

༄༅། །སྣོལ་མ་རང་གིས་དམ་བཅས་པའི་གཞུངས།

The Dhāraṇī “Tārā’s Own Promise”

Tārāsvapratijñādhāraṇī

འཕགས་མ་སྐྱེལ་མ་རང་གིས་དམ་བཅས་པ་ཞེས་བྱ་བའི་གསུངས།

'phags ma sgröl ma rang gis dam bcas pa zhes bya ba'i gzungs

The Noble Dhāraṇī “Tārā’s Own Promise”

Āryatārāsvapratijñānāmadhāraṇī



Toh 1002
Degé Kangyur vol. 101 (gzungs 'dus, waM), folios 160.a–160.b.

Translated by Samye Translations
under the patronage and supervision of 84000: Translating the Words of the Buddha

First published 2021
Current version v 1.2.9 (2023)
Generated by 84000 Reading Room v2.19.5

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co.

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SUMMARY

s.1 *The Dhāraṇī "Tārā's Own Promise"* is a short *dhāraṇī* invoking the goddess Tārā.

ac.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

ac.1 Translated by Samye Translations under the guidance of Phakchok Rinpoche. The translation and introduction were produced by Stefan Mang and reviewed and edited by Ryan Conlon.

The translation was completed under the patronage and supervision of 84000: Translating the Words of the Buddha.

INTRODUCTION

i.

i.1 *The Dhāraṇī “Tārā’s Own Promise”* is, as the title suggests, framed as a promise made by the goddess Tārā. Tārā, whose name can be translated as “Savior,”¹ is revered in diverse Buddhist communities as a deity who quickly responds to the needs of all in the face of worldly and spiritual dangers.

i.2 The worship of Tārā in India can be traced back to at least the sixth century, and since that time the goddess has gained increasingly important status in the Buddhist pantheon.² Tibetan histories recount that worship and practice of the deity Tārā was introduced to Tibet as early as the seventh century via a sandalwood statue brought by the Nepalese princess Bhṛkuṭī as dowry for her marriage to the Tibetan king Songtsen Gampo.³ While a few texts dedicated to Tārā were translated in the following centuries,⁴ it is believed that the worship of Tārā did not take firm root in Tibet until the eleventh century, when it was actively promoted by Atīśa.⁵

i.3 *The Dhāraṇī “Tārā’s Own Promise”* can be divided into two parts: the dhāraṇī and a statement of its benefits. The dhāraṇī itself was not translated into Tibetan but was instead preserved in transliterated Sanskrit. The Tibetan text lacks a colophon, so the Tibetan translators and editors of the dhāraṇī remain unidentified.

i.4 This work is cataloged in the Degé Kangyur⁶ as part of a cycle of eight Kriyāntara (*bya rgyud*) texts (Toh 724–731) dedicated to the goddess Tārā. The dhāraṇī recorded here is also preserved in Butön Rinchen Drup’s (*bu ston rin chen grub*, 1290–1364) *Dhāraṇī Collection* (*gzungs bsdus*) from his *Collected Works* (*gsung ’bum*),⁷ and is found in a short Sanskrit ritual manual collected in the *Sādhnamālā* and preserved in Tibetan translation as *The Instructions on the Ritual of Blessed Āryatārā from the Essence of Amitābha Tantra* (*Amitābhagarbhatantra bhagavatīyāryatārāyāḥ kalpoddeśaḥ*, Toh 3501).⁸ The colophon to the Tibetan translation states that this dhāraṇī is an extract from *The Supreme Vajra Tantra* (*rdo rje mchog gi brgyud*), while the colophon to Toh

3501 and the Sanskrit witness in the *Sāadhanamālā* state that it comes from the *Amitābhaḡarbhataṅtra*.² There are, however, no extant texts with either of these titles.

i.5 In attempting to establish the text of the dhāraṅī presented here, we have consulted the Comparative Edition (*dpe bsdur ma*) Kangyur and Butön's *Dhāraṅī Collection*. The texts preserved in the *Sāadhanamālā* edition and in the Tengyur are generally similar to each other, but they differ in a few significant ways from the dhāraṅī found in the present text. Our own rendering, therefore, is based on the best available Kangyur readings but also includes conjectures informed by the *Sāadhanamālā* text and related Sanskrit manuscripts. The English translation of the verses following the dhāraṅī are based on the Tibetan version in the Degé Kangyur collection, in consultation with the variant readings recorded in the Comparative Edition (*dpe bsdur ma*) Kangyur.

The Noble Dhāraṇī

Tārā's Own Promise

1.

The Translation

[F.160.a]

1.1 Homage to Noble Tārā!

1.2 Tārā proclaimed *The Dhāraṇī* “Tārā’s Own Promise”:

*tad yathā | om̐ tāre tārāyai hūm̐ hūm̐ hūm̐ samayasthite bhara bhara sarvābharaṇa-
vibhūṣite padme padme¹⁰ mahāpadmāsanasthite hasa hasa trailokyavarade sarva-
devadānavapūjite smarāhi bhagavati tāre smarāhi bhagavatas¹¹ tathāgatasya
purataḥ samayaṇ dhara dhara mahāsattvāvalokite maṇikanakavicitrābharaṇe | om̐
vilokāya (insert name)¹² bhagavati¹³ tāre hrīm̐ hrīm̐ hrīm̐ phaṭ svāhā |¹⁴*

1.3 By merely recalling this dhāraṇī all dangers will be eliminated, all accomplishments will be attained, and all sentient beings will be brought under control. [F.160.b] On the eighth or fifteenth day of the moon, make vast offerings to Noble Tārā and then recite this dhāraṇī until you perceive Tārā directly. Whatever you desire will be given to you, and all boons will be granted. If you are not given these things, I will have committed the five acts with immediate retribution; but otherwise, immeasurable benefits will come.

1.4 This was extracted from *The Supreme Vajra Tantra*.

1.5 *This concludes the noble dhāraṇī “Tārā’s Own Promise.”*

n.

NOTES

- n.1 Tārā's name is a causative derivation from the root $\sqrt{t\bar{r}}$ ("to cross"), meaning "to cause to cross," i.e., "to rescue."
- n.2 In her PhD dissertation, Rachael Stevens (2010) provides a comprehensive introduction to the goddess Tārā via a literary review (pp. 11–21) and an exploration of the history of Tārā worship (pp. 20–45), the Tārā pantheon (pp. 46–56) and key Buddhist texts relating to Tārā (pp. 57–62).
- n.3 Beyer 1978, pp. 5–6. We find this episode in Butön Rinchen Drup's *History of Buddhism* (Obermiller 1932, vol. 2, p. 184) and dramatized in Sonam Gyaltzen's *The Clear Mirror* (Sonam Gyaltzen 1996, pp. 124–27).
- n.4 The Denkarma (*ldan dkar ma*) catalog of early translations, for example, lists only two works dedicated to Tārā that were translated during this time. Following Herrmann-Pfandt's edition (2008), these are no. 439: *'phags pa lha mo sgrol ma'i mtshan brgya rtsa brgyad pa* (*Tāradevīnāmāṣṭāśataka* (<https://read.84000.co/translation/toh728.html>), Toh 728) and no. 454: *'phags pa lha mo sgrol ma 'jigs pa thams cad las sgrol bar bstod pa* (according to Herrmann-Pfandt, the identification of this title remains uncertain). One could further include no. 388: *'phags pa spyān ras gzigs kyi yum* (*Avalokiteśvaramātādhāraṇī*, *The Dhāraṇī "The Mother of Avalokiteśvara"* (<https://read.84000.co/translation/toh725.html>)), which, while it does not mention the goddess Tārā, was nevertheless included within the Degé Kangyur section of Tārā-related scriptures (Toh 724–731) as Toh 725.
- n.5 Beyer 1978, pp. 5–13; Landesman 2008, p. 59; Stevens 2010, pp. 36–37.
- n.6 This text, Toh 1002, and all those contained in this same volume (*gzungs, waM*), are listed as being located in volume 101 of the Degé Kangyur by the Buddhist Digital Resource Center (BDRC). However, several other Kangyur databases—including the eKangyur that supplies the digital input version

displayed by the 84000 Reading Room—list this work as being located in volume 102. This discrepancy is partly due to the fact that the two volumes of the *gzungs 'dus* section are an added supplement not mentioned in the original catalog, and also hinges on the fact that the compilers of the Tōhoku catalog placed another text—which forms a whole, very large volume—the *Vimalaprabhānāmakālacakratantṛāṭīkā* (*dus 'khor 'grel bshad dri med 'od*, Toh 845), before the volume 100 of the Degé Kangyur, numbering it as vol. 100, although it is almost certainly intended to come right at the end of the Degé Kangyur texts as volume 102; indeed its final fifth chapter is often carried over and wrapped in the same volume as the Kangyur *dkar chags* (catalog). Please note this discrepancy when using the eKangyur viewer in this translation.

- n.7 Butön Rinchen Drup, *gsung 'bum*, folio 218.b.6–7.
- n.8 For the Sanskrit text, see *sādhana* no. 108 in Bhattacharyya 1925.
- n.9 Bhattacharyya 1925, p. 221.
- n.10 Here we follow the reading *padme padme* from the *Sādhanamālā* instead of the Tibetan *padmani padma*.
- n.11 The text has been emended to the genitive form of the term *bhagavat* to align syntactically with the following term *tathāgatasya*. Though this form is not attested in the available Tibetan witnesses, it is the implied syntax of the Sanskrit compound *bhagavattathāgata*^o attested in the *Sādhanamālā*.
- n.12 As indicated by the inserted Tibetan term *che ge mo*, the reciter is instructed here to insert the name of the person to whom this dhāraṇī is directed.
- n.13 We follow the reading of the *Sādhanamālā*, *bhagavati*, instead of the Degé reading *bhagavate*.
- n.14 This can be tentatively translated as “*Om*. Tārā! *Hūm hūm hūm* to Tārā. She who is firm in her samaya! Bear it! Bear it! She who is adorned with all ornaments! Lotus! Lotus! She who sits on a great lotus seat! Laugh! Laugh! Granter of boons to the three worlds! She who is worshiped by devas and dānavas! Recollect! Tārā, Blessed Lady! Recollect! Uphold, uphold the samaya in front of the blessed Thus-Gone One! O great deity who surveys all beings everywhere! She who is ornamented with various jewels and gold! *Om*! Tārā, Blessed Lady, look upon (insert name), *Hrīm hrīm hrīm svāhā!*”

b.

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GLOSSARY

· Types of attestation for Sanskrit names and terms ·

AS	<i>Attested in source text</i> This term is attested in the Sanskrit manuscript used as a source for this translation.
AO	<i>Attested in other text</i> This term is attested in other Sanskrit manuscripts of the Kangyur or Tengyur.
AD	<i>Attested in dictionary</i> This term is attested in Tibetan-Sanskrit dictionaries.
AA	<i>Approximate attestation</i> The attestation of this name is approximate. It is based on other names where Tibetan-Sanskrit relationship is attested in dictionaries or other manuscripts.
RP	<i>Reconstruction from Tibetan phonetic rendering</i> This term is a reconstruction based on the Tibetan phonetic rendering of the term.
RS	<i>Reconstruction from Tibetan semantic rendering</i> This term is a reconstruction based on the semantics of the Tibetan translation.
SU	<i>Source Unspecified</i> This term has been supplied from an unspecified source, which most often is a widely trusted dictionary.

g.1 Atīśa

a ti sha

ཨ་ཏི་ཤ།

atīśa

The Indian master Atīśa Dīpaṅkaraśrījñāna (982–1054) is renowned in the history of Tibetan Buddhism for coming to Tibet and revitalizing Buddhism there during the early eleventh century.

g.2 Bhr̥kuṭī

khro gnyer can

ལྷོ་གཉེན་ཅན།

bhr̥kuṭī

According to Tibetan historical sources, the Nepalese princess who married the Tibetan king Songtsen Gampo. She is believed to have arrived in Tibet in either 632 or 634.

g.3 dānava

lha ma yin

ལྷ་མ་ཡིན།

dānava

As a subclass of asuras, dānavas are a class of nonhuman beings antagonistic to the devas (gods) and a consistently disruptive force in Indic mythology.

g.4 dhāraṇī

gzungs

གཟུངས།

dhāraṇī

The term *dhāraṇī* has the sense of something that “holds” or “retains,” and as such can refer to the special capacity of practitioners to memorize and recall detailed teachings. It can also refer to a verbal expression of the teachings—an incantation, spell, or mnemonic formula that distills and “holds” essential points of the Dharma and is used by practitioners to attain mundane and supramundane goals. The same term is also used to denote texts that contain such formulae.

g.5 five acts with immediate retribution

mtshams med pa lnga

མཚམས་མེད་པ་ལྔ།

pañcānantarya

Acts for which one will be reborn in hell immediately after death, without any intervening stages; they are (1) killing one's master or father, (2) killing one's mother, (3) killing an arhat, (4) maliciously drawing blood from a buddha, and (5) causing a schism in the saṅgha.

g.6 Songtsen Gampo

srong btsan sgam po

སྲོང་བཙུན་སྐམ་པོ།

—

617–650; a famous king from Tibet's Imperial Period.

g.7 Tārā

sgrol ma

སྒྲུབ་མ།

tārā

A goddess whose name can be translated as "Savior." She is known for giving protection and is variously presented in Buddhist literature as a great bodhisattva or a fully awakened buddha.