(Excerpt from Dorjé Sherab's Overview of Gongchig (Dam chos dgongs pa gcig pa'i khog dbub). Draft translation by Solvej Hyveled Nielsen, September 3, 2019).

2.1.5) Fifth: word explanation of how it is Gongchig (a single intention)

In terms of this Dharma teaching, Jigten Sumgön and all the victorious ones of the ten directions and three times have concordant speech, concordant voices, and concordant exalted intention; therefore, it is called the *Gongchig* (single intention).

This point has two [explanations]: the general meaning of *Gongchig* and the specific, unique meaning of *Gongchig*. First, to demonstrate [the meaning] common to all, without distinguishing the general and the specific:

It is said in the Samadhiraja Sutra:

All the classes of sutras that I taught In a thousand worlds Have different words but one meaning

|बेबायाद्मा कॅबागुद्राद्वेदाव्यक्षायम् वे मन्यव्यव्यक्षाद्य । वेबायबाद्य १८१० |

And it says:

I thoroughly explain the single meaning of all phenomena.

This meaning is the unborn Mahamudra. If one understands that, there is no phenomenon of samsara and nirvana that one does not understand in terms of their specific divisions and classifications.

य.बट्.ग्री.अट्र.टट.म्बेय.टा.पुब.टच.रा.चुब.च्य.द्र्या.वाष्ट्रीय.त्य.

It is said in the Extensive Perfection of Wisdom Sutra:

If one understands the nature of any phenomena from form [up to] buddhahood, one will understand the concise and the extensive meanings of all phenomena.

ट्रे.क्षे.य्यु.ट्र्य.ट्रे.च्येय.त्रम.ब्री.य्यी व्यव्या.ज.यट.त्र्म.ट्री.य.ट्ट.यट.त्र्य.त्यावृत्या.यु.पञ्चेया.यु

If one understands this meaning, one will also know that one can be divided into many and many can be condensed into one.

्र हे. पर्श्व क्रा.जांच .जांच्या ताज्या वाज्या । जांच . चेया वाङ्गा .चे. च्रांच्या चेया जांच्या । वेया वाश्व त्या वाष्ट्र वाज्या । वेया वाश्व त्या वाष्ट्र वाज्या । वेया वाश्व त्या वाष्ट्र वाज्या । विया वाश्व त्या वाष्ट्र वाज्या वाज्या । विया वाश्व त्या वाज्या वाज्या वाज्या वाज्या वाज्या । विया वाश्व त्या वाज्या वाज

Milarepa said:

By knowing one, I am learned in all.
By knowing all, I understand it as one.

ब्रे'दर्'च'ब्रेर्'प्रक'रेक'क्'द्र'प्रिक्ष'च'म्ब्रिक्

For example, the four great rivers of Jambudvipa with their five-hundred subordinate rivers, streams, ponds, springs, waterfalls, and so forth — all the different kinds of water — have distinct colors, smells, functions, and potentials, but when they go into the great ocean, they all have the same salty taste. Likewise among all [the teachings that the buddhas] taught considering the different dispositions, faculties, and interests of sentient beings — the eighty-four thousand groups of Dharma teachings, the three collections/baskets, the four classes of tantras, the twelve branches of teachings, the different approaches through the vehicles and paths — there is none that is not included in the great ocean of the absolute nature, the meaning of the ultimate, single, unborn Mahamudra. Therefore it is a single intention.

ब्राच्या क्रिंग्सुप्रस्तित्त्रं प्रमुप्ति प्रिंग्स्य । प्रावे क्रिंप्यामुप्ति या पात्र । क्रिंब क्रिंप्ति । या विवासिय क्रिंग्सुप्ति । विवासिय । विवासिय विवासिय । विवासिय

The great Atisha said in the [Guide to the] Two Truths:1

The 84,000 groups of Dharma teachings that

¹ See Derge Kangyur, vol. 109, 72b5.

[The Buddha] taught

All flow into and come down to this ultimate nature.

ড়ः चष्रषाः कटाः में . ष्रक्र्यः त्रांत्रियः क्षेटः दिः त्यायाः यात्वेयः क्षे। । भ्रीः श्रीः स्थ्रपाः में . क्षेत्रः व्यावेतः विटः तययः याः यावेतः विवाधियः विवाधियः विदः तययः है।

Thus all phenomena of samsara and nirvana flow into and come down to the unborn Mahamudra – like all rivers flow into and come down to the ocean.

It is said in the Sutra of All-encompassing Awareness:

For example, if someone who moves around everywhere,

Wants to go to a desired place,

Although he thinks of the appearance of the place,

There is not more than one way to travel to the destination [at a time].

Likewise, although the inconceivable,

84,000 teachings are taught,

They are the guiding, sacred Dharma,

Thus, they are one intended object.

यट्यामुत्राचित्रं सुर्या सुरक्षा चित्रं स्टाची स्ट्रां स्टाची स्ट्रां स्ट्रां स्ट्रां स्ट्रां सुर्या सुर्

Are there any levels of distinction within the nature of the unborn Mahamudra? No, there is not. This abiding, fundamental nature, which is primordially a natural ground and is compressed (profound), is not created by the buddhas. It is not fabricated by clever sentient beings. It does not become worse or smaller for worms and bacteria in garbage or hell beings in the Hell of Ceaseless Torment, and it does not become greater or better at the time of buddhahood.

It is indivisible, as it is said in the Summary (a Perfection of Wisdom sutra):

The space element is in the eastern direction and the southern direction, Likewise in the western direction and in the far reaches of the northern direction, Above, below, and in all the ten directions of the world. It is not different, and it is not distinguished.

ૹદ્ર-વિ-તિવુધ-તિન્ના સ્થયન છે. ત્રી તે ત્રાક્ષ્યને ત્રામે ત્રાક્ષ્યને ત્રાક્ષે ત્રામે ત્રાક્ષે ત્રામે ત્રાક્ષ્યને ત્રાક્ષે ત્રામે ત્રાક્ષે ત્રામે ત્રાક્ષે ત્રામે ત્રામે ત્રાક્ષે ત્રામે ત્રાક્ષે ત્રામે ત્રામે ત્રાક્ષે ત્રામે ત્રામ

Like this example, the nature of all the buddhas of the past, future, and present, of the ten directions and three times, of the bodhisattvas, of the pratyekabuddhas, of the shravakas, and the nature of ordinary beings – in brief, the nature of all of samsara and nirvana – is not distinguished and not differentiated.

It is said in the *Noble Summary* (the same sutra as above):

The nature of the past [buddhas] and the nature of the future [buddhas]...

Lord Phagmodrupa said:

The cause is one, the path is one, the result is one. By holding them to be different, one is confused in samsara.

Thus one should understand that they are not distinguished or different.

Then, is it always and ever indivisible?

द्रायाः मिर्मियः में प्रायाः प्रायाः स्वायाः स्वायाः स्वायाः स्वायाः स्वायाः स्वायाः स्वायाः स्वायाः स्वायाः स्व

Looking to the sentient beings who wonder in samsara's cycle due to four misunderstandings,² it is taught as three: ground, path, and fruition.

याबि'स्थ्रया'क्के केव्रार्टा'के त्रायम् स्टान्यविष्ठा क्वेषा स्वस्यान्य स्वाप्ताः ह्यां व्याप्ता स्वस्यान्य स्व

Ground Mahamudra is the element that is naturally, completely pure, free from all elaborations, and abides primordially.

सर्ग्रेष्ठ्र अर्क्ष्याः श्चित्र व्याप्त्रेष्ठ्र प्राप्ते । विद्र्य क्ष्याः विद्र्य क्ष्यः विद्र्य अर्क्ष्यः विद्र्य अर्क्ष्यः विद्र्य क्ष्यः विद्र्य अर्क्ष्यः विद्र्य अर्क्षयः विद्र्य अर्वे अर्क्षयः विद्र्य अर्क्षयः विद्र्य अर्वे अर्क्षयः विद्र्य अर्वे अर्वे अर्क्षयः विद्र्य विद्र्य अर्वे अर्व

It is said in the Ratnamegha Sutra:

When [you, Buddha] turned the Dharma Wheels, You, protector, taught that all phenomena are Primordially peace, unborn, and Naturally nirvana.

वेषायान्या

म्, २५.५४। वर्ष्ट्र वर्षाभ्री अट्र रट्य विव ध्येत्र राजा विव वर्षि राजा

And it is said in a Doha (Saraha's realization song):

It is primordially, inherently unborn.

यर्ट्रिन:अ:व्यान्ट्रिय:र्ट्स:र्यायेय:ग्री:याव्याःश्री:योव्याःश्री:योव्याःश्री।

The fundamental reality of entities abides primordially, unborn.

श्रचतः र्टिशः क्षेत्रः त्राचुका अर्टाः त्रायाचुका क्षेत्रः क्षेत्रः त्राविषः अर्टाः त्राविकः अर्टाः विकाः विका स्राच्या क्षेत्रः कष्टे क्षेत्रः क्षेत्रः क्षेत्रः क्षेत्रः क्षेत्रः क्षेत्रः क्षेत्रः क्षेत्रः क्षेत्रः कष्टे क्षेत्रः कषेत्रः कष्टे कष्

Path Mahamudra is non-duality of arising and cessation, non-duality of abandoning and adopting, non-duality of hope and fear, non-duality of appearances and mind, non-duality of equipoise and post-meditation, non-duality of samsara and nirvana, non-duality of object and subject, non-duality of periphery and center – thus, there is nothing else to meditate on.

ૹૄૣૼૼૹ੶**ઌ**੶ਫ਼ૹૹ੶૱૬੶૬૯੶౾ૡ੶ઌ૽૾ઽૺૹ૽ૹૹ੶౯ૢ૾ૼૼૼૼૼૼૼઌૹ੶ઌ੶૽૽ઌ૽૾ૢ૽ૢૢૢૢઌૻૹૹ੶ઌૻ૱૽ૢૢ૽ૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢઌ૽૱૽૽ૢ૽૱૽૽ૢ૱૱ૢ૽ૺ

² The four misunderstandings are seeing impermanence as permanent, seeing suffering as happiness, seeing no-self as a self, and seeing emptiness as not empty.

Meditation is to habituate oneself to the realization of the mind that is free from all elaborations.

प्रेंग'ज्या भ्रुं'न्ट्'वहेषा'र्चे्य'र्केय'दर्न्'व्यय्य'रूट्'व'वेय'दा'न्ट्'

It is said in the Ratnaketu [Sutra]:

Free from birth and decay, [so is the nature of] all these phenomena.

र्स्रह्मात्राम्यम् भ्रीतिम्यम्यान् मुकायक्ष्याः वित्रान्त्रान्त्राम् भ्रीयान्यान्यान्यान्त्रान्त्रा

It is said in the *Vajra Tent* [*Tantra*]:

[To realize] supreme buddhahood in this life...

Thus one should habituate oneself with meditation.

Fruition Mahamudra: What is called the manifestation of the dharmakaya is when there is nothing to be meditated on and no meditator and when one has finalized the habituation [of this] realization.

भट्र.जमा बटा.खु.ब्रूब.चल.षूट्.चबल.पट्य.भ.चेब.खुब.टा.टटा

It is said in a sutra:

[It is] profound, peace, freedom from elaborations, clear light, uncompounded...

र्ट्र. इ. याक्ट्र ताला वाटा ट्या टाला या ब्याया खाला हात है।

It is said in the Vairacutter [Sutra]:

Whoever sees me [i.e., the Buddha] as form [is mistaken].³

कूथ.से.चेड्च.ड्य.चेड्च.चेड्च। । स्र.च.चेड्च.ज.च्ड्च.ज.स्र्ट.चे.चोड्चेश क्रि.शक्ष्य.ट्र.लय.पर्यय.चे.चेड्च ।ड्य.चोश्चट्य.तथा

It is said in a Doha (Saraha's realization song):

There is one root and two trunks, For that reason, there is one fruition.

Thus, Dharmakaya is one.

³ See Derge Kangyur vol. 34, 131a-b. The following lines read: gang dag nga la sgrar shes pa/log par spong bar (bas in Lhasa Kangyur) zhugs pa ste/skye bo de dag nga mi mthong/sangs rgyas rnams ni chos nyid blta/'dren pa rnams ni chos kyi sku/chos nyid rig par bya min pas/ de ni rnam par shes mi nus/.

Secondly, [the explanation of] the specific, unique meaning of *Gongchig* (the single intention):

It is necessary to add one more ingredient to the above explanation. What is that? It is the unequalled lord's (Jigten Sumgön's) viewpoint that Mahamudra is emptiness and causality.

Because of this point, it is not right to only meditate on the unborn nature as the path.

It is said:

Wisdom devoid of means will tie one down; and Means devoid of wisdom will also tie one down.

र्इट्रायायम् व्यवास्त्रेरानेवास्याच्याच्याव्याच्याक्र्यान्त्र्रातुर्वाह्या

It is said in the Summary (Perfection of Wisdom Sutra):

Without means and devoid of wisdom, one falls down to [the level of] shravakas.

स्त्रं ह्यैर्य्यर मुक्तर्य ध्वेषा विद्यर प्रस्ति । विद्यर प्राय्य क्षिप्त क्षिप्त क्षिप्त क्षिप्त क्षिप्त क्षि स्व में क्षिप्त हे त्याय विषा पङ्गेष्ठ व्याप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त क्षिप्त क्षिप्त क्षिप्त क्षिप्त क्षिप्त क्षिप्त क्षिप्त क्षिप्त प्राप्त क्षिप्त प्राप्त क्षिप्त क्षिप्त क्षिप्त क्षिप्त क्षिप्त क्षिप्त क्षिप्त

It is said in a Doha (Saraha's realization song):

The one who enters [a state of] emptiness devoid of compassion Has not found the supreme path.

However, the one who only meditates on compassion Remains in samsara and will not attain liberation.

Whoever is able to combine the two

Does not remain in samsara and does not remain in nirvana.

यगःकॅ'स्रह्म त्रुह्म <132> यम् कॅम् नेन स्ट्रिम हिते स्ट्रिम चेंग्रह्म नेम प्राप्त प्राप्त स्था

It is said in the Manifestation of Vajravarahi [Tantra]:

Emptiness with a core of compassion [is needed].

्रस्तिन्त्रम् स्वाधित्यः स्वाधित्यः स्वाधित्यः स्वाधित्यः स्वाधितः स्वाधितः स्वाधितः स्वाधितः स्वाधितः स्वाधित स्वाधितः स्वाधितः स्वाधित्यः स्वाधित्यः स्वाधितः स्वाधितः स्वाधितः स्वाधितः स्वाधितः स्वाधितः स्वाधितः स्वाधित

Jigten Sumgön stated the reasoning:

Whoever is my disciple

Should hold the lineage of emptiness and compassion.

The previous masters have come from this.

ર્ક્સ ત્યાવા વાર્શ જાતવા ત્યા કાર્યા જાવના તાલું ક્રિયા તા સ્ત્રિયા તા ક્રિયા તા ક્રિયા તા ક્રિયા તા ક્રિયા તા ક્રિયા તા કર્યા ક્રિયા તા કર્યા ક્રિયા તા કર્યા ક્રિયા તા કર્યા ક્રિયા તા કર્યા ક્રિયા તા કર્યા ક્રિયા તા તા ક્રિયા તા તા ક્રિયા તા ક્રિયા તા ક્રિયા તા ક્રિયા તા ક્રિયા તા ક્રિયા તા

It is not right to only meditate on the unborn nature. To abandon the confusion of having wandered in samsara for a long time, one must combine skillful means and profound wisdom. Thus it is very important to teach boundless skillful means, such as the three vows.

र्डूट् केट् क्षेट्र हे प्याचियाचयायट्या क्यारामा व्यापाचीयाच्या वित्र क्या क्यारामा क्याराम क्यारामा क्यारामा क्याराम क्यारामा क्याराम क्या

When that is said, some ask: If one does not have the two types of bodhicitta, would one be able to become a buddha with emptiness devoid of compassion?

तिर्यात्रम्यात्रम्यात्रम्यात्रम्यात्रम्यात्रम्यात्रम्यात्रम्यात्रम्यात्रम्यात्रम्यात्रम्यात्रम्यात्रम्यात्रम्य

To this Jigten Sumgön replies that the previous masters call these two types of bodhicitta 'emptiness and compassion.'

Jigten Sumgön said:

All the buddhas of the three times say
That 'emptiness and compassion'
Are the two types of bodhicitta in union
In the conduct of body, speech, and mind, and
In all that has been done and is done.
Yogi, it is nothing else than that.

चेब.रच.बच.ष्ट्रच.म्री.म्राम्याः स्ट्रेट.सुर.चेट.से.चेच्यायाः स्ट्रच्याचित्रः स्ट्रच्याची.स्ट्रम्याः स्ट्रच्याची स्व.रच.बच.ष्ट्रच.म्री.म्राम्याः स्ट्रेट.सुर.चेट.से.चेच्यायाः स्वत्यः श्रापयः स्ट्रट्यां भीष.रच.बच.ष्ट्रच.म्री.म्राम्याः स्ट्रेट.सुर.चेच्यायाः स्वत्यः श्रापयः स्ट्रट्यां

Since the label 'compassion' is given to conventional bodhicitta, it is called compassion; and since the label 'emptiness' is given to ultimate bodhicitta, these two are the skillful means and profound wisdom.

ट्र.ज.लट.इ.अ.क्षेर.ट्रे.व.ब.ब्र.जश.पट्टाय.टी.बाधीश.ध्रा ।

If this is divided like above, it is also ground, path, and fruition:

योषु-बे-र्-प्राचेष-बोध-इस-प्र-प्यापिश्व-प्रम् । र्-र-स-प्राचेष-बोध-इस-प्र-प्याप्य-प्रम् ।

The ground is the naturally, completely pure element, which abides primordially undivided from all the qualities of buddhahood.

The path is to practice the boundless skillful means and the profound realization of wisdom indivisibly.

 $(1)^{-1}$ प्रक्रम् प्रत्या क्षित्र क्षित्र

The fruition is the indivisibility from the Dharmakaya, the "wheel of unceasing adornment," it is to be endowed with the four characteristics⁴ as long as samsara has not been emptied.

ट्रे.चोयुकाक्षे.खेट्रत्र.चोर्चकात्तर्ट्ट.चोबीकाङ्गे। ट्रे.लट्रचोबु.लका.यचका.चोबीका.चीका.चीका.तस्।। लट्रालका.लाङ्गे.पचकाङ्गेट.खेट्रि.पहेचो.ता.ट्ट.ङ्गेट्राक्वे.पचका.बी.पडीट्राची

The ground, path, and fruition are also included in [the following explanation]: Bringing causality into emptiness on the path; emptiness emerging as causality; these two abiding inseparably.

यिन्ते हें या निया में या निय

The ground is the time of [the yoga of] freedom from elaboration, as it is said in the *Moonlight Sutra*:

⁴ The four characteristics or the four excellent factors of the dharmakaya are purity, Self, permanence, and bliss.

What is born from conditions has no birth. It has no birth inherently.

At the time of [the yoga of] freedom from elaboration, one realizes that the causality of dependent origination abides inherently free from elaboration. One enters into the state of this meditative equipoise and emptiness.

The path refers to [the yoga of] one taste. It is said in the same sutra:

Whatever depends on conditions is emptiness, Whoever understands emptiness is vigilant.

ત્ર્રાન્ય સ્ત્રાનું સ્ત્રાનું સુત્રાનું સુત્

At the time of [the yoga of] one taste, one realizes the interdependence of causes and conditions. Thus, within the state of emptiness, the fine details of causality emerge, distinctively, without leaving anything out. This is called the unity of the path or the unity of the training.

The fruition is the time of [the yoga of] no more meditation. Since this abiding in non-duality is dependent origination, it is the fundamental nature and state of the dependent origination of causality.

Knowing how "this cause leads to that result," one will know how [results] arise distinctively, in an unmixed way, fully and completely.

ख्यानम् । व्यानम् । व्यानम् ।

It is said in the Sutra of Individual Liberation:

All phenomena come from causes,

The tathagata taught those causes.

कु.धूंच.तपु.बीट.पट्या.कुब.वी कूट.कुट.टट.कै.पचब्य.टीकुर.कुट.त.ब्यक्य.ह्ब्य.याकुब्य.बी.कुट.तपु.ट्ब्य.टी पचब्य.वी.बीट.पट्यो.योथा योषु.जत्रा.पचब्य.वी.चत्रक्य.कट.टी.याटूट.का.वंब्य.याकुक्य.बी.कुट.तप्र.बीट.टी.पचुजा.वा.टी.क्राटूब.टी.बीट्र.त्य.

The time when one has actualized the primordial, non-dual unity in all of the ground, path, and fruition, so that emptiness and causality are indivisible, and meditative equipoise and post meditation are non-dual, that is called the unified fruition or the unity of no more training.

दे.क्षेत्र.व.यट्य.क्षेय.क्षे.क्ष्य.चथ्य.कट्.स्रेव.पड्रोय.त्रीय.त्री

Therefore, the Buddha [realized how] all phenomena are interdependent.

क्कॅ्च-८र्चन्द्रप्रवाषायाम्बेन्द्रेन्द्रियः तड्डीयः तड्डिट्-साम्बिषायायते विषाया ५८०।

Nagarjuna said:

[There are no phenomena]
That are not included in dependent origination.

दे.खेट.ग्रीम हेब.क्ट.पड्डाल.चर.पडींट.पट्ट.मैल.च.ली बुंब.तब.

He also said:

This dependent origination is the [Cherished and profound treasure] of the victorious ones' [teachings].⁵

Thus, if one correctly realizes this dependent origination, one realizes all the Buddha's teachings. Therefore, this is the specific, unique meaning of *Gongchig*.

दे'स्ररः ह्ये'द्रान् । च्या वी द्र्येद्र्या या विवारा धेरा

This is how the general and the specific meanings of Gongchig are.

क्र्याञ्च, त्यूच, येच, यह्र्ट, ता. ट्रट. पट्यातया श्चिया. क्या. क्या. क्या. त्यूच, येच, त्यूच, त्याया. त्याया व

It is dharmakaya endowed with qualities and activities, or it is Mahamudra endowed with qualities and activities.

यहिवा हेव सर्वेव र्येषाञ्चिवा कु केव र्ये च पर दी । यह वी रेवा पायही हेन धेवा । हे त्या साधिवा कु केव र्ये च पर दी <

⁵ The second line of this quote reads: gsung gi mdzod kyi gces pa zab mo yin/. It is from Nagarjuna's Letter to a Friend, Derge Kangyur vol. 173, 45b7.

134>विवान्त्रः स्वान्त्रः स्वान्तः स्वान्तः स्वान्तः स्वान्तः स्वान्तः स्वान्तः स्वान्तः स्वान्तः स्वान्तः स्व स्वान्त्रः स्वान्तः स्

Jigten Sumgön said:

This so-called 'Mahamudra'
Is one's own awareness.

Maintaining this without distraction
Is meditation on the natural dharmakaya.

The enhancement of Mahamudra [practice]
Is devotion to an authentic guru.

Understanding dharmakaya through experience
Is the realization of Mahamudra.

The arising of happiness in samsara and nirvana
Is the quality of Mahamudra,

The altruistic activities of the three kayas
Is the fruition of Mahamudra.

पर्टर सिवा में कुर्य रूर भें अर रट सिवा में कुर रूर भूट केट में पर्यंत्र रट विश्व कर मी रूप रें पर्टे पर त्या

Here, both the meaning of the unborn Mahamudra and the meaning of Mahamudra as emptiness and causality are included.

दे. द्वीं द्याया विवाया विवायी क्या विवाय

This is the practice of the two [explanations] of "single intention" (Gongchig).