While Rinpoche resides at Benchen Phuntsok Dargyeling Monastery, Kathmandu, he travels extensively, teaching and supporting both ordained and lay sangha.

For more of Rinpoche and his monastery, please visit www.bencheninstitute.org & www.benchen.org

COPYRIGHTS

The Continuous Rain of Nectar that Nurtures the Sprouting of the Four Kayas & The Means to Attain the Four Kayas © Benchen Sungrab Gyunpel Khang and Kyabje Sangye Nyenpa Rinpoche

Translation @ Lama Eric Trinle Thaye

Many thanks to Jo Gibson and Cathy Neumann for proofreading the English.

Cover photo of His Holiness the Sixteenth Karmapa leaving the shrine room after Mahakala initiation, Rumtek, Sikkim, 1979 @ Jobst Koss

Photo of HH the Sixteenth Karmapa performing the Black Crown Ceremony @ Lars Gammeltoft

Photo of H.E. Sangye Nyenpa Rinpoche @ Bencien Karma Kamtzang Poland

Cover & layout: Beata Tashi Drolkar

ebook by:

dharmaebooks.org