## A Note on the *Prajñā-nāmamūlamadhyamakakārikā* of Nāgārjuna

## Akira Saito

The importance of Nāgārjuna's Prajñā-nāma-mūlamadhyamakakārikā (P-MK)may be inferred from the fact that this work, now available in the Tibetan tripitaka, is the only extant text of the MK except for those which are contained in several commentaries on the MK. Despite the significance of the P-MK, however, relatively little attention has so far been paid to it, probably because this text is almost identical with the MK quoted in the Tibetan translation of the *Prasannapadā* (PSP)<sup>1)</sup>. According to its colophon<sup>2)</sup>, the P-MK was first rendered into Tibetan by the Indian scholar Jñānagarbha and the Tibetan translator Klu'i rgyal mtshan in the early ninth century. Klu'i rgyal mtshan appears to have made the translation by extracting it from his rendering of the *Prajñāpradīpa* (PP)<sup>3)</sup>. Afterwards, the P-MK was retranslated by the Indian scholar Hasumati and the Tibetan translator Nyi ma grags (1055-?) so that it may agree with the contents of the PSP. This is the reason for the similarity between the Tibetan translations of the present P-MK and the MK as cited in the PSP.

This paper thus aims at giving a textual outline of the P-MK through the analysis of different renderings found in the above two texts. First, the following list points out those verses of the P-MK in which, unlike the MK of the PSP, the first translation by Klu'i rgyal mtshan has been kept unchanged :

Stanza	Skt.	P-MK = MK in PP etc.	MK in PSP
VII 3	anavasthā	thug pa med (PNonly) <sup>4)</sup>	thug med 'gyur
11	ihasthaḥ	'di na 'dug pa (PNonly) <sup>4)</sup>	'di na gnas pa
VIII 11	tat tu (?)	'dir yang	'di yang
XXIII 4	ime	de dag	'di dag
XXIV 4	abhāvāc cārya-	'phags pa'i bden rnams	'phags pa'i bden pa
	satyānām/	med pa'i phyir	rnams med phyir

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9	ye 'nayorsa-	gang dag bden pa de	gang dag bden pa
	tyayor dvayoḥ/	gnyis kyi	gnyis kyi ni
18	yaḥ pratītya-	rten cing 'brel 'byung	rten cing 'brel par
	samutpādaņ	gang yin pa//(PNonly) <sup>4)</sup>	'byung ba gang
XXVI 4	nāmarūpam pra-	ming dang gzugs brten	ming gzugs brten nas
	tītya	nas	ni
8	bhāvāj jātiķ	srid pa las ni skye ba	srid pa de las skye
	pravartate/	'byung (DC: bar 'gyur)//	ba 'byung
XXVII 13	eșā	de dag	de ni

This discrepancy between the P-MK and the PSP (Tib.) well testifies to the above-mentioned history of the translation of the P-MK; that is, it was first rendered by Klu'i rgyal mtshan, and more than two hundred and fifty years later it was retranslated by Nyi ma grags in accordance with the PSP (Tib.). For this reason, although most of the Tibetan renderings of the P-MK are identical with those of the MK in the PSP, its first translation by Klu'i rgyal mtshan can still be traced in some kārikā-s of the P-MK.

Secondly, in a few instances the P-MK enables us to correct the Sanskrit text<sup>5)</sup> and the Tibetan translation<sup>6)</sup> of the MK as cited in the PSP. Quoting the MK I 12, Candrakīrti comments on it as follows: <u>athāsad api tat tebhyah [pratyayebhyah]</u> pravartate/\* phalam ity abhiprāyah syāt/ apratyayeşv api nāsti phalam iti <u>apratyayebhyo</u>'pi vīraņādibhyah <u>kasmān nābhipravartate</u> paṭa iti nāsti phalapravṛttiḥ svarūpataḥ// (PSP p. 87, *l*. 13-p. 88, *l*. 4, see also p. 88, n. 1; \*R/, TD250, 251, 252, MBB-11//). As was discussed in my former paper<sup>7)</sup>, MK I 12 is regarded as consisting of the underlined words, which can be ascertained by the P-MK I 12 (PN): <u>ci ste 'bras bu de med kyang// rkyen de dag las skye 'gyur na// rkyen</u> ma yin pa dag las kyang// ci yi phyir na skye mi 'gyur//.

However, owing to the copyists' or the editors' misunderstanding, the Tibetan translation of the above-quoted passage is rather confused in all four editions (PNDC). The translation must have originally been: <u>ci ste 'bras bu de med ky-ang/|\* rkyen de dag las skye 'gyur na/|\*\*</u> zhes bya bar bsams par gyur na ni/ rkyen ma yin pa dag la yang (PNDC: yang//) 'bras bu yod pa ma yin pas/ (PNDC: pas//) rkyen ma yin pa 'jag ma dag las kyang snam bu ci'i phyir na skye bar mi

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'<u>gyur</u>/... (\*DC: *ci ste de ni med par yang*]/ =MK in PP etc.; \*\* Here PN wrongly insert two pāda-s: *rkyen min las kyang 'bras bu ni*]/ *ci yi phyir na skye mi 'gyur*]/ =pāda *cd* of MK in PP etc.). The following Sanskrit text edited by La Vallée Poussin seems to have been influenced by the N (P) edition of the PSP (Tib.): <u>Athāsad api tat</u> tebhyaḥ [pratyayebhyaḥ pravatate/] ity abhiprāyaḥ syāt/ [apratyayebhyo 'pi kasmān nābhi] pravartate phalam//... (PSP p. 87, *l.* 13-p. 88, *l.* 2).

Lastly, let us turn to another example. MK XXVI 10 reads: samsāramūlam\* samskārān avidvān samskaroty ataḥ/ avidvān kārakas tasmān na vidvāms tattvadarśanāt// (PSP p. 558, ll. 5-6; \* LVP samsāramūlān, see de Jong "Notes"<sup>8)</sup> p. 248). This text well accords with Candrakīrti's comment on it (p. 558, ll. 7-13). However, Nyi ma grags appears to have read this text as samsāramūlam saṃskārā na vidvān saṃskaroty ataḥ/...; therefore, both in the P-MK and in the PSP he rendered it as '*khor ba'i rtsa ba 'du byed de*// *de phyir mkhas rnams 'du mi byed*//. This is probably because in manuscripts saṃskārā na vidvān is written in the same way as saṃskārān avidvān, and also because after quoting this verse Candrakīrti explains saṃskāra as follows: tatra saṃsārasya vijňānādipravṛttilakṣaṇasya mūlaṃ pradhānaṃ kāraṇaṃ saṃskārāḥ/ (p. 558, l. 7). Following this explanation, however, he continues: tataś ca saṃsāramūlaṃ saṃskārān<sup>9)</sup> avidvān saṃskaroti//, which confirms the above text of pāda *ab*. Consequently the Tibetan translation of pāda *ab* should have been: *de phyir mi mkhas 'khor bayi*// *rta ba'i 'du byed 'du byed do*// or something similar<sup>10</sup>).

Concerning the pāda cd (Tib.), it might be mentioned that the PSP (Tib. PNDC) runs: de phyir mi mkhas byed po yin/| mkhas pas de nyid mthong phyir ro/|. Mkhas pas should probably be emended to mkhas min (=na vidvāms) on the authority of the P-MK (PN: mkhas min).

Abbreviations

 $MK = M\bar{u}lamadhyamakak\bar{a}rik\bar{a}$ . P-MK =  $Praj\bar{n}\bar{a}$ -nāma-mūlamadhyamakakārikā. PP =  $Praj\bar{n}\bar{a}prad\bar{i}pa$ . PSP= $Prasannapad\bar{a}$  (LVP ed.). LVP=La Vallée Poussin, L. de. TD= Sanskrit manuscripts preserved in the Tokyo University Library. MBB-II=Sanskrit manuscript published in microfiche form by the Institute for Advanced Studies of World Religions, No. 117.

Notes

<sup>1)</sup> In his footnotes of the PSP, LVP refers, when necessary, to different renderings

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found in the P-MK or in the other commentaries on the MK. However, it is to be noted that, with regard to those kārikā-s in which different renderings are found between the Tibetan translations of the P-MK and the MK as cited in the PSP, LVP is not always consistent in his citation of the MK (Tib.), i. e. whether it is from the P-MK or from the MK in PSP. E. g. for MK IV 5, VII 3, 11, VIII 11, XXIII 4, he quotes their corresponding Tib. from the P-MK, and for MK XXIV 4, 9, 18, XXVI 4, XXVII 13 he cites from the MK in PSP (Tib.), without mentioning their different renderings as given in each other's text. Cf. M. Saigusa, *Chāron-geju Sōran*, Tokyo, 1985 (in which the author compares LVP's MK (Tib.) with the P-MK [PD] verse by verse).

- 2) See P-MK, D Tsa 19a4-6, P Tsa 22a7-b2.
- 3) For Klu'i rgyal mtshan's procedure of translating the MK, see Akira Saito, "Konponchūron Chibetto-yaku Hihan (A Criticism of the Tibetan translation of the Mūlamadhyamakakārikā)", Bukkyōgaku, to be published in early 1987.
- 4) In the case of these kārikā-s it is difficult to decide whether PN's reading has been kept unchanged or DC's (=MK in PSP) is correct and original. If the latter is the case, PN's reading will be regarded as having been changed in later times to accord with the MK in PP etc.
- 5) MK XX 24a: na sāmagrīkrtam phalam should be corrected as: tasmān na sāmagrīkrtam (=P-MK de phyir tshogs pas byas pa med//). See A. Saito, "Textcritical Remarks on the Mūlamadhyamakakārikā as Cited in the Prasannapadā", Journal of Indian and Buddhist Studies 33-2, 1985, pp. 844-845.
- 6) PSP (Tib.) IV 5c: gzugs kyi rnam par rtog pa ni// is to be corrected as: de phyir (...)gzugs kyi rnam par rtog// (P-MK, =PSP p. 125. U. 9-11, tasmāt...rūpagatān... vikalpān). XXIV 9: gang dag bden pa gnyis kyi ni// should be: gang dag bden pa de gnyis kyi//(P-MK, =PSP p. 494, I. 4, ye 'nayor...satyayor dvayoh/).
- 7) See A. Saito, op. cit., pp. 844-845.
- J. W. de Jong, "Textcritical Notes on the Prasannapadā", Indo-Iranian Journal 20, 1978, pp. 25-59, 216-252.
- 9) *Ibid.*, p. 248.
- Cf. PSP (Tib.) D Ha 184b4, P Ha 208b6; Y. Kajiyama, "Chūganha no Jūnishiengi Kaishaku", Bukkyōshisōshi 3, Kyoto, 1980, pp. 137-138.

(Assistant, Tokyo University)