SHÉPA

The Tibetan Oral Tradition in Choné

Compiled and translated by Bendi Tso,
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from narrations and documents by members of
the Choné Tibetan Community





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Lönpo Garchen र्जुन र्भे अण्र अव्या 大臣噶尔东赞

Lönpo Garchen

Lönpo Garchen, or Gar Tongtsen, was one of Songtsen Gampo's ministers. He is renowned among Tibetans for requesting the hand of the Chinese princess Wencheng, more commonly known as the Gyasa (Rgya bza'), in the first half of the seventh century. While interpretations of this inter-ethnocultural marriage abound in Chinese and Tibetan texts—both historical and contemporary¹—the reconstruction of this marriage is currently in full swing within the context of intangible cultural heritage preservation and tourism development in China. In 2006, Tibetan opera was registered as a form of Chinese National-level Intangible Cultural Heritage.² As one of eight classical Tibetan operas (*rnam thar chen mo brgyad*), *Princess Wencheng* is based on the story of this famed marriage and is replayed in the context of multi-ethnic nationalism. An outdoor live show in Lhasa entitled *Princess Wencheng* (*'un shing kong jo*), with around 800 crew, began in 2013 and is one of the most powerful examples of this reconstruction.

In Shépa, 'Lönpo Garchen' opens with an introduction to King Songtsen Gampo, Princess Wencheng, and to the minister himself, tracing their lineages and outlining how they relate to Buddhism. The narrative then proceeds with an account of the preparations for Gar Tongtsen's trip to Tang China, listing the gifts he brought and the many hardships he endured on the journey. Once the minister finally arrives, the narrative turns to his shrewdness in competitions with envoys of other kingdoms who also came to China to woo Princess Wencheng. The end of this section describes Minister Gar Tongtsen's wisdom in

escaping from China, where—due to his intelligence—he was detained by the Tang emperor. Much valuable Tibetan historical and cultural knowledge is contained in this section. For instance, the Tibetan kings are named; Lake Otang, on which Jokhang Monastery was established, is identified; and the sun-and-moon treasure mirror, which later transform into the sacred lake—Tso Ngönpo (Qinghaihu 青海湖)—is also mentioned.³ Taken together, all these elements continue to shape Tibetans' cultural and religious understandings and practices as these are inscribed on the landscape.

Despite a significant number of variations in detail,⁴ the general plot of 'Lönpo Garchen' resembles Tibetan literary sources, such as *The Mirror of the Royal Genealogies* in the fourteenth century, as well as the Tibetan opera, *Princess Wencheng*.⁵ What distinguishes the current section from other literature is that it provides a detailed description of Gar Tongtsen's journey to Tang China and highlights the difficulties involved in bringing the Princess—together with the sacred statue of Jowo Shakyamuni, now enshrined in Jokhang Monastery—back to Lhasa. Thus, this section is not so much about celebrating the marriage between Songtsen Gampo and Princess Wencheng, but focuses rather more on praising the wisdom and bravery of Minister Gar Tongtsen. For these reasons, according to local understandings, Minister Gar Tongtsen is seen to be a matchmaker (*gnya' bo bar pa*) for a happy marriage. This section is most often performed on the wedding day itself.

Matchmakers were key figures when arranged marriages were still widely practiced in Choné. The matchmaker would be expected to know both sides well, including whether a household had a good reputation, if one side was affluent, whether one's in-laws were easy to get along with, whether one's bone was clean, if one's hearth deity (*thab ka*) was easy to please, and so on. In recent years, while the practice of arranged marriages has waned, the services of the matchmaker are still in demand and the practice is now reversed. Young people first fall in love after which they identify someone whom both sides know to be a good matchmaker.

Having managed the challenging negotiations between the two families in terms of dowry, bride price, and gifts before the wedding, the matchmaker also shoulders significant responsibility on the wedding day itself. During the marriage ceremony, he is the groom's 'spokesman'.

The groom is expected to stand up straight and remain silent in the bride's house. As outlined in our introduction, the matchmaker and other companions help the groom request the arrow. He engages with the joyful challenges set by the bride's side so that they can enter and leave the bride's house in the timeframe reckoned by the monk. The matchmaker is also charged with ensuring that no one becomes intoxicated and that no quarrels or fights erupt on the wedding day. In short, the matchmaker is the person in charge of almost everything on the wedding day. In light of this challenging task, the newlywed couple pay a new year's visit to the matchmaker bearing gifts as a sign of their appreciation.

This section is performed on the wedding day to highlight the hardship involved in taking and receiving a bride. Usually, singers do not perform the story in its entirety due to time limitations, instead singing only certain stanzas. The most commonly selected part is the one describing the arduous journey that the matchmaker Gar Tongtsen and his companions undertook. As we note in our introduction, the performance of Shépa is flexible in content as long as the context is relevant and appropriate. This section is often performed together with 'Zhanglu' and 'Tsalu', the songs of the wife-giver and wife-taker respectively on the wedding day.

Endnotes

- 1 Martin Slobodník, 'The Chinese Princess Wencheng in Tibet: A Cultural Intermediary between Facts and Myth', in *Trade, Journeys, Inner-and Intercultural Communication in East and West (up to 1250)*, ed. by Jozef M. Gálik and Tatiana Štefanovičová (Bratislava: Lufema, 2006), pp. 267–76.
- The Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China, 'The Announcement of the First Inventory of National-level Intangible Cultural Heritage', (2006), http://www.gov.cn/zwgk/2006–06/02/content_297946. htm
- 3 It is also said that the treasure mirror turned into the Sun and Moon Mountain in Qinghai Province.
- 4 Our goal is not to compare and contrast variations in detail from different sources, but rather to enrich our understanding of the story of how Princess Wencheng was brought to Tibet. To this end, we do not outline

each variation here but rather provide Chinese, Tibetan and English references for those who are interested to read more. For English sources, see Bsod nams rgyal mtshan, *The Mirror Illuminating the Royal Genealogies*, trans. by Per K. Sørensen (Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz Verlag, 1994), pp. 215–49; Sonam Wangmo, 'A Study of Written and Oral Narratives of Lhagang in Eastern Tibet', *Revue d'Etudes Tibétaines*, 45 (2017), 69–88; Cameron D. Warner, 'A Miscarriage of History: Wencheng Gongzhu and Sino-Tibetan Historiography', *Inner Asia*, 13.2 (2011), 239–64. For earliest records in Chinese, see Xu Liu, *Jiutangshu* (Beijing: Zhonghua shuju, 1975), j196a.5221–22. For one of the Tibetan earliest records, see for example *Bka' chems ka khol ma*, ed. by Smon lam rgya mtsho (Lanzhou: Kan su'u mi rigs dpe skrun khang, 1989), pp. 147–210.

5 Yao Wang, *Tales from Tibetan Opera* (Beijing: New World Press, 2013), pp. 17–33.

र्त्तेव र्धे अण्र केवा

यम् सर्थियात्रास्तिस्त्य्।

यात्र प्रमानर्थियाः स्ट्रित्त्वे स्वान्त्र स्वा

रे.बींच.तपु.चूर्-Lbana, ख़िंच, कुं, लीला, कूंट्या, कुं अक्षाना, ख़ेवा, लेंची कुंचा अंचे प्रथा अपूर्य तुर्या क्षा कुंचा लीला, कुंचा कुंचा

 जुर्ने. जुर्ने.चुर्ने.सूर्य.लटा अर्वार.ब्रूंट.चरूर्य.बु.चरूर्य.जू.र्नट.कु.चत्रवृ.चर.स.क्षे.वीर.टूब्य.वुर्न.सब.लुव.तर.

तःलुवी विचान्नेष्ठेशःग्रीशःग्रीटःक्रीःशवुः ज्यान्यःश्रीःश्रीनयःश्रीशःन्दान्यः सान्नुवी विचान्नेष्ठेशःग्रीशःग्रीटःक्रीः श्रवुः ज्यान्यःश्रीःश्रीनयःश्रीशःन्दान्यः स्वान्नेष्ठः स्वान्यः विचान्नेष्ठः स्वान्यः विचान्तः स्वान्यः स्वान्यः

છે.મ.કુદા ્રેથ, ત્ર્યાયમ. છવે તે છે. ખુલે વધા લેંદા વેદ્યાર્થ માં તે દેવા સ્થેત પ્રાયમ માત્ર કર્યા છે. ખુલે વધા લેંદા સ્થાપ પ્રાયમ માત્ર હવે તે છે. ખુલે વધા પ્રાયમ પ્રાયમ

यद्याः यळवा

- Martin Slobodník, 'The Chinese Princess Wencheng in Tibet: A Cultural Intermediary between Facts and Myth', in *Trade, Journeys, Inner-and Intercultural Communication in East and West (up to 1250)*, ed. by Jozef M. Gálik and Tatiana Štefanovičová (Bratislava: Lufema, 2006), pp. 267–76.
- 2 中华人民共和国中央人民政府,"国务院关于公布第一批国家级非物质 文化遗产名录的通知",(2006), http://www.gov.cn/zwgk/2006-06/02/ content_297946.htm
- उ रबाक्षिय.रे.धुःश्च.र्.स्.चुं.मी.तचतुःश्र.जूर.ता.बाबाक्वतंत्र्यं.चंयतवी

5 Yao Wang, *Tales from Tibetan Opera* (Beijing: New World Press, 2013), pp. 17–33.

大臣噶尔东赞

大臣噶尔,又名噶尔东赞,是松赞干布的一位大臣。七世纪上半叶,他为赞普迎娶被藏族称为"嘉泽"(夏·བ剌།)的汉地文成公主而享有盛名。自古至今,汉藏文献中对这场跨民族婚姻的解读很丰富。1目前,随着非遗保护与旅游发展的兴起,对此婚姻的重新建构也在全面展开。2006年,藏戏被列为国家级非物质文化遗产,2其中作为八大经典藏戏(禹忠帝帝帝帝)之一的"文成公主"就是以这场著名的婚姻为蓝本。如今,它在多民族国家的情境中重新被演绎。自2013年开始,大约800名演员阵容的"文成公主"(吳帝帝帝)"在拉萨上演,是这种重新建构最有力的例证之一。

"大臣噶尔东赞"以介绍松赞干布、文成公主及噶尔东赞开篇,追溯了他们各自的世系并简述了他们与佛教的关系。之后讲述了噶尔东赞为去大唐所做的准备,罗列了他准备的礼物以及旅程中承受的诸多艰辛。转而叙述噶尔东赞最终抵达长安,同各国前来求娶文成公主的使臣竞争,并展现了他的智谋。最后,叙述以大臣噶尔东赞因才智被唐皇拘禁但成功逃离中原而结尾。本篇包含许多宝贵的藏族历史文化知识。例如,点明了藏王的名讳,指明了大昭寺的所在地奥塘湖,提及了变为青海湖(邓溪河河)的日月宝镜。3这些元素持续塑造着藏族那些镌刻进地理景观中的文化宗教认识和习俗。

尽管在细节上存在大量的差异,⁴但"大臣噶尔东赞"的总体情节和藏族历史文献,比如十四世纪的《西藏王统记》与藏戏《文成公主》,颇为类似。⁵本篇和其他文本的不同之处在于,它细致刻画了噶尔东赞的中原之行,以及把公主和如今供奉在大昭寺的神圣释迦摩尼等身像迎接到拉萨的艰难。因此,与其说本篇在歌颂松赞干布和文成公主之间的姻缘,倒不如说它是在赞颂大臣噶尔东赞的有勇有谋。因此,在当地的理解中,大臣噶尔东赞被认为是幸福婚姻的媒人(阿洛尔克·미지·지),所以此篇大多会在婚礼上演唱。

过去实行包办婚姻时,媒人是很关键人物。媒人要对结亲双方都了如指掌,包括一家人的口碑好坏,家境是否富裕,双亲是否难以相处,骨头是否干净,灶神(暑內河)是否容易取悦,不一而足。近些年,尽管包办婚姻淡出了当地社会,人们依然需要媒人的帮助来结亲。这导致传统习俗有所改变:年轻人通常先恋爱,再找一位双方都满意的好媒人。

媒人除了在婚礼前处理两家之间有关嫁妆、彩礼、礼物及诸多有挑战性的协商之外,还要在婚礼当天承担重要的责任。在婚礼上,他是新郎的"发言人",因为在新娘家时,新郎需要遵循保持站立并一言不发的传统。媒人和其他同伴需要帮助新郎求取箭,他也需要参与新娘一方设置的有趣挑战,并在僧人卜算好的时间节点进入并离开新娘家。媒人还负责确保在婚

礼上没人喝醉,也没有口角或打架发生。简言之,媒人几乎包揽了婚礼上的所有事。由于他任务繁多,新婚夫妻在新年时需要带礼品拜访媒人以感谢其辛苦付出。

本篇在婚礼当天演唱,强调娶亲和迎亲的困难。通常演唱者因时间限制只会唱一些诗节,而不会表演整个故事。最常选取的部分是噶尔东赞与其随护在旅途中经历的困难。导论已述,只要是情境相关且合适,释巴表演在内容上是灵活的。因此,本篇常常与"送亲辞"和"迎亲辞",即"出嫁歌"和"娶亲歌",在婚礼上一起演唱。

尾注

- 1 Martin Slobodník, 'The Chinese Princess Wencheng in Tibet: A Cultural Intermediary between Facts and Myth', in *Trade, Journeys, Inner-and Intercultural Communication in East and West (up to 1250)*, ed. by Jozef M. Gálik and Tatiana Štefanovičová (Bratislava: Lufema, 2006), pp. 267–76.
- 2 中华人民共和国中央人民政府,"国务院关于公布第一批国家级非物质 文化遗产名录的通知",(2006), http://www.gov.cn/zwgk/2006-06/02/ content 297946.htm
- 3 传说宝镜变成了青海的日月山。
- 5 Yao Wang, *Tales from Tibetan Opera* (Beijing: New World Press, 2013), pp. 17–33.

र्ज्ञेव पे अण्र केवा Minister Gar Tongtsen

大臣噶尔东赞

问

5

Question:

養子·व·प्रह्पः बेवाः वरः पद्यनः ञ्चरा। 虹霓现于上部兮

The rainbow appeared in the upper region,

至于上部者孰耶

Who was born there?

到午可知道·6可只愿叫'中野午'到午了

The lake formed in the lower region,

Who was born there?

The wind blew in the middle region,

તદલ ક્વાર્શના સંસ્તર ત્રાનું સિર. ક્રેંસ્ટ્રિયા તર્જીય તરીવા તરીવા ત્રીના ત્રામાં ત્રાફ્રિયા ત્રામાં ત્રાફ્રિયા ત્રાફ્રિયા ત્રાફ્રિયા ત્રાફ્રિયા ત્રાફ્રિયા ત્રામાં ત્રાફ્રિયા ત્રાફ્રિયા ત્રાફ્રિયા ત્રાફ્રિયા ત્રાફ્રિયા ત્રામાં ત્રાફ્રિયા ત્રામાં ત્રાફ્રિયા ત્રાફ

 $^{^{2}}$ MT: $\mathbf{\tilde{k}}\mathbf{\tilde{f}}$ ' $\mathbf{\tilde{q}}$ ' $\mathbf{$

³ MT: **ଶ୍ମୁଟ୍-ସ୍-ଅର୍ଚ୍ଛି' ଜିସ୍ମ୍-ସ୍ଟିଡ୍-ଅନ୍ଟ୍-ଅୁଟ୍-୮** CS: ଶ୍ମୁଟ୍-ଷ'ଅର୍ଚ୍ଛି' ନିସ୍ନ୍-ସ୍ଟିଡ୍-ସ୍ଟିଷ୍-ସ୍ଟ୍ରସ୍-ଅନ୍ମ୍ର FY: ଶ୍ମୁଟ୍-ଷ'ଅର୍ଚ୍ଛି' ଜିସ୍ନ୍-ସ୍ଟିଷ୍ଟ ସ୍ଟ୍ୟୁ-ଭିମ୍ବ

⁴ MT, FY: **श्चर-अ-के'बेवा'यबुरअ'के'रेरा** CS: श्चर-अ'के'वबि'यबुरअ'के'रेरा

⁵ MT: **पर-व कुट-विवा-पर्य-पश्चर-धूट-।** CS: पर-य-कुट-पर्ख्य-वास्त्रवाची:वा FY: पर-य-कुट-विवा-वास्त्रवा-पर्वा र्थिना

नरः (य. क्रे. बिया ताबुर (य. वे. रे ८) ⁶

生于中部者孰耶

Who was born there?

श्चु-५०:चुर्यःद्र्या-५८:च्रेव:व:ये

歌徐陈之莫匆促

Please sing the song slowly, there is no hurry.

এবা

答

Answer:

क्ट्रेंट्-त्यःतहतःविषाःम्रःकुःटो⁷

虹霓现于上部兮

That rainbow appearing in the upper region,

શૂંદ.વશ્વ.ક્ષેત્ર.તૃ.વર્ધેદ્ય.વર્કેટ.ક્રેદ.l₈

松赞干布降生矣

King Songtsen Gampo was born.

श्चर्यायळू:खेवायिविवाक्वीरी

湖泽汇于下部兮

That lake forming in the lower region,

म्। पत्रतः मूटाहे त्यविद्या प्रज्ञटा वि

文成公主降生矣

Princess Wencheng was born.

चर.ज.^{प्र}ट.बुबा.जटश.क्चै.ट्री₁₁

风颺颺于中部兮

That wind blowing in the middle region,

⁶ MT, FY: पर'भ' है' बिया' प्राष्ट्रित के देता CS: पर'भ' के या बि' प्राष्ट्रित पर पर से प्रा

⁷ MT: **ब्रॅन'-अ'वहतः बैवा'नर-कुंने** CS: ब्रॅन'अ'वहतः छैवा'नर-वी'त्रेर। FY: ब्रॅन'अ'वहतः बैवा'नर-वी'त्रेर।

 $^{^{8}}$ MT: **શ્રૅન: મન્ડન; ક્ષુત્રામાં વાલુદ્દશ: વાલુદશ: વાલુ**

⁹ MT: **श्चन'य'अर्ळ' 'बेवा' पष्टिय' कु' ने।** CS: श्चन'य'अर्ळे 'डेवा' पष्टिय' वी' बेन्। FY: श्चन'य'अर्ळे 'बेवा' पष्टिय' वी' बेन्।

¹⁰ MT: **कु'नवत'र्गेट'र्ह'त्वद्वदर्य'नध्द'्रथ्दा** CS: श्चद्र'कु'नवत'र्गे'र्क्क'त्वद्वदर्य'दे'र्स्यद्रा FY: श्चद्रकु'नवत'र्गेट'र्हे'

¹¹ MT: **चर'ल' तूद' वैवा'लदल' कु'दे।** CS: चर'ल' तूद' हैवा'वाधुवा'वी' बेरा FY: चर'ल' तूद' वैवा'वाधुवा'वी बेरा

र्चेव र्पे अन्य केव त्युर्य नम्दि श्वर । 12

大臣东赞降生矣

Minister Gar Tongtsen was born.

म्नु ने भी त्यव त्य ने त्य भी वा

如是答复彼歌矣

This is the response to the song.

5

问

Question:

क्ट्रेंन ग्री क्ट्रेंन पर्यंत क्ष्रुय पे ग्वा¹³

上部松赞干布兮

King Songtsen Gampo of the upper region,

व्रिंगःश्रेषाःग्रीयासर्वेदःवःकःभ्रेषाःग्री14

尔目睹耶耳闻耶

Did you see him or hear about him?

त्र[.]धेश र्षे व्र°के रेऽ देऽ चेराः व

若耳闻之者何耶

If you heard about him, what was it that you heard?

भूत्रागुःकुःवयाःर्गेदःह्राया

下部文成公主兮

Princess Wencheng of the lower region,

व्रिंश श्रेषा वीश अर्वेद तुः कु श्रेश वी 17

尔目睹耶耳闻耶

Did you see her or hear about her?

 $[\]mathbf{M}$ T: **ત્ર્વેન'મેં'અન્ય 'केन' વ્રાકુદ્દન' વર્ષુદ્દ' ચૂદ' |** CS: દે'ર્ત્વેન'મેં' ક્ષુદ 'केन' વ્રાકુદન્ય 'દે'મેંદ્દી FY: દે'ર્ત્વેન'મેં'અન્ય 'केन' વ્રાકુદ્દન્ય 'દે'ને સ્ત્રેન'મેં અન્ય 'कેન' વ્રાકુદ્દન્ય 'દે'માં મુખ્ય 'દે' સ્ત્રેન'મેં 'અન્ય 'દે 'ત્ર્વેન'મેં 'અન્ય 'દે 'ત્ર્વેન'મેં 'અન્ય 'દે 'ત્ર્વેન'મેં 'અન્ય 'દે 'ત્રેન'મેં 'અન્ય 'દે 'ત્રેન'માં 'ત્રેન'માં 'ત્રેન'માં 'ત્રેન'માં 'દે 'ત્રેન'માં 'ત્રેન

[ा]त्र MT: ब्रॅट्टनक्वे.सेभार्य.पार्थेटश्रेस्टो CS: क्रॅट्टल.ब्रुस्टा स्ट्रिट्टल.ब्रुस्टा स्ट्रिट्टल.ब्रुस्टा स्ट्रिटल.ब्रुस्ट्रल.ब्रुस्टल.ब्रुस्ट्टल.ब्रुस्ट्टल.ब्रुस्ट्टल.ब्रुस.ब्रुस्टल.ब्रुस.

 $^{^{14}}$ MT: **ફિંશ' ઢોવા' વૌશ' અર્કેદ' તુ' સ' ખેશ' વાઁ** CS: ઢોવા' વૌશ' અર્કેદ' તુ' સું' ખેં વાઁ 14 FY: ઢોવા' વૌશ' અર્કેદ' તુ' સું' ખેંશાં 14

¹⁵ MT: क्र'भैश र्वे 'दरके' देर बेर

 $^{^{16}}$ MT: $\frac{1}{2}$ 'प्रवर्शें में स्वाप्त क्षित्रं प्रविष्ठ प्रवास क्षित्रं क्षित्रं प्रविष्ठ प्रवास क्षित्रं क्षित्रं क्ष्य क्षित्रं क्षिते क्षित्रं क्षिते क्षित्रं क्षित्रं क्षिते क्षित्रं क्षित्रं क्षिते क्षित्रं क्षिते क्

 $^{^{17}}$ MT: **હિંયઃ શ્રેવઃ વૈતઃ અર્કેદઃ વઃકઃ ખૈયઃ ર્વી** CS: શ્રેવઃ વૈતઃ અર્કેદઃ વઃકः ખે ર્વી FY: શ્રેવઃ વૈતઃ અર્કેદઃ વઃકઃ ખેયા ર્વી

若耳闻之者何耶

If you heard about her, what was it that you heard?

परःग्रीःर्त्त्वःर्भेःअग्ररःकेवःग्व।¹⁹

中部大臣东赞兮

Minister Gar Tongtsen of the middle region,

हिं सः श्रेषाः वीसः सर्वेदः तः तः सः धीराः वी 20

尔目睹耶耳闻耶

Did you see him or hear about it?

क्र'भेषार्चे क्र'सेट्र'बेस्र्21

若耳闻之者何耶

If you heard about him, what was it that you heard?

त्तुं न्यः र्वे व्यं न्यः न्यः हे यः वः प्यं न

有歌相继徐徐咏

Sing it slowly, and more songs will follow.

এবা

答

Answer:

क्ट्रेंट्रग्रीःक्ट्रेंट्रप्टर्व क्षुत्रः ये प्ववा²²

上部松赞干布兮

King Songtsen Gampo of the upper region,

भैगा गैरा सामित्र समिता में

目弗睹之耳闻之

Was only heard about and not seen.

¹⁸ MT: क्र'भैश'र्गे'क्'के'रेट्'बेर्

 $^{^{20}}$ MT: $\mathbf{\tilde{g}}$ $\mathbf{$

²¹ MT: क्र'भैश'र्वे 'व' के' देर 'बेर

 $^{^{22}}$ MT: $\mathbf{\tilde{k}}\mathbf{\tilde{f}}\mathbf{\tilde{f}}\mathbf{\tilde{g}}\mathbf{$

 $^{^{23}}$ CS: **ઢોવા વૌષા અમર્કેદ સુંખેષા વીં** FY: ઢોવા વૌષા અમર્કેદ સુંખેષા વીં

र्बेट्ट के वे चें व्यायेस्य व्याप्त व्यापत व्या

闻其威严心记之

I heard about His Majesty and then enshrined him in my heart.

रोग्रयायानुदावयाधीराने यायाया

心记之也意明之

Then, he was engraved in my mind forever.

भूत्रगुःकुःवृषाःर्गेदःहःषावा²⁶

下部文成公主兮

Princess Wencheng of the lower region,

भ्रवाःचीयः सः सर्वेदः तः धैयः वी २७

目弗睹之耳闻之

Was only heard about and not seen.

र्गोदःकेःवैःर्गे व्ययस्थ्ययायः पत्रुदः।28

闻其尊贵心记之

I heard about Her Royal Highness and then enshrined her in my heart.

येथय.ज.पर्वेट.प्रया.जूट.प्रयाला₅₀

心记之也意明之

Then, she was engraved in my mind forever.

परःश्चीःर्मे्वःभें अण्ररःकेवःण्व $|^{30}$

中部大臣东赞兮

Minister Gar Tongtsen of the middle region,

શ્રુવો.વોબ.જા.જાકૂર. \pm .જીજા.વ્યો $_{31}$

目弗睹之耳闻之

Was only heard about and not seen.

 $^{^{24}}$ MT: **र्बेट.के.वे.क्.वे.के.के.वे.के.वे.के.के.वे.के.के.वे.के.के.वे.के.वे.के.के.वे.के.के.वे.के.**

²⁵ CS, FY: बेंब्रबायानजुदावयाधिनारेग्वया

 $^{^{26}}$ MT: ${\bf gr}$ ${\bf gr}$

 $^{^{27}}$ CS: **ઢોવા વૌષા અંગઠોર્વે દાકુ: ખેષા વૌ** FY: ઢોવા વૌષા અંગઠોર્વે દાકુ: ખેષા વૌ

 $^{^{28}}$ MT: $\tilde{\eta}$ દ**.के वै वें व्यायमध्याप व्यवदा** CS: क्राण्येय वें व्यायमध्याप क्रिप्त क्रायमध्याप क्रायमध्याप क्रिप्त क्रायमध्याप क्रायमध्याप क्रिप्त क्रायमध्याप क्रायमध्याप क्रिप्त क्रायमध्याप क्रिप्त क्रायमध्याप क्रिप्त क्रायमध्याप क्रायमध्याप क्रिप्त क्रायमध्याप क्रिप्त क्रायमध्याप क्रायमध्याप क्रिप्त क्रायमध्याप क्रिप्त क्रायमध्याप क्रिप्त क्रायमध्याप क्रायमध्याप क्रिप्त क्रायमध्याप क्रायमध

²⁹ CS, FY: बेश्रसन्यन्तज्ञुदात्रवाधिदादेग्वासया

³⁰ MT: **परः ग्रुं 'त्र्र्व, 'र्थ: अपारः केव: पावा** CS: परः पर्दे 'त्र्वंव, 'प्रुंच: केव: पाना FY: परः ग्रुं 'त्र्वंव, 'र्थायरः केव: पाना

 $^{^{31}}$ CS: **ઢોવા વૌતા અ અર્કેદ સ્પીતા ર્વી** FY: ઢોવા વૌતા અર્કેદ સ્પીતા ર્વી

यग्र-के.वे.व्य.वय.युप्ताः वयः युप्ताः व्याप्ताः व्याप्ताः व्याप्ताः व्याप्ताः व्याप्ताः व्याप्ताः व्याप्ताः व

闻其睿智心记之

I heard about His Excellency and then enshrined him in my heart.

रोम्रयायान्य त्यायायाः विषयाः

心记之也意明之

Then, he was engraved in my mind forever.

म्नु-दे-धे-यव-य-दे-वर्-धिवा

如是答复彼歌矣

This is the response to the song.

5

问

Question:

र्बे्द्र-ग्रीःर्बेदःपर्स्व-स्नुधःर्धःणवा³⁴

上部松赞干布兮

King Songtsen Gampo of the upper region,

ब्रॅट्रक्.व.वट्व.वी.क्वेट्र.जंब.कटी३३

降生之宗室何耶

From which lineage did His Majesty descend?

ध्रुवाराःके:व्रःवाटःवी:वावुवा:यर्गःताद्युटरावि

慈悲承袭于何耶

Whence was his great compassion born?

भ्रूपःग्रीःमुःवयःर्गेटःहःगवा³⁷

下部文成公主者

Princess Wencheng of the lower region,

³² MT: **अग्-रक्वे वै र्चि वश्येअयाया चर्नुदा** CS: क्वे पीयाची वया योअयाया नुदय। FY: क्वे पीयाची वया योअयाया चन्नुदा

³³ CS, FY: बेंबबायानजुदावयाधिदारेग्ववया

 $^{^{34}}$ MT: **ફ્રॅन**: $\frac{1}{2}$ **જેન**: $\frac{1}{2}$ **જેન**: $\frac{1}{2}$ **જેન**: $\frac{1}{2}$ **M**T: $\frac{1}{2}$ **જેન**: $\frac{1}{2}$ **જેન**: $\frac{1}{2}$ **જેન**: $\frac{1}{2}$ **M**T: $\frac{1}{2}$ **જેન**: $\frac{1}{2}$ **M**T: $\frac{1}{2}$ **જેન**: $\frac{1}{2}$ **M**T: $\frac{1}{2}$ **M**T:

 $^{^{35}}$ MT: $\mathbf{\tilde{M}}\mathbf{\tilde{r}}\cdot\mathbf{\hat{e}}\cdot\mathbf{q}\cdot\mathbf{q}\mathbf{r}\cdot\mathbf{\tilde{q}}\cdot\mathbf{\tilde{g}}\mathbf{\tilde{r}}\cdot\mathbf{q}\mathbf{v}\cdot\mathbf{e}\mathbf{\tilde{q}}$ CS: $\mathbf{\tilde{q}}\cdot\mathbf{\tilde{e}}\cdot\mathbf{q}\cdot\mathbf{q}\mathbf{r}\cdot\mathbf{\tilde{q}}$

अपः **बीचाता**, वार्षिचाता, वार्षिट्या
अपः **बीचाया, कु.च.चाट. कु.चार. कु.चार.**

 $^{^{37}}$ MT: $\mathbf{g} = \mathbf{g} \cdot \mathbf{$

र्गोट के व निरमी क्रुट त्यरा कटी ३३

降生之宗室何耶

From which lineage did Her Royal Highness descend?

श्चिषायः के त्वः वादः वीः वाविषाः ययः त्यापुट्या³⁹

慈悲承袭于何耶

Whence was her great compassion born?

परःग्रीःर्न्नेवःर्भेःअण्ररःकेवःण्वा⁴ः

中部大臣东赞者

Minister Gar Tongtsen of the middle region,

यन्य के त्र न्य र नी क्रुट त्यू र करीवा

降生之宗室何耶

From which lineage did His Excellency descend?

द्युवार्यःके:वःवारःवी:वावुवा:यर्यःतादुरसा⁴²

慈悲承袭于何耶

Whence was his great compassion born?

এবা

答

Answer:

ने.ज.जब.बुवाक्चिवाक्चि.वी

应答所问者如是

To give an answer to that,

क्ट्रेंट्रग्री:ब्रॅट्रचर्ख्य:ब्रुअ:र्ये:वावा⁴³

上部松赞干布兮

King Songtsen Gampo of the upper region,

 $^{^{38}}$ MT: $\tilde{\eta}$ **r** $\tilde{\sigma}$ ' $\tilde{\sigma}$ ' $\tilde{\eta}$ ' $\tilde{\sigma}$ ' $\tilde{\eta}$ ' $\tilde{\sigma}$ '

³⁹ MT: **बीबाय.ज्ञ.ब्.बाट.बी.बाबिवा.जय.पबीटला** CS: बीबाय.क्र्.बु.बाट.बी.बाबिवा.ज.पबीटला EX: बीबाय.ह्रक्रुब.ब.

 $^{^{40}}$ MT: \mathbf{q} \mathbf{x} $\mathbf{\hat{g}}$ $\mathbf{\hat{g}}$

 $^{^{41}}$ MT, FY: **અगरः कें 'व'गरः गै' कुं '' अरः किं |** CS: क्ष्मरः कें वें 'गरः गैं कुं '' ('' अरः किं |

⁴² MT: **बीचाता**, जांदिया, जां

 $^{^{43}}$ CS: ર્ફ્રેન ખેજીન નહિવ સ્ર્રાંચ માં વાર્તા 43 FY: ર્ફ્રેન * છે જેન નહિવ સ્રાપ્ય માત્રા 43 CS: ર્ફ્રેન ખેજીન માત્રા 43 CS: ર્ફ્રેન ખેજીન માત્રા 43 CS: ર્ફ્રેન ખેજીન માત્રા 43 CS: રફ્રેન ખેજીન ખેજીન માત્રા 43 CS: રફ્રેન ખેજીન ખેજીન

ब्रॅटके'वे'र्से'क्षुयप्पन्द्रमुख्य

言赞普之宗室也

Speaking of the noble lineage of His Majesty,

र्शेंदरके वे द्वर्पर र्थे वे क्रुट्र लगक्ति व

为帝王之苗裔矣

He descended from the mighty King.

द्युग्र_गके वे त्ये कुरान्त्र न

言慈悲之渊源兮

Speaking of the origin of his great compassion,

विवायाम् क्रुवार्म् त्रुवारम् विवारम्य त्रावित्या

承袭于观音大士

It was born from the Lord of Great Compassion, Avalokiteśvara.

भूत्रगुःकुःवयाःर्गेदःहें यावा⁴®

下部文成公主兮

Princess Wencheng of the lower region,

र्गोदःके:वे:र्थे:कुष:प्य<u>पि</u>:बीक

言公主之宗室也

Speaking of the noble lineage of Her Royal Highness,

र्ग्नरळे.वे.क्वित.त्तुं क्विट.जब.कटीः

为皇帝之苗裔矣

She descended from the Emperor.

द्युपायाके:वे:र्योक्कुयाम्प्रन् कु:व|⁵¹

言慈悲之渊源兮

Speaking of the origin of her great compassion,

⁴ CS: र्ल के ने लें कुषापन न कुना FY: र्ल के न लें कु न पन न कुना ED: र्षे र के ने लें कुषापन न कुना

⁴⁵ CS, FY: बुग्रथः हेळेवः र्भे कुन्य्ययः कन्। ED: **र्श्वेन्ट के वै:न्यन्य्येवै:कुन्य्ययः कन्।**

⁴⁶ ED: शुषायाके वै र्गे क्ष्यान मृत्र कुरा

न्य CS: श्रीबाकक्क,र्ययम् विबाजायम् EX: श्रीबाकक्क,र्ययम् ED: **श्रीबाजाक्क,र्ययम्** स्थाप्त हे. स्थापकक्क,र्ययम् स्थापकक्क,र्ययम्यः स्थापकक्क,र्ययम् स्यापकक्क,र्ययम् स्थापकक्क,

⁴⁸ CS: श्चन्यो कुं प्रचल में कें ग्वा FY: श्चन्यों कुं प्रचल में रहें गवा ED: श्चन्यों कुं व्या में रहें गवा

[⋬] ED: गॅ्रके'वै'लें'कुंब'चन्द्रिवा

[्]० CS: वृदःकु:वृ:ब्रुंब्रावायादुःकुवावायाःकृताः हुनः वृदःकुवःवःकुवाद्ग्याव्यवावावावाद्याव्यव्यव्यव्यविक्रावाव्यविक्रावाव्यव्यव्यविक्रावाव्यविक्राविक्रावाव्यविक्राविक्रावाव्यविक्राविक्रावाव्यविक्राविक्रावाव्यविक्राविक्रावाव्यविक्राविक्रावाव्यविक्रावाव्यविक्राविक्रविक्रा

⁵¹ ED: **बुण्याळे वे र्वे र्वे ज्यान्वर कु व्**

विवाय.कु.धु.सूल.भधु.वार्षिवा.लक.पर्विट्या2

承袭干救度佛母

It was born from the Tara.

परःग्रीःर्न्नेवःर्यःसम्यारःकेवःगवा⁵³

中部大臣东赞兮

Minister Gar Tongtsen of the middle region,

ধ্বুলাঝॱकेॱवेॱऄ॔ॱक़ॗॗऺॖॗॴॱॸ.ঀॸॖॱक़ॗॖॱवऻॗ⁵⁴

言慈悲之渊源也

Speaking of the origin of his compassion,

प्तेबा.बालका.चु.चर्टर.कुपु.चेबा.ना.वि±।22

观音右手之净瓶

From the sacred vase in [Avalokiteśvara's] right hand,

ने'न5्न'क्वेते'नुस्र'भवे'न्द्र-तृ'त्राबु्द्रश्वा⁵⁶

其于净瓶之中出

Minister Gar Tongtsen was born.

지 Question: 问

क्ट्रें<u>ट्र</u> ग्री क्ट्रेंट्र पर्यंत्र क्षुय पे प्वावा

上部松赞干布兮

King Songtsen Gampo of the upper region,

²⁵ CS: ब्रिवायाक्षं त्रीक्षाप्तायाष्ट्रिया FY: ब्रिवायाह्रेकेव व क्ष्रियायात् क्षृत्रायाक्षर हिटा: **ब्रिवायाक्रे ते क्ष्रिया**

⁵³ CS: पर-दे र्ह्नेब-पॅ-म्ल-इकेब-पान् FY: पर-क्री-र्ह्नेब-पॅ-अपार-क्रेब-गान्। ED: पर-क्री-**र्ह्नेब-पॅ-अपार-क्रेब-पान्**।

इन CS: श्वीर.कु.वी.स्त्रीयात्रक.ची.कु.वी.कु.а

⁵⁵ CS: ধ্রিবা'বামঝ'ব'ন5্5্'স্কু'ম'ড়েম FY: ফ্রীব'মঝ'বাইরিবাঝ'ট্রা'স্কুর'মঝ'ळবা ED: **ধ্রবা'বামঝ'ব্র'ন5্5'স্কুরি'**

[ः] CS, FY: ने'नर्न्'ङ्के'तुम्र'भव्दर्भ ध्रुव'र्याय्वेदण्य ध्रुव'र्याय्वेवायाः भ्रुव'र्याय्वेदण्य हिटाः **ने'नर्न्'ङ्के'रिन्यायिः**

⁵⁷ MT, ZG: **ફ્રॅन'ग्रै'र्बेर'नर्डव'क्षअ'र्थे'गवा** CS: ફ્રॅन्'ઐ'ર્શેર'नर्डव क्षेत्र'र्थे'ग्वा FY: ફ્રॅन्'ग्रै'र्थेर'नर्डव'क्ष्रअ'र्थ' गवा

र्बे्द्र-पर्स्व-क्षुम-पॅते-प्य-म-व्रिन्।⁵⁸

释赞普父母孰耶

Please tell of his parents.

भूत्र<u>ग्</u>रीकुःवयाःर्गेटःहें यवा⁵⁹

下部文成公主兮

Princess Wencheng of the lower region,

मु:पञ्जरःग्रॅटःह्यु:प्य:अःप्र्रिटी

释公主父母孰耶

Please tell of her parents.

परःग्रीःर्नेवःर्यः अण्ररः केवः ण्वा⁶¹

中部大臣东赞兮

Minister Gar Tongtsen of the middle region,

र्ज्ञेव र्धे अन्य माण्डी प्रायम्

释大臣父母孰耶

Please tell of his parents.

এবা

答

Answer:

क्ट्रेंट्रग्रीःक्ट्रेंट्रप्टर्व्यक्ष्मयः प्राचावा

上部松赞干布兮

King Songtsen Gampo of the upper region,

র্ষ্র্রিন:দর্হব্র-দে:ম:দ্মপ্র-শ্রন্তু-বা

言赞普之父母者

Speaking of his parents,

⁵⁸ MT, ZG: **র্থ্যশেবর্বন্ধ্রমার্থনিশেমার্ক্রিন্** CS: য়ৢয়েবর্তর্পেমান্ত্রনাম্ব্রমার্ক্রিন্ FY: য়য়িন্রর্বাধামান্ত্রনাম্বর্জমার্ক্রিন্

 $^{^{99}\}quad \text{MT, ZG: } \underline{\mathbf{x}}\mathbf{\underline{r}}^{\underline{\mathbf{v}}}\underline{\mathbf{v}}\mathbf{\underline{r}}}\mathbf{\underline{r}}}\mathbf{\underline{r}}\mathbf{\underline{r}}\mathbf{\underline{r}}\mathbf{\underline{r}}\mathbf{\underline{r}}\mathbf{\underline{r}}\mathbf{\underline{r}}\mathbf{\underline{r}}\mathbf{\underline{r}}\mathbf{\underline{r}}}\mathbf{\underline{r}}\mathbf{\underline{r}}\mathbf{\underline{r}}\mathbf{\underline{r}}\mathbf{\underline{r}}\mathbf{\underline{r}}\mathbf{\underline{r}}\mathbf{\underline{r}}\mathbf{\underline{r}}}\mathbf{\underline{r}}\mathbf{\underline{r}}\mathbf{\underline{r}}\mathbf{\underline{r}}\mathbf{\underline{r}}\mathbf{\underline{r}}\mathbf{\underline{r}}\mathbf{\underline{r}}\mathbf{\underline{r}}\mathbf{\underline{r}}\mathbf{\underline{r}}\mathbf{\underline{r}}\mathbf{\underline{r}}\mathbf{\underline{r}}\mathbf{\underline{r}}\mathbf{\underline{r}}\mathbf{\underline{r}}}\mathbf{\underline{r}}\mathbf{\underline{r}}\mathbf{\underline{r}}\mathbf{\underline{r}}\mathbf{\underline{r}}\mathbf{\underline{r}}\mathbf{\underline{r}}\mathbf{\underline{r}}\mathbf{\underline{r}}\mathbf$

 $^{^{60}}$ MT, ZG: \mathbf{g} 'पत्रवर'र्गेद'र्देवै'प'अ'र्नेद् \mathbf{G} 'CS, FY: \mathbf{g} 'पत्रवर'प'अ'तु'गशुअ'र्नेद्

 $^{^{61}}$ MT, ZG: $\mathbf{n}\mathbf{x}$: \mathbf{g}) મુંતુ: $\mathbf{a}\mathbf{q}\mathbf{x}$: $\mathbf{a}\mathbf{q}\mathbf{q}\mathbf{q}$ CS: $\mathbf{n}\mathbf{x}$: \mathbf{g}

 $^{^{62}}$ MT, ZG: $\mathbf{\tilde{A}}$ ત્ર'મેં અન્-"ग्रै' બ'અ'મેં નુ CS, FY: $\mathbf{\tilde{A}}$ ત્ર'મેં બ'અ'નુ ન્નાશુઅમેં નુ

 $^{^{63}}$ MT, ZG: **ફ્રેન**: $\frac{1}{2}$:**શૅન**: $\frac{1}{2}$: $\frac{1$

⁶⁴ MT, FY: **बॅ्र-पर्व पाम पाम प्रमान क्रिया** CS: श्रुप्त पर्व पाम पाम प्रमान क्रिया

प^ॱवेॱन्नरॱभेंॱकु्लर्भे रेन्।⁶⁵

父者王中圣王也

His father was the Mighty King.¹

ॺॱवैॱॸ॒ॸॱऄ॔ॱक़ॗॖॖॖॖॖॣॺॱऄ॔ॱॸ॓ॸॗऻ[ॗ]

母者坤极圣后也

His mother was the Noble Queen.

तुःवैःश्वेंदःपर्छवःविंदःस्दःसेत्।⁶⁷

子者松赞干布矣

The son was King Songtsen Gampo himself.

ञ्चनःग्रीःकुःवनःग्रेनःहःनवा⁶⁸

下部文成公主兮

Princess Wencheng of the lower region,

मै.पचत.स.भ.मधेट.कै.बी.

言公主之父母者

Speaking of her parents,

^{द्रा}वै'कु'वृषाकुष'र्ये'सेऽ।⁷⁰

父者大唐皇帝也

Her father was the Emperor of Tang China.

यःवैःकुःवणःकुषःर्यःसेन्।⁷¹

母者大唐皇后也

Her mother was the Empress of Tang China.

नु नु मु नवत विंद र र र रे द

子者文成公主矣

The daughter was Princess Wencheng herself.

परःग्रीःर्त्तेवःर्भः अष्यरः क्रेवः ष्ववा⁷³

中部噶尔东赞兮

Minister Gar Tongtsen of the middle region,

 $^{^{65}}$ MT, ZG, FY: $\mathbf{4''}$ $\mathbf{\hat{q}''}$ $\mathbf{\hat{q}''}$ $\mathbf{\hat{q}''}$ $\mathbf{\hat{q}''}$ $\mathbf{\hat{q}''}$ $\mathbf{\hat{q}''}$ $\mathbf{\hat{q}''}$

⁶⁷ MT, ZG: **नु'वै'र्श्वर'नर्ज्व'र्विर'रर'रेन्।** CS: नु'वै'श्वर'नर्ज्व'क्ष्रथ'र्य'रर'| FY: नु'वै'र्श्वर'नर्ज्व'

 $^{^{68}}$ MT, ZG: 35 $^{\circ}$ 7 $^{\circ}$ 3 $^{\circ}$ 5 $^{\circ}$ 7 $^{\circ}$ 7 $^{\circ}$ 7 $^{\circ}$ 7 $^{\circ}$ 7 $^{\circ}$ 8 $^{\circ}$ 9 $^$

⁶⁹ MT, CS, FY: **ଶ୍ର'**ኳ੩੨'ਖ'མ'བዳད་ଶ্ରৢ'ব

⁷⁰ MT, ZG, FY: **४'वै'कु'वण'कुंग्'र्भ'रे**न्। CS: ४'वै'कु'वण'कुंग्'र्मे'रेन्।

⁷¹ MT, ZG, CS, FY: अ'वै'कु'ववाकुव्यर्अ'न्देन्

⁷² MT, ZG: **नु'वै'कु'नववर'विंद'रद'रेन्|** CS: नु'बें'कु'नववर'विंरत्र'रेन्| FY: नु'बें'कु'नवर'विंरद'रेन्|

⁷³ MT: पर'ग्रुं'र्ज्ञे**त'र्थ'अपर'ळेव'गवा** CS: पर'व'र्ज्ञेव'र्थ'श्चर'ळेव'ग्या FY: पर'ग्रुं'र्ज्ञेव'यंअपर'ळेव'ग्यवा

र्ह्मेव र्धेदै प्य य प्य प्य प्र ह्यु व

言大臣之父母者

Speaking of his parents,

ष'वै'र्वेष'षी'कुष'र्य'रे*न्*।

父者雷霆之王也

His father was the King of Thunder.²

ॺॱवैॱॡॕॸॱॻॖऀॱक़ॗॖॖॖॖॖॣॹॱॲॱॸ॓ॸऻ⁷⁶

母者电光之后也

His mother was the Queen of Lightning.

नु:वे:र्स्नुव:र्धं:र्षिट:रूट:रेन्।"

子者大臣东赞矣

The son was Minister Gar Tongtsen himself.

51

门

Question:

क्ट्रेंट्रग्री:क्ट्रेंट्रप्टर्व स्वय:यं प्ववा⁷⁸

上部松赞干布兮

King Songtsen Gampo of the upper region,

ब्रॅट-पर्व्य-वाट-वी-ध्रुव्य-ध-सेट्रा79

赞普孰之化身耶

Whose emanation was he?

भूत्रगुःकुःवयाःर्गेटःहःयावा⁸⁰

下部文成公主兮

Princess Wencheng of the lower region,

क्नु.चत्रत्याट.बी.र्घ्नुष्य.त.म्रटी₈₁

公主孰之化身耶

Whose emanation was she?

 $^{^{74}}$ MT: $\mathbf{\tilde{A}}$ **ਕ ਪੌਰੰ ਪਾ ਕਾ ਧਰਨ ਦੂ ਗ** FY: $\mathbf{\tilde{A}}$ ਰ ਪੌਂ ਯਾ ਕਾ ਧਰਨ ਦੂ ਗ

⁷⁵ MT, FY: **य'वै'र्वेज'जै'कुल'र्धे'रेन्।** CS: य'वै'र्वेज'जै'कुल'र्से'रेन्।

⁷⁶ MT: **अ'वै'र्देर'ग्रै'कुल'र्ओ'रेरा** CS: अ'वै'र्झेष'यी'कुल'र्ओ'रेरा FY: अ'वै'र्झेष'यी'कुल'र्ओररेरा

MT: ਚु'वै'व्वेंव'भें किंद'रद'रेन। CS: चु'वै'व्वेंव'भें किंर्य अरेन। FY: चु'वै'व्वेंव'भें किंर दर रेन।

⁷⁸ MT, ZG: ब्रॅन्'ग्री'बॅर'नडंव'ब्रुअ'र्थे'गवा

⁷⁹ MT, ZG: য়ॅ४८ पर्व पार वी ख्रु व्याप से दी

⁸⁰ MT, ZG: ड्रान्ग्चै'कु'वन'र्नेन्दें नवा

⁸¹ MT, ZG: कु'पञ्चत'ग्नर'गै'ध्रुल'स'रेना

प्रस्कुः र्सूवः र्पे स्थाप्रस्केवः याव। 82

中部大臣东赞兮

Minister Gar Tongtsen of the middle region,

र्चेत्र-धें वादः वीः श्रुवः धः सेत्रा⁸³

大臣孰之化身耶

Whose emanation was he?

म्नु-धु-स-र्भेन्-व-रु-वर्-प्थेवा

有歌相继者何耶

What is the song if more is still to come?

ब्रिट्-लिब-इट-अ.पब्र्-र.जब-इ.ध्र्व

尔作答之莫迟误

Please answer my questions without further ado.

এবা

答

Answer:

ट्रे.ल.लव.बुवा.क्वैवा.क्वै.वा

应答所问者如是

To give an answer to that,

क्ट्रेंट्रग्रीःक्ट्रेंट्रप्टर्व्यक्ष्मयःधःम्वा⁸⁴

上部松赞干布兮

King Songtsen Gampo of the upper region,

द्युवाषाहें केवार्येते ह्युवाया से दा⁸⁵

为观音之化身矣

He was an emanation of The Lord of Great Compassion, Avalokiteśvara.

भूत्रग्री:कु:वषा:गॅद:हॅ:षावा⁸⁶

下部文成公主兮

Princess Wencheng of the lower region,

⁸² MT, ZG: पर'ग्री'र्ज्ञेत्र'र्थे'अगर'केव'गवा

⁸³ MT, ZG: र्ह्में वर्षा वर वी ध्रुवाय से देन

⁸⁴ MT, ZG: क्वेंद्र'ग्री क्वेंद्र'नर्डद क्षुअ र्थे ज्वा

⁸⁵ MT, ZG: ध्रुवाश हे केव धेंदे ख़ूवा ध रेत्र

⁸⁶ MT, ZG: ञ्चन्युं कु व्यार्गेट हें युवा

अःर्बे्व्यायाहेतेःश्रुवायारेत्।87

为度母之化身矣

She was an emanation of the goddess Tara.

परःग्रीःर्त्त्वःर्भेःअग्ररःकेवःग्वा⁸⁸

中部大臣东赞兮

Minister Gar Tongtsen of the middle region,

ฉ**ะ**ฺล.๔๚๗.๔๒๊๔๗.ฏ๊.ฆีฺ๗.๓.ฐ

为文殊之化身矣

He was an emanation of the Buddha of wisdom, Mañjuśrī.

5

Question:

र्शेदःचर्चतः सुम्रार्धेते प्यवः कदः वा%

由往昔至松赞兮

口

Up to King Songtsen Gampo,

मुल'र्भे'ग्रद्य'ग'र्रु'तर्-श्रूद्र'|91

赞普之数几何耶

How many Kings had there been?

ण्वरूपञ्च पर्वतः र्वेतः स्वा क्या क्या व्या

计十方之王妃兮

Counting Consorts from far and near,3

पर्जुव र्से व्यापेव रहे रद् श्रुट । १३३

蕃域所聘几何耶

How many Consorts had married into Tibet?

⁸⁷ MT, ZG: बार्ब्ब्यूबायाहेवे:ब्रुबायादेत्

⁸⁸ MT: पर'ग्री'र्ज़्त्र' अगर केंद्र' ग्रा

⁸⁹ MT: पहस्रान्धयानुवृत्त्राग्रीःञ्चयाधारेना

 $^{^{90}}$ MT: **શ્રॅंट. पર્व. ક્ષેત્રા પ્રાપ્તિ. ભવ. कट. વ** \mid CS: Φ તાર્મ ર્શેંટ. पર્વ. Φ તાર્મ ર્શેંટ. પર્વ. Φ તાર્મ ર્શેંટ. પર્વ. Φ તાર્મ ર્શેંટ. પર્વ. Φ

 $^{^{91}}$ MT: $\mathbf{g}_{\mathbf{q}}$ $\mathbf{q}'\mathbf{q}'$ $\mathbf{q}_{\mathbf{q}}$ \mathbf{q}' \mathbf{q}'

 $^{^{92}}$ MT: **૫વન્ય મફુ મફુંવ સેંગ્રેન્સ વ હન્ ના** CS: ૫વન્ય મફુ મફુંવ સેંગ્યન હન્ ના FY: ૫વન્ય મફુ મફુંવ સેંગ્યન હન્ ના FY: ૫વન્ય મફું મફુંવ સેંગ્યન હન્ ના

⁹³ MT: **नर्जुव र्कें वद येव 'कें यद धूद ।** CS, FY: नर्जुव र्कें वद येव 'कें यद प्रेंद्

केंशग्री:र्ह्नेव:पॅरी:र्द्धव:क८:वा⁹⁴

计掌宗教之朝臣

Including Religious Ministers,

र्म्भवर्भे ग्राट्या गाः के त्यू न्यू दा १९५

朝臣之数几何耶

How many Ministers had there been?

এবা

答

Answer:

र्बेदःपर्यवःस्रुवःर्पेतेःभवःक5ःव।%

由往昔至松赞兮

Up to King Songtsen Gampo,

क्रीज.त्यु.चंटश.ग.त्येचेट.क्रै.ची_{ठेर}

言赞普之数几何

Speaking of the number of Kings,

कुल:र्प:शुम्रःश्च:श्व:श्व:श्व:श्वाःश्वः

所计三十二位矣

There had been thirty-two.

याव्यापञ्च पर्व्य संदेशस्य क्या स्व

计十方之王妃兮

Counting Consorts from far and near,

पर्जुवःर्वे व्याप्त प्रवास्त्र वा १०० विकास

言王妃之数几何

Speaking of the number of Consorts,

⁹⁵ MT: $\mathbf{\tilde{A}}$ **ત'ર્ધ' ગ્રાન્સ' ग'-8' 'વર્ન' યૂન્ન'** CS: ર્ફ્ને**ર**' પ્લાનસ' ग'-8' 'વર્ન' પ્લેન્| FY: ગ્રીન' સુનસ' ग'-8' 'વર્ન' પ્લેન્|

[%] MT: **૧૯૩૧ સ્ત્રમ પૈતે ખવ ઋન વા** CS: મુખ મેં જેંદ પર્સ્વ સ્ત્રમ પે ખવ ઋન વા FY: મુખ મેં જેંદ પર્સ્વ ખવ ઋન વા

⁹⁷ MT: ক্রুঝার্মবি:ব্যুর্মানান্মর্ব্যক্তু'বা

⁹⁸ MT, FY: **ફુત્ય પેં સુત્ર ફુ:ફ્ર ગફેલ ખેંના** CS: ફ્રુત્ય મેં સુત્ર ફુ:ફ્ર ગફેલ ખેંન

⁹⁹ MT: **गव्यानञ्च नर्ड्व र्येन्याय कर्ाव्या** FY: गव्यानञ्च नर्ज्व र्योग्यव कर्ाव्या CS: गव्यानञ्च नर्ज्ज्व र्येग्यव कर्

¹⁰⁰ MT: पर्श्रुव र्थे व्यवस्थेव प्याप्त का

नर्जुव र्के वट सेव स्थाय स्थापित्। 101

蕃域所聘五位矣

There had been five.

ळॅं**रा**ग्री:र्न्नेव:र्यंदे:र्द्ध्व:क्ट्-वा¹⁰²

计掌宗教之朝臣

Including the Religious Ministers,

मूँबर्धदेशम्बर्गणन्वनम्भुःबा

言朝臣之数几何

Speaking of the number of Ministers,

चूँव-र्यते-च्यार्यामा र्याः वाशुयाः प्रिपा

所计三十三位矣

There had been thirty-three.

5| Question: 问

र्बेट्टनर्खनः स्रुवार्धितः प्यवः कट्टा वा

由往昔至松赞兮

Up to King Songtsen Gampo,

मुल-र्य-सुस-सुस-सुनेश-र्ये८।106

所计赞普三十二

There had been thirty-two Kings.

 $\frac{1}{4}$ ભાર્સે સેરેસ્સેર સેર સેર્ફેર મ $|^{107}$

一一道来其姓名

Narrate the name of each King.

¹⁰¹ MT, CS: **नर्डुव र्से वर येव क्ट्रिक् र्से न** FY: नर्डुव र्से वर येव क्ट्रिक्

 $^{^{102}}$ MT: δ 102 MT: δ 102 δ 102

¹⁰³ MT: র্ব্লুব'র্থনি'য়ৢৼয়'য়'য়ঀৢঢ়ৢ'ব

 $^{^{104}}$ MT: $\mathbf{\tilde{A}}$ ન પંતે: $\mathbf{\tilde{a}}$ ન પંતે: $\mathbf{\tilde{a}}$ ન પંતાન પ્રાથમ પ્રાપ્ત માર્ચ માર્ય માર્ચ માર્ય માર્ચ માર

 $^{^{105}}$ MT: **શૅ્ર-परंत' ક્ષુઅ' મૅલે' ખવ' कद' વ**] CS: कुल' मॅं: શૅ્ર-परंत' ક્ષ્રેઅ' મૅ' ખવ' कद' व] FY: कुल' मॅं: શૅ્र-परंव' ખવ' कद' व]

¹⁰⁶ MT: **कुष'र्भ' सुअ' सुःस' नहिष'र्भे ५** CS: कुष'र्मे नासुअ' मसुःस' नहिष'नामु FY: कुष'र्भे 'सुअ' सुःस' नहिष'गामु

¹⁰⁷ MT: **ਰੂਘਾਪੱ' ੨ੇ `੨ੇਕੈ' श्रीद' ੨ੇ `ਤ੍ਰਿੱਟਕ**| CS: ਗੂਘ'ਖੱ' ੨ੇ `੨ੇ 'શીद' ੨ੇ `ਤ੍ਰਿੱਟਕ| FY: ਗੂਘ'ਪੱ' ੨ੇ `੨ੇ ੨ 'શીद' ੨ੇ `ਤ੍ਰਿੱਟਕ|

ण्वरूप्तर्ञुत्रः व्यव्यायः अवः अवः व्या¹⁰⁸

计十方之王妃兮

Counting Consorts from far and near,

पर्जुव से वटायेव स्थाय स्थापी 109

蕃域所聘五位也

There had been five Consorts.

一一道来其姓名

Narrate the name of each Consort.

केंग्रःगुःर्त्तेवःयंवेःक्वंवःकनःवाः

计掌宗教之朝臣

Including religious Ministers,

र्त्तेव : यं : शुक्ष : सुः स्वाशुक्ष : व्या

所计三十三位矣

There had been thirty-three Ministers.

र्ह्मेव र्पे से से देश केंद्र से र्हें द्र $|\hat{A}|^{113}$

一一道来其姓名

Narrate the name of each Minister.

ब्रु'न्यःतुरःर्वेगःन्दःचेयःनःबेन्।

歌徐陈之莫匆促

Please sing the song slowly, there is no hurry.

এবা

答

Answer:

र्बेट्टन्डन्-सुरुप्टेरी-पान्-कट्-न्।114

由往昔至松赞兮

Up to King Songtsen Gampo,

¹⁰⁸ MT: **गवर्ष'मञ्जु'मञ्जुंब'र्थेने'स्रव'कद'व|** FY: गवर्ष'मञ्जुंब'र्खे'स्रव'कद'व|

¹⁰⁹ MT: **पर्डुव र्वे व्हार्य वह स्थान प्राप्त मा** FY: पर्डुव र्वे वह स्थित स्थान

¹¹⁰ MT: **བଝુલ' మॅ' २े' २ेदी' ઐ८' २े' ५ॅ८씨** CS: བଝુલ' ઍ' २े' २े औट' २े ५ॅ८씨 FY: བ��લ ઑ' २े' २े २ औट' २े ५ॅ८씨

¹¹¹ MT: **र्केश ग्री न्त्रें व भेरि र्जुव कद व |** FY: र्केश ग्री न्त्रीट स्र्जुव कद व |

¹¹² MT: **र्ज़ूव भें सुम्राज्ञ अपन्य प्रिमा** FY: ज्ञूदरम् ग्रास्था गार्थे पासुमा गार्थे

 $^{^{113}}$ MT: $\mathbf{\tilde{A}}\mathbf$

 $^{^{114}}$ MT: **શ્રॅन: મર્જન સ્નુશ્ન પૈતે: ખવ: कर्- व**] CS: कुलः में :श्रॅन: पर्वन :श्लॅंश-पर्वन :श्लॅंश-पर्वन

षातृतः वि: पर्यं तु: पें क्वुत्यः पें प्वार्वे पा ११५

聂赤赞普天王一

King Nyatri Tsenpo, the first one,4

सु'वि'पर्ख्व'र्धे'कुल'र्धे'विश्व¹¹⁶

穆赤赞普天王二

King Mutri Tsenpo, the second one,

दैदः<u>चि</u>ष्चर्यत्रः सृज्यः संग्वाशुस्र।¹¹⁷

定赤赞普天王三

King Dingtri Tsenpo, the third one,

র্মান্ত্র-র্মান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র

索赤赞普天王四

King Sotri Tsenpo, the fourth one,

ब्रेन्स्वि.पश्व.मू.क्षेत्र.मू.व.मू.मू

美赤赞普天王五

King Mertri Tsenpo, the fifth one,

याद्रयाषाः वि: पश्च स्प्रामुखः प्राप्ताः व्या

达赤赞普天王六

King Daktri Tsenpo, the sixth one,

ষ্ঠীন'ষ্ট্রি'নর্ডব'র্ম'র্ক্টুঝ'র্ম'ন5্ব|¹²¹

塞赤赞普天王七

King Siptri Tsenpo, the seventh one,

是为天赤七王矣

These were the seven kings of the celestial sphere [whose names contain] tri (khri).⁵

 $[\]frac{1}{2} \text{CCs: albus is the constraint of the$

¹¹⁶ CS: सु'व्वि'पर्वत्'र्ये कुल'र्ये 'कुल'र्ये पादिला ED: **सु'व्वि'पर्वत्'र्ये कुल'र्ये 'कुल'र्ये 'वादिला**

 $^{^{117}}$ CS: ટ્વૈર'ਬਿੰ'ਚહવ પાંસુવાર્સ વાર્શના ED: **ટ્વૈર'ਬਿੰ'ਚਰਕ પાંસુવાર્સ વાર્શના** ED: **ટ્વૈર'ਬਿੰ'ਚਰਕ પાંસુવાર્સ**

 $^{^{118}}$ CS: ଐ୍ୱସିଂସର୍ଟ୍ୱ୍ୟୁଁ ଖୁଦ୍ୟୁଁ ମଣ୍ଡ୍ୟୁ ED: **ଐ୍ୟସ୍ଟ୍ୟୁସ୍ଟ୍ୟୁଂ୍ଗ୍ରଦ୍ୟୁଂସ୍ଟ୍ରି**

¹¹⁹ CS: એમ: ବ୍ରି: पर्वत 'र्थ' कुल' पें 'शू ED: **એમ: ବ୍ରି: पर्वत 'र्थ' कुल' पें 'शू**

¹²⁰ CS: ๆรๆស ផ្ទិ: จรส นั้าสูญ ตัว (ฐๆ ED: **ๆรๆ พ ផ្ទិ: จรส นั้าสูญ นั้า รูจ**

¹²¹ CS: श्रुपर्शिष्टर्व र्थे कुष्पर्वे पर्वु ED: **श्रीपः व्रिप्ति पर्व** प्रेक्षा कि पर्वे प्रकृषा के प्रकृष

¹²² CS: **ካ**ុឧស ញិ គ្រិ 'चरुव' ने 'न्य' ने न

ची'न्**य'**पश्च'त्रं कुल'र्पे'न् केन्।23

止贡赞普登王一

King Drigum Tsenpo, the first one,

धु-दे-वाद-कुल-कुल-धे-वाहेबा¹²⁴

布德贡杰登王二

King Pudé Gunggyel, the second one,

क्ट्रेंट्रग्रीःक्ट्रेट्रमादीयादीयावी प्राप्ति वा प्रा

是为上登二王矣

These were the two kings of the upper sphere [whose names contain] *teng* (*steng*).

ष्ट्रोर्: वेन्यवायः प्रमुखः स्वाध्या

艾肖勒者中勒一

King Esho Lek, the first one,

ने:र्वे त्येवाय ५८८ कुवार्ये विशेषा

德肖勒者中勒二

King Désho Lek, the second one,

व्रे:र्वे'येन्। प्रमा¹²⁸

提肖勒者中勒三

King Tisho Lek, the third one,

ग्'रु'येषाष'८८'कुय'र्ये'पवी129

古茹勒者中勒四

King Guru Lek, the fourth one,

तर्चेट.बु.जुब्ब्यूब्य.ट्ट.क्नुब्य.तू.की₁₃₀

仲谢勒者中勒五

King Drongzhi Lek, the fifth one,

¹²³ CS: ฏิ'ញូស'नर्डत'र्भे'कुथ'र्ने'ग्रुठैग ED: **ភ្មិ'ग्रुស'नर्डत'र्भे'कुथ'र्भे'ग्रुठैग**

¹²⁴ CS: धुँ 'दें .चीर: क्रीं अपकेषा हिटा: **धैं .दें .चीर: क्रीं अपकेष: क्रीं विश्वा**

¹²⁵ CS: ब्रॅंन्'ग्री'ब्रेन्'वाहैस'ने'वाहैस'भैवा

 $^{^{126}}$ CS: ହିଂ ଦିମ୍ବଷ' ମଟର୍ଟ୍ସ 'ଦିଂ କୁଷ' ହିଁ 'ମ୍ବଟିମ୍ ED: **ଭ' ହିଂ 'ଦିମ୍ବଷ' ମ୍ୟ' ମ୍ବଟିମ୍**

¹²⁷ CS: ओर्जे योग्रयन्य व्यासी कुर्यान विषय ED: दे के स्थापन विषय कि स्थापन विषय विषय विषय विषय विषय विषय विषय

¹²⁸ CS: गु.२:खेनाबर-५८:कुल:चॅरनासुम। ED: **डेर्ग्न-खेनाबर-५८:कुल:चॅरनासुम**।

¹²⁹ CS: २र्बेट:बै'येग्रय'र्द:कुय'र्वे'चबी ED: **गु'रु'येग्रय'र्द:कुय'र्ये'चबी**

¹³⁰ CS: वै:र्वे'त्येवायान्दरःकुत्यान्तें स्था ED: तर्वेदरः वै:त्येवायान्दरःकुत्यान्तें स्था

क्ष:र्वे.जव्यक.रेट.क्रिज.त्.र्ये.र्ये_{गाः}

伊肖勒者中勒六

King Isho Lek, the sixth one,

तर्न-दुवा-त्य-तरः ग्री-त्येवाशः दुवा-त्रेर।¹³²

是为中勒六王矣

These were the six kings of the intermediate sphere [whose names contain] *lek* (*legs*).

च'व्रस'चेव' खें कुल' र्से 'च्यु ठेव्या ¹³³

萨南森德王者一

King Zanam Zindé, the first one,

तसुत्यः वयः गविरः चर्च स्थेः दरः गविषा १३४

楚南雄德王者二

King Trülnam Zhungtsen Dé, the second one,

यु.क्रुंता.चाववा.क्रुं.क्वैता.तू.चाश्ववा।३३

色诺南德王者三

King Sé Nölnam Dé, the third one,

शःङ्कॅ्यःर्गःक्षेमुयःर्गःपवी136

色诺布德王者四

King Sé Nölpö Dé, the fourth one,

<u>बेः</u>र्बे्वावयान्दःक्तुवार्याःखा

德诺南者王者五

King Dé Nölnam, the fifth one,

ૡ૽ૺૹૣ૽ૼઌ[ૻ]ઌ૽ૼ[੶]ઽઽૡ૾ૢઌઌ૽ૼૢૼૼૼૼૼ_ૺ૱

德诺布者王者六

King Dé Nölpo, the sixth one,

 $^{^{131}}$ CS: શુ:ર્વે ત્યેનાય ૧૮૨ કુતા મેં રુવા ED: શ્ર**ે. ત્યેનાય ૧૮૨ કુતા મેં રુ**વા

¹³² CS: पर्ने'त्वा'ल'नर'कु''लेवास'त्वा'बेरा

¹³³ CS: त्रु'ग्वरुअ'चेत्र' क्षु'क्कुल'र्ने' गुरुग ED: **ब'त्रुअ'चेत्र' कुल'र्ने' गुरुग**

¹³⁴ CS: श्रे'त्रसुल'पावस'पालुर'कुल'र्ने पानुसा ED: श्रे'त्रसुल'वस'पालुर'पर्वत'र्राट'पानुसा

¹³⁵ CS: बे र्ह्नेब प्वत्र स्टें प्रच्य प्रतः मुल में पासुमा ED: बे र्ह्नेब पास्य से कुल में पासुमा

¹³⁶ ED: ब्रे.ब्रॅ्ब.स्.स्.व्रे.ब्रे.ब्रे.ब्रे.व्यास्.च्या

¹³⁷ CS: प्रवस के कें अन्तर प्रमाण कें कि कि कें कि कि कें कि कि कें कि कि कि कें कि कि कि कि कि कि कि कि कि कि

¹³⁸ CS: पर्शतःर्क्स्यःर्वः ५८: कुयः कुयः विष्यु ED: विष्यु विषयः विषयः

ब्रे⁻कुल'र्से'न्द्रन्तुल'र्से'न्द्रन्।¹³⁹

德杰布者王者七

King Dé Gyelpo, the seventh one,

<u>ឝৢ৾</u>ॱয়ৄৢ৾৾৾৾৾ঀॱ৸ঽ৾ঀॱ৴ৼ৳ৢ৸৾৾৸৾

德振赞者王者八

King Dé Trintsen, the eighth one,

पर्ने'पकुर्'ष'भै'यकुर्'चेरा¹⁴¹

是为地之八王矣

These were the eight kings of the terrestrial sphere [whose names contain] $d\acute{e}$ (lde).

नेते:हेषाग्री:कुवार्य:ने:न्वानी¹⁴²

其后世之赞普兮

Subsequent kings after the above-mentioned ones are:

कुलार्ने रेर्लेट पर्व प्टाकुलार्थे वा⁸⁴³

结多日隆赞普一

King Gyel Toré Longtsen, the first one,

ष्ट्रिः पर्यतः त्रयः प्रमुखः र्यः पृतेश्वा¹⁴⁴

赤赞南者赞普二

King Tri Tsennam, the second one,

ब्रि:क्षु:८सुट:पर्वतःकुत्यःर्यःगशुरु।¹⁴⁵

赤札邦赞赞普三

King Tridra Pungtsen, the third one,

ষ্রি:র্প্রবাদ্ধনর্থন ক্রিঅ:র্ম:ননী 146

赤托杰赞赞普四

King Tritok Jétsen, the fourth one,

¹⁴⁰ CS: ब्रे'श्चैव'नर्रुव'न्द:कुल'र्ने'नतुव| ED: **ब्रे'श्वैव'नर्ज्व'न्द:कुल'र्ने'नकुन**

¹⁴¹ CS: वर्रे'चक्कुर्'ख'भे'श्वे'चक्कुर्'बेर्

¹⁴² CS: देवै हेब ग्री कुल में दे द्वा वी

¹⁴³ CS: துவர் रे: यूर पर्व प्राप्त ED: **துவர் रे: बेंद्र पर्व प्राप्त**

¹⁴⁶ CS: ब्रिःर्वेष'हेपर्वत'न्द्रमुल'र्ने'ग्राशुर्श ED: **ब्रिःर्वेष'हेपर्वत'मुल'र्भे'प्रादी**

ञ्च र्चे र्चे रे गावन पर्यन मुल पे खा¹⁴⁷

拉托托日念赞五

King Lha Toto Rinyen Tsen, the fifth one,

वि:पानुव:पानुद्रुष:पर्छव:कुःष:र्ध:तूपा¹⁴⁸

赤念松丹赞普六

King Trinyen Zungtsen, the sixth one,

तर्चेट मृत्रवाधे उन्नु यार्थे प्रमृत्रवी 149

仲念德茹赞普七

King Drongnyen Déru, the seventh one,

भूषाः रे:षातृत् : षाञ्चेषात्रः कुताः रे:पकुता ¹⁵⁰

达日念色赞普八

King Takri Nyenzik, the eighth one,

ण्वयः रे र्श्वेट पर्वतः मुखः र्ये 'न् ग्री¹⁵¹

南日松赞赞普九

King Namri Songtsen, the ninth one,

ण्वरापञ्च पर्वं व र्से दे स्मृतः स्मृतः

计十方之王妃兮

Counting the Consorts from far and near,

नर्जुव-र्क्रे वर-पोव-प्र-प्र-प्रेन्।¹⁵³

蕃域所聘五位也

The five Consorts were:

ষ্ট্রবান্ত্রব:পূর্বের বিশ্বরুর বিশ্বর বিশ্বরুর বিশ্বর বিশ্বর বিশ্বরুর বিশ্বরুর বিশ্বরুর বিশ্বর বিশ্বরুর বিশ্বরুর বিশ্বরুর বিশ্বরুর বিশ্বরুর বিশ্বর বিশ্বর

象雄芒妃党项妃

Zhang Zhung Consort Litikmen, Mong Consort Tricham, and Ruyong Consort Gyelmotsun,

 $^{^{147}}$ CS: ઋଧିର୍ମ୍ଗ୍ୟୁ-ସର୍ଷ୍ୟ-ମ୍ୟକ୍ତିଆ 147 ED: ઋଧିର୍ମ୍ୟୁ-ଅନ୍ୟର୍ଷ୍ୟ 147 CS: ઋଧିର୍ମ୍ୟୁ-ସର୍ଷ୍ୟ 147

¹⁴⁸ CS: ব্রি:ম্ব্র:पার্র-: নর্ভব:ক্রুথ:ব্রি:শ্রা ED: **ব্রি:पाর্র पার্র মে:নর্ভর:ক্রুথ:ব্রি:**

¹⁴⁹ CS: वर्डेर:अहेद'के्द्र'कुवार्च'र्जुवा ED: वर्डेर'वाहद'से रुक्तुवार्चे प्रतुता

¹⁵⁰ CS: ष्ट्रवा दे: वाह्रव वाह्रवा असुव विकास के वाह्य का कि का

¹⁵¹ CS: ग्रवस: रु.श्चर-पर्वतः कुलः पें न्वकुर् ED: **ग्रवस: रे.श्वर-पर्वतः कुलः पें र्नु**ग

¹⁵³ MT, CS: **पर्डुव र्से व्हार भेव प्राप्त प्र प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्र प्राप्त प्र प्राप्त प्र प्**

¹⁵⁴ MT: विवायवार श्रीदावावार पुर्णिदावावार (CS: विवेवायवावार श्रीदावावार पुर्णिदावावार (FY: विवेवायवार श्रीवायवार श्रीवायवार (प्राचिवायवार विवायवार)

₽ั๋นสด.น๙.นสด.ปู.ปะ.ธั

汉妃尼妃五位矣

Chinese Consort Wencheng and Nepalese Consort Tritsun [Bhrikuti].

म्नु दे भी त्यव त्य दे त्दर् भीवा

如是答复彼歌矣

This is the response to the song.

3

问

Question:

मुं'नबत'नल'नबत'त्र्बुट्र्ल'नकूट्'कूट'|¹⁵⁶

汉妃尼妃降生兮

Princess Wencheng and Princess Bhrikuti were born.

र्धुवाषान्विःवादःवीःधुत्यःवषःसेद्याः

生于四方何处耶

In which of the four directions were they born?

मुलर्भे न्यार नी मुल्या त्रशास्त्र स्था 158

帝王孰所生之耶

From which King were they descended?

এবা

答

Answer:

र्द्धेच्यायान्वे.चीट.ची.लेख.च.मुच्य

非于四方其他处

No direction other than,

 $[\]text{MT: } \mathbf{\hat{g}''} \mathbf{raa''} \mathbf{raa''} \mathbf{raa''} \mathbf{\hat{q}''} \mathbf{\hat{g}''} \mathbf{\hat{g}''$

 $^{^{157}}$ MT: **ધું ગ્રાયાના વિ: ગ્રાયાના વિ: ગ્રાયાના વા:** મુખ્યાન અમેના CS, FY: ધું ગ્રાયાના વિ: ગ્રાયાના વા: ગ્રાયાના વ: ગ્

 $_{158}$ MT: \mathbf{g} **, MT:** \mathbf{g} **, प्र.ची. प्र.ची.**

¹⁵⁹ FY: ਉੱਗ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼ਫ਼ੇ ਗ੍ਰਵਾਗੇ ਘੁਕਾਕਾਲੇ ਨ੍ਹਾਂ ED: **ਉਂਗ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼ਫ਼ੇ ਗ੍ਰਵਾਗੇ ਘੁਕਾਰ ਕੇਨ੍ਹ**

चरःक्ट्रें.बोधेशःबश्वःपार्वेटशःचर्नेट.बैटः।₁₉₀

二妃生于东与南

The east [where Princess Wencheng] and the south [where Princess Bhrikuti] were they born.

क्युत्पःर्यः वादः वीः वाल्वाः वः स्रोताः

非为其他帝王生

No Kings other than,

कु'पञ्चर'घर'षी'तु'र्से'रेर्_{|162}

是为唐王之女也

The King of Tang China, who was the father of Princess Wencheng,

प्रथाप्य प्रथाप्य प्रथा प्रथा प्रथाप्य प्रथाप्य प्रथाप्य प्रथाप्य प्रथाप्य प्रथाप्य प्रथा प्रथाप्य प्रथा प्रथ प्रथा प्रथा प्रथा प्रथा प्रथा प्रथा प्रथा प्रथ प्रथा प्रथा प्रथ प्रथा प्रथ प्रथा प्रथा प्रथ प्रथा प्रथ प्रथ प्रथ प्रथ प्रथ प्

是为尼王之女也

The King of Nepal, who was the father of Princess Bhrikuti.

5

问

Question:

क्नी.पचय.पज.पचय.पर्विट्य.पर्द्धेट्रीटा.।₁₉₄

汉妃尼妃降生兮

That Princess Wencheng and Princess Bhrikuti had been born.

मेराक्षेक्षेन्य वार सेत्रा

彼闻之者孰人耶

Who was the person that learned of this?

र्चे'के'के'ने'च्राट'सेट्रा

彼知之者孰人耶

Who was the person that knew about this?6

¹⁶⁰ MT: **न्र-कुँ नहैश-दग-दब्द-शद-।** CS: न्र-कुँ नहैश-द्य-दब्द-शद-त-द्य-श्रूट-। FY: श्चर-कुं न्यासीट-क्रेन-पर्ट-त-प्र-व-प्र-व-

¹⁶¹ FY: क्रुव्यः र्वे व्यव्याव्यायमः से ह्या ED: क्रुव्यः **वे व्यव्याव्यायम् से ह्या**

¹⁶² CS: **कु'नवत'वर'वी'तु'र्बे'रेन्।** FY: कुथ'र्ध' श्रुवाब'न्नर-वाल्वा'ल'राषुरबा

¹⁶³ CS: नल'नबर'नल'र्नेदे'नु'र्के'रेन्

[्]रात्म $MI: \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}$. $\mathbf{MI:}$ $\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}$. $\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}$. $\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}$. $\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}$. $\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}$. $\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}$. $\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}$. $\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}$. $\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}$. $\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}$. $\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}$. $\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}$. $\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}$. $\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}$. $\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}$. $\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}$. $\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}$. $\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}$. $\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}$. $\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}$. $\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}$. $\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}$. $\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}$. $\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}$. $\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}$. $\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}$. $\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}$. $\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}$. $\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}$. $\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}$. $\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}$. $\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}$. $\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}$.

¹⁶⁵ MT: **वेषाभैग्देग्नरादेन** CS, FY: वेषायविःभैग्ने के वेषा

 $^{^{166}}$ MT: $\mathbf{\tilde{q}'}$: $\mathbf{\hat{a}'}$: $\mathbf{\hat{a}'}$: $\mathbf{\hat{q}'}$: $\mathbf{\hat{q}'$

वानुवाक्षेत्रीकी देःवादः सेद्या

彼议之者孰人耶

Who was the person that talked about this?

त्तुं न्यः र्वे : र्वे न्यः न्दः हे यः वः र्वे न

有歌相继徐徐咏

Sing it slowly, and more songs will follow.

এবা

答

Answer:

मेषावै सम्देन सिंहित वै से ना

非闻之也觉之也

This [their birth] was not learned about but was sensed.

म्.पद्रश्चर्नात्वरक्षःयी168

言所知之人孰兮

Speaking of the one who knew of it,

र्षे प्रते से ने कुषार्थ से न

上部赞普闻之矣

It was King [Songtsen Gampo].

यानुस्रायदेश्चे ने प्यम् कुः वा ¹⁷¹

言所议之人孰兮

Speaking of the persons who talked about it,

वदः येव : पर्दुव : वें : या देश : ग्री श : या प्रथा : 172

有二王妃议之矣

They were two Consorts.

¹⁶⁷ MT: **गृनअ'भै'भै'ने'गृ८'×ेन्।** CS, FY: गृनुअ'भवे'भै'ने'कै'लेग'सेन्।

¹⁶⁸ MT, FY: **લેવ'' વૈ'' અ'' રેન'' અદ્યેવ'' વૈ'' રેના** CS: લેવ'' ધારો' સે'' ને' અદ્યેવ'' વૈ'' રેના

¹⁶⁹ MT: र्वे प्रति स्थापे प्रति क्षा विकास की जाति का अपने कि जाति का अपने कि जाति का अपने कि जाति का अपने कि

 $^{^{170}}$ MT: $\mathbf{\tilde{q}'}$ - $\mathbf{r}\mathbf{\hat{q}'}$ - $\mathbf{\hat{q}'}$ - $\mathbf{\hat$

¹⁷¹ MT, CS, FY: **གདམ་པའི་མི་དེ་བཤད་རྒྱ་ན།**

 $^{^{172}}$ MT: **વદ'ખેવ'' વર્શ્વ'ર્સે' "गाँगेल' "गींल' "गाँगिल' "गा**

ष्ट्र'रादे'राक्टॅं'पे'प्पर'राक्टॅं'व्या¹⁷³

拉萨之湖上畔兮

On the upper bank of the lake in Lhasa,

वरःर्त्तेवःचकुरःग्रीयःर्षेयःगाःवर्ळेषया

内臣八者聚议之

Eight ministers of internal affairs convened a meeting to have a discussion.

ર્વે. ઘટ. બ્રાફ્ર. ખે. બર. બ્રાફ્ર. વે. બ 175

奥塘湖之下畔兮

On the lower bank of Otang Lake,7

धुै:र्त्त्व:पक्तुं ५:ग्रीशःर्मेशःगाःवर्ळेषाशा¹⁷⁶

外臣八者聚议之

Eight ministers of external affairs convened a meeting to have a discussion.

तर्ळेषारा प्रति:र्त्तेव:र्पे अग्-रः केवः प्रवा¹⁷⁷

大臣噶尔召集兮

Minister Gar Tongtsen convened the meeting.

र्चेव.त्.मान्यील.च.वीचा.पत्तर्गा

大臣噶尔言备肉

Minister Gar Tongtsen suggested bringing meat.

म्नाप्तः वृत्तेषः प्रतः यवाः यात्रेषा ¹⁷⁹

肉之前后腿成对

Two front shanks and two rear shanks,

[ा]उ MT: **से.यपु.षाष्ट्र.ला.तन्याष्ट्र.वया** CS: रेचेश.के.कूर्यायानपु.लन.वहूष्णयाची EX: तूर् के.याकूर.नयु.लन.

¹⁷⁴ MT: **၎င: ଗୁଁ ସ୍ 'ସକ୍ତି ମ୍ 'ग୍ରିଷ' ସ୍ୱିଷ' ୩' 'ସଞ୍ଜିସ୍ ଷା** CS: ସ୍ ଟ' ଭିସ' ସକ୍ତି ମ୍ 'ग୍ରି 'ଶ୍ରିଷ' ସ୍ ' ଚିସ୍ ସ କ୍ରିସ୍ 'ସ୍ଥର୍ଗ୍ର' ବ୍ରହ୍ମ ବ୍ରହ୍ମ 'ମ୍ରିଷ' ବ୍ରହ୍ମ ବ୍ରହ୍ମ 'ସ୍ଥର୍ଷ' ବ୍ରହ୍ମ ବ୍ରହ୍ମ 'ସ୍ଥର୍ଷ' ବ୍ରହ୍ମ ବ୍ରହ୍ମ ବ୍ରହ୍ମ 'ସ୍ଥର୍ଷ' ବ୍ରହ୍ମ ବ୍ୟକ୍ୟ ବ୍ରହ୍ମ ବ୍ରହ୍ମ ବ୍ରହ୍ମ ବ୍ରହ୍ମ ବ୍ରହ୍ମ ବ୍ରହ୍ମ ବ୍ରହ୍ମ ବ୍ରହ୍ମ ବ୍ୟକ୍ୟ ବ୍ରହ୍ମ ବ୍ୟକ୍ୟ ବ୍ୟକ୍ୟ ବ୍ୟକ୍ୟ ବ୍ୟକ୍ୟ ବ୍ୟକ୍ୟ ବ୍ୟବ୍ୟ ବ୍ୟକ୍ୟ ବ୍ୟକ୍ୟ ବ୍ୟ

 $^{^{175}}$ MT: **તેં 'ક્ર-'અર્ટ્સ' ખે' અ--'અર્ટ્સ' વર્ષા** CS: તેં 'ક્ર-'અર્ટ્સ' ખે' અ--' તર્ફ્સ અ' વ્ય $_{
m FY}$: તેં 'ક્ર-' અર્ટ્સ' ખે' અ--' ત્વાઅ વ્ય

¹⁷⁶ MT: **ધ్రి:ଲ୍ଲॅสฺ'चकुद्'ग्रुँश:ଗୁଁଷ:ฑฺ'෬๕๎ตฺष।** CS: ધ્રુੰ'ঝਫ਼ੑ'चकुट्'ग्रुं'ग्रुं'कुं'ब्'क्ष'वाः ४ धुे'ओद्'चकुट्'ग्रुं'शःर्व्याः वर्ळेवाया

 $^{^{177}}$ MT: \mathbf{QK} ના ભાગ પાત્રે મુંતુ પે અન્ય અનુ નના CS: ર્જના બાય મુંતુ વે પે મુદ્દા છે. તેને મારા પ્રત્યે તેને પે અન્ય છે. ર્જના બાય મુંતુ વે પે અન્ય મુંતુ મુંતુ મું મુંતુ મુંતુ

¹⁷⁸ MT: **ลิ๊ส 'นั : มๆ र 'ग्रुं अ : १ 'ग्रुं ज 'व स्पर्या** CS: ลิ๊ส 'यें श्चर 'ग्रेग 'प्रत्य वर्ग 'पर्वेश | FY: ลิ๊ส 'यें : अग्र र केव 'प्रत्य धना पर्वेश |

¹⁷⁹ MT, FS: **मृन्तराच वृत्तेष प्रत्याय वृत्तेष** CS: मृन्तराय वृत्तेष प्राप्त वृत्तेष

३ प. य. व वे ४ . ८ ८ . य य अ. प. व वे ४ । ३००

肋条与头亦成对

Two racks of ribs and two cheeks [constituting one head],

च.च.झैंच.चङ्ग्य.चुश्र.जञ्च.चर्च्थ्रा₁₈₁

备整豚以为路用

An animal in its entirety was packed for the upcoming journey.8

र्चेन्-ग्री-हेब्-त्रचेल-त्रचीषा-चत्रषा-प्रेन्।¹⁸²

叶蕃吉日祥瑞矣

The prospects of the Tibetans' [mission] looked auspicious.

म्नु-दे-धी-यव-य-दे-यद्-धीवा

如是答复彼歌矣

This is the response to the song.

5|

问

Question:

मूँव र्भे कु व षा त्य र्से पुरा देश है ।

大臣噶尔往中原

When Minister Gar Tongtsen departed for Tang China,

ॸॖॱऄॕ॒ॺॱ**२ॅ**ॱचकुॱॴॱऄॱॿऀॺऻॱचगाॴ¹⁸⁴

青马百匹负何行

What was loaded on to a hundred blueish horses?

ट्रेल.कि.भ्री.चम्ची.ज.कु.खुवा.चर्याला₁₈₂

灰嘴百骡载何行

What was loaded on to a hundred gray-mouthed mules?

¹⁸² CS: ସ୍ଟ୍'ग୍ଡି'हेब्''व्देल''ଞ୍ଜୁସ'पल्प''ଭିମ୍ବ FY: ସ୍ଟ୍'ग୍ଡି'हेब्''देल'ଞ୍ଜୁସ'पल्प''ଭିମ୍ବ ED: **ସ୍ଟ୍'ग୍ଡି'हेब्''वदेल''वद्येण''** पल्प''**ଭିମ୍ବ**

 $^{^{183}}$ MT, ZG: $\tilde{\mathbf{A}}$ $\tilde{$

¹⁸⁴ MT, ZG: **দৃ র্ম্ব্র র্ম' নদ্রু'অ'উ'ৰ্ন্বিশ'নশ্বশ** CS: দৃ হ'র্মিন'ন্দ্র্রু'অ'উ'ৰ্ন্বিশ'নর্ক্রিঅ' দর্শ্বর দু সি দু দু হ'র্মি'ন্দ্র্রু অ'উ'ৰ্ন্বিশ' নর্ক্রিঅ

¹⁸⁵ MT, ZG: **देवापानु, वर्षु, वर्षु, वर्ष्ण, वर्ष, वर्षा, वर्ष, वर्य, वर्ष, वर्ष, वर्य, वर्ष, वर्ष, वर्ष, वर्ष, वर्ष, वर्ष,**

ञ्चरःशु:८गरःचकुःव्यःके:विषाःचगावा।¹⁸⁶

白牛百头驮何行

What was loaded on to a hundred white oxen?

এবা

答

Answer:

र्ज्ञेव र्थे कु वया वा त्ये पुरा है स्वा

大臣前往中原兮

When Minister Gar Tongtsen departed for Tang China,

म् क्रॅव 'र्ये प्रमु 'य र्वे य केव 'प्रग्राय|188

青马百匹负绢帛

Gorgeous brocade was loaded on to the hundred blueish horses.

ट्रेल.कि.से.चकी.ल.सेंबा.कुर्य.चर्याली₁₈₀

灰嘴百骡载氆氇

Fine woolen cloth was loaded on to the hundred gray-mouthed mules.

त्तरःधु:८ग्र-:पकु:०:र्वेर:तु:पग्रावा¹⁹⁰

白牛百头驮珍宝

Jewels were loaded on to the hundred white oxen.

5

问

Question:

र्च्चेत्रवग्निरःधुत्यात्यातर्वे पुत्राप्तेम्।

大臣行路漫漫兮

When Minister Gar Tongtsen embarked on the journey to the faraway place,

 $^{^{187}}$ MT, ZG: $\mathbf{\tilde{A}}$ વ $\mathbf{\tilde{A}}$ $\mathbf{\tilde$

MT, ZG: हर्षेव पॅनकु भार्मेव केव नगमा CS: हर्षेट प्रकृ भार्मेव केव नगमा FY: हर्षे प्रकृ भार्मेव केव नगमा FY: हर्षे प्रकृ भार्मेव केव प्रमाणा हिए हर्षे हर्षे प्रमाणा हिए हर्षे हर्षे हर्षे हर्षे प्रमाणा हिए हर्षे हर्षे हर्षे हर्षे हर्षे हर्षे हर्षे हर्षे हर्ष्ट हर्षे हर्षे

¹⁹⁰ MT, ZG, FY: য়ৢ**८་য়ৣ་ངশৢ་ངশৢৼ৸ৢয়৾ৼয়ৣৢৢ৽৸য়৾ৼয়ৣ৽৸য়৾ৼয়ৢ৽৸য়৾ৼয়ৢ৽৸য়৾ৼয়য়ৢ৽৸য়৾ৼয়য়ৢ৽৸য়৾ৼয়য়য়য়**

¹⁹¹ MT: **ลิ๊ส : ฮๆ : दैर : भुँव 'क्य 'देर |** CS: ब : घट : दे : व्यव : व्यव

र्मेश केत मु: १४ छो: अर्घि: ञ्रैव 192

汉地所需绢帛耶

Was gorgeous brocade needed in Tang China?

स्वाःकेवःकुः भः छोः भर्वः चैवा १९३

汉地所需氆氇耶

Was fine woolen cloth needed in Tang China?

र्वे र पु:कु:वा:छो:यार्व:बैवा194

汉地所需珍宝耶

Were jewels needed in Tang China?

हिंद्र-सुव-रेट-अ-तर्वेर-लव-रेविंग

尔作答之莫迟误

Please answer my questions without further ado.

এবা

答

Answer:

ने'ल'लव'विषाक्तुषाक्तुं'वा

应答所问者如是

To give an answer to that,

र्मेषाळेवामुःषायायार्वाचा १९५

汉地所需非绢帛

Gorgeous brocade was not needed in Tang China.

स्वाक्तेव कुः तः यः यर्षे ची १९६

汉地所需非氆氇

Fine woolen cloth was not needed in Tang China.

र्वे र.री.मै.ज.ज.जा्व्.च्ची

汉地所需非珍宝

Jewels were not needed in Tang China.

¹⁹² MT, CS, FY: वें बाके वाकु वाकि वाकि वाकि

¹⁹³ MT, FY: **धुना केव कु त्या को आर्थि जैन** CS: तर्धुना केव कु त्या को आर्थि जैन

¹⁹⁴ MT, FY: **ব៊ី ম: নু: ক্রু: ঝ: জ্ঞা: মর্কি: बैज** CS: ব্রিঅ: ম: ক্রু: ঝ: জ্ঞা: মর্কি: बैज

¹⁹⁵ MT, CS, FY: वें ल केत्र मु ल स स स्वि

¹⁹⁶ MT, FY: **ध्वाकेत कु.ज.ज.जॉर-बैवा** CS: वर्ध्वाकेत कु.ज.ज.जॉर-बैवा

¹⁹⁷ MT, FY: **ਰੱੱ ੨ 'तु'कु' ਘ' ਘ' ਘੱਕਿ ' ਡੈ ਯ** CS: ਰੇੱ અ' ਪਾ ਰੂ' ਘ' ਘ' ਘੱਕਿ ' ਡੈ ਯ

51

问

Question:

ञ्च-मुःयःसर्वि वै के विवा से ना

下部汉地何所需

Then, what was needed in lower China?

এবা

答

Answer:

श्चरकुःषःसर्विःवैःचम्परकुःवा¹⁹⁹

下部汉地所需者

Speaking of the items needed in lower China,

म्न"न्यर'र्धेतै:म्नु'र्ख'रुक्नु'त्य'स्र्वि 200

所需朱麝之香脐

The musk of red deer was needed.

वि.क्रूब.त्पु.म.कुब.मी.ज.षात्री 501

所需青鹿之茸角

The velvet antler of the blue deer was needed.

 $\mathsf{L}_{\mathsf{L}} \underbrace{\mathsf{M}}_{\mathsf{L}} \underbrace{\mathsf{M}}$

所需五彩绸缎旗

Five-colored silken [prayer] flags were needed.

¹⁹⁸ MT: **ગ્રુ૧-જી.બ.માર્ભ-વે.ફ.લેવા.૨ન** CS: ગ્રુ૧-જી.બાહ્ય-વે.ફ.લેવા.૨ન FY: ગ્રુ૧-જી.બ.માર્પ-વે.ફ.લેવા.૨ન ગ્રુ૧-જી.વે.લેવા.૧ન ગ્રુ૧-જી.વે.લેવા.૧-જી.વે.લેવા.૧ન ગ્રુ૧-જી.વે.લેવા.૧-જે.વે.લેવા

¹⁹⁹ MT: སྐང་རྒྱ་ལ་མཁོ་ནི་བམང་རྒྱ་ན།

²⁰⁰ MT: **ភ୍ឍ'၎མར་པོའི་ភ្ឍ'శీ"ஞ'ལ་མ།བོ།** CS: ᇌ'၎མར་རོ་ភ្ឍ'శీ"ஞ'ལ་མ།བོ། FY: ᇌ'၎མར་ञ्ञ'శึ"ஞ'ལ་མ།བོ།

 $^{^{201}}$ MT: \mathbf{g} ' $\mathbf{\tilde{g}}$ ' $\mathbf{\tilde{q}}$ ' $\mathbf{\tilde{u}}$ ' $\mathbf{\tilde{a}}$ ' $\mathbf{\tilde{a}}$ ' $\mathbf{\tilde{a}}$ ' $\mathbf{\tilde{u}}$ '

 $^{^{202}}$ MT: **૧૨ ર્કેન ચૂ ખૂ નું ખામાર્થે** CS: ૧૨ ર્કેન ચૂ ખૂ નું ખાણરા 202 FY: 202 ખાણરા તે પ્રાપ્ત માર્થે 202 ખાણરા તે પ્રાપ્ત માર્ચિક તે ખાણરા તે પ્રાપ્ત માર્ચિક તે મુખ્યાના માર્ચિક તે માર્ચિક તે મુખ્યાના મુખ્યાના માર્ચિક તે મુખ્યાના મુખ્યાના માર્ચિક તે મુખ્યાના મુ

51

问

Question:

र्षिट:र्त्तुव:धंन्तुःवनाःवर्षे:रुष:देर।203

大臣前往中原兮

When Minister Gar Tongtsen embarked on his journey to Tang China,

यःक्तुत्यःर्धेतेः श्रुवाराः तद्दरः के 'विवा से द्वा²⁰⁴

大唐皇帝何所思

What was the Tang Emperor reckoning on?

यःक्तुत्पः र्वेदैः प्रषयः प्रदरः स्टे 'बैपाः से द $|^{205}$

大唐皇后何所思

What was the Tang Empress reckoning on?

कु:पञ्चरे:रेव:सू:रु:बेवा:रेन्।206

公主之聘礼何耶

What was the bride price for Princess Wencheng?

এবা

答

Answer:

यःमुलःर्येतैः द्युवायः तन्दः नवनः कुः वा²⁰⁷

言大唐皇帝所思

Speaking of what the Tang Emperor reckoned on,

चुर्चेश्च.ल.ध्या.चेश्चा.विस्र

琉璃头盔一顶矣

It was a lapis lazuli helmet that was brought to him.

²⁰³ MT: विंदःर्ह्मे**द**'र्धे कु'दवा'वर्के'रुब'देर|

²⁰⁴ MT, ZG: **ધ'कुल'र्धतै' द्युगब'त्दर्दः है'बैग'रेर्न** CS: र्विकुल'र्से द्युगब'त्दर्दः है'बैग'रेर्न् FY: र्विकुल'र्से द्युगब'

²⁰⁵ ZG: **มาสูญา มั่ค้า จพมาครุ หาซิ เด็จๆ จิร**าโซ รัฐสานัาดู พรุ หาซิ เด็จๆ จิราโซ รัฐสานัาดู พรุ หาซิ เด็จ รัฐสานัก หาซิ เด็จ รัฐสานัาดู พรุ หาซิ เด็จ รัฐสานัาดู พรุ หาซิ เด็จ รัฐสานัาดู พระ หาซิ เด็จ รัฐสานัาดู พระ หาซิ เด็จ ราซิ เด็จ รัฐสานัาดู พระ หาซิ เด็จ รัฐสานัวดู พระ หาซิ เด็จ รัฐสานัาดู หาซิ เด็จ รัฐสานัาดี หาซิ เด็จ รัฐสานัาดู หาซิ เด็จ รัฐสานัาดู หาซิ เด็จ รัฐสานัาติ เล้า หาซิ เล

²⁶⁶ MT, ZG: **कु'पबर्प:रेव'ग्न्र'के'ब्वेष'रेदा** CS: कु'पबर्प:रेव'प:रेवेष्ण'रेदा FY: तुःर्वे'कु'पबर-रेव'ग्न्न'रेदा

²⁰⁷ MT, ZG: **५ॱकु०ः ५ॅदै खुन्४ः ५८८ः ५४५** कुःबृ

 $^{^{208}}$ MT: $\mathbf{\hat{q}}_{55}$ $\mathbf{\hat{q}}$ $\mathbf{\hat{q$

बिर-रम्बालपर्मे.य-रम्बार्ट्य-पर्वीय

戴于战场凯旋兮

There would be a victory if it [the helmet] was brought onto the battlefield.

ष्टिर राजाय वर्षे व र्ले र्हेषा प्या 210

置于田地丰登矣

Crops would grow vigorously if it [the helmet] was placed on farmland.

कु'पबरे'रेव'सु'पश्र[्]कु'व|²¹¹

言公主之聘礼兮

Speaking of the bride price for Princess Wencheng,

ष्येर-५५७-चे.क्.५-५६०-५-मूर्य|212

金银升量斗计矣

It was many dré of golden and silver.9

5

问

Question:

र्ह्मेव र्पे कु त्य तर्चे पुष देय | २१३

大臣前往中原兮

At the time when Minister Gar Tongtsen headed to Tang China,

ययःगःचरःळ८ःर्भे८ वःये८ |²¹⁴

路途有无险阻耶

Were there any obstacles on the journey?

र्ने**र**-ग्री-न्नु-अ-पञ्च-षाशुअ-षावा²¹⁵

蕃喇嘛十三位兮

Thirteen Tibetan lama,

 $^{^{209}}$ MT, ZG: **હ્ર-: નુસના' ભ'નવોં' ન' નુસના' ર્નેન' વન્યુના** CS, FY: બુજા ભ'ર્મેન નુસના' વેંદ-' નુદ'

²¹¹ MT: **कु'पवते'रेत'श्च'पम्' प्रा'प्या' (**CS: कु'पवत'पाशेर'न्द्रिय'वें)ळॅन'प्यहत्या FY: कु'पवत'रेत 'श्च'प्यन्' कु'ता

²¹² MT: **ग्रोर-'न्5्य-चे'र्ळन्'यहत्य-'याच्चिट्-'** CS: कु'न्चव्याम्योर-'न्5्य-चे'र्ळन्'यहत्य| FY: प्रायेर-'न्5्य-चे'र्ळन्' यहपायार्थेव।

²¹³ ZG: ลู้สานัาสูาณาณฺฐัารูพารุ่า

²¹⁴ ZG: ผม'ผ'จระสราพัราสามิรา

²¹⁵ ED: **ব্**বি'শ্ৰী'ন্ন'ম'নস্তু'লাধ্যুম'লাব্য

धुणार्के'(बुबावबाई) रे बेर|216 占卜所测者何耶 Resorting to mo divination, what did they suggest?¹⁰ कुःषेञ्चेषायान्यसुः मासुरा माना²¹⁷ 汉卦师十三位兮 Thirteen Chinese astrologers, क्षेत्र'त्य'पक्षित्र'त्रत्य'क्षेत्र'ने स्वीरा²¹⁸ 卦辞所解者何耶 Resorting to astrology, what did they suggest? र्नेर:ग्री:र्से:प:पञ्च:पाशुस्र:पात्र|219 霍卜师十三位兮 Thirteen Hor diviners, र्के' रे'त्यप्रकात्वकार्क्षः रे' <u>बे</u>र्।220 卜具所占者何耶 Resorting to mo prediction, what did they suggest? 答 এবা Answer: र्ने**र**-ग्री-न्न-स-पञ्च-वाशुस्र-वान्।221 蕃喇嘛十三位兮 Thirteen Tibetan lamas, व्यावयाधुनार्स्रापर्वे कुरी222 喇嘛占卜预测也 Consulting the mo divination. 言前路无险阻矣 Suggested that there were no obstacles ahead. ED: धुणार्थे (तुषावषाकी रेप्से) ED: कु'भै'क्षेत्र'भ'नञ्जु'गत्रुअ'ग्वा ED: क्षेत्र'व्याचक्कित्र'त्र विश्व ED: र्नेर-चीु-र्स्र-चन्नु-वाशुस्र-वान्। ED: र्बें 'रे'वयदश'वश'री' हो रा

मु:भे:क्रेश:प:पठु:वाशुठा:वावा²²⁴

汉卦师十三位兮

Thirteen Chinese astrologers,

क्षेत्रात्मान्वक्षराने त्यन कुन्ने १२२५

卦师解说卦辞也

Reckoning the astrology.

षयःषःचरः ϖ रःश्रेःश्रूरः \exists र $|^{226}$

言前路无险阻矣

Suggested that there were no obstacles ahead.

र्नेरःग्रीःर्से प्राप्तसुरम्सुसःम्बा

霍卜师十三位兮

Thirteen Hor diviners,

र्बे 'रे'रा'यायधेव क्रु'दे।228

卜师投掷卜具也

Conducting the mo prediction.

षम्राचरक्र क्रि. म्रूट चेर्। 229

言前路无险阻矣

Suggested that there were no obstacles ahead.

51

问

Question:

र्ह्मेव र्धे कु त्यः तर्चे पुरुष देय।230

大臣前往中原兮

When Minister Gar Tongtsen headed to Tang China,

व्यटःस्रुविषाःलिवस्यव्याःस्या

往中原时向何方

In which direction was he proceeding towards Tang China?

²²⁴ ZG: कु'भे'क्केश्य'पन्छु'वाशुक्ष'वाठ्य

²²⁵ ZG: ৡয়৸৸ৢৢৢৢয়ৢয়৸ৢৢৢৢৢৢৢৢৢৢৢৢৢ

²²⁶ ZG: ผม'ผ'จระสรามาฐราสิร

²²⁷ ZG: र्नेर-ग्री-र्स-प-वर्श-पासुस-पास्

²²⁸ ZG: **बॅ**ग्ने'स'स'त्य'त्रधेतुःकु'ने

²²⁹ ZG: ผม ਘਾਰ ੨ ਰ ਨ ਹੈ ਤੂਟ ਤੇ ਪ੍ਰ

²³⁰ ZG: ลู้ส⁻ันัาฐาณาจฐัารุณริกา

²³¹ ZG: गटार्सुगशान्विरावशाकुःवगार्थरा

हिंद्र-लिब-इट-भावर्ग्र-जिबा

尔作答之莫迟误

Please answer my questions without further ado.

এবা

答

Answer:

ने'ल'लव'विषाकुषाकुवा

应答所问者如是

To give an answer to that,

于山垭口煨桑兮

On the mountain pass, the sang offering was made.

नषर रे हैर ने म्र स्याविष्ठी 233

垭口桑烟东飘也

The smoke of the *sang* offering floated to the east [where Tang China is located].

. म्र-त्यात्विर-वृषाः कुः वृषाः र्वेटः। ²³⁴

往中原时向东矣

To the east, he was heading towards Tang China.

51

问

Question:

र्ह्मेव र्धे कु त्य तर्चे पुष देय|235

大臣前往中原兮

When Minister Gar Tongtsen departed for Tang China,

随扈骑士几何耶

How many horsemen accompanied him?

²³³ ZG: नषर'रे'ब्वैर'ने'वर'ल'ल्बेब्

²³⁴ ZG: প্রস্থান্ত্রিস্বেমান্ত্রাব্রার্থিস্য

 $^{^{225}}$ MT: $\hat{\mathbf{A}}$ \mathbf{a} $\hat{\mathbf{A}}$ $\hat{\mathbf{T}}$ $\hat{\mathbf{w}}$ $\hat{\mathbf{u}}$ $\hat{\mathbf{u}}$

 $^{^{226}}$ MT: $\mathbf{q}\mathbf{\tilde{q}'}\mathbf{\tilde{x}'}\mathbf{q}\mathbf{a'}\mathbf{s'}\mathbf{u'}\mathbf{\hat{s}'}\mathbf{a}\mathbf{\zeta'}\mathbf{g}\mathbf{x'}\mathbf{l'}$ CS: $\mathbf{q}\mathbf{\tilde{q}'}\mathbf{\tilde{x}'}\mathbf{q}\mathbf{a'}\mathbf{s'}\mathbf{a'}\mathbf{\hat{s}'}\mathbf{a}\mathbf{\zeta'}\mathbf{l'}\mathbf{l'}\mathbf{l'}$ FY: $\mathbf{q}\mathbf{\tilde{q}'}\mathbf{\tilde{x}'}\mathbf{q}\mathbf{a'}\mathbf{s'}\mathbf{s'}\mathbf{a'}\mathbf{l'}\mathbf{l'}\mathbf{l'}\mathbf{l'}$

এবা

答

Answer:

र्ज्ञेव-पें-कुःवणःवर्जे:नुषःनेर।237

大臣前往中原兮

At the time when Minister Gar Tongtsen departed for Tang China,

तर्चे. र्यव्यः मृ.प.सृ. पक्चु. र्ल्प=1 238

随扈骑士五百矣

Five hundred horsemen accompanied him.

5

问

Question:

हॱ¹ृथः पक्कुः ग्राद्यु र त्रे र ते र त्रे र त्र

骥五百现何处耶

Whence did the five hundred horses emerge?

श्रेन्थ्रप्तमुग्पदावशासुदावीःसेत्र

士五百现何处耶

Whence did the five hundred men emerge?

त्तुं न्यःर्वे र्वे न्यः न्दः हे यः वः प्वेन

有歌相继徐徐咏

Sing it slowly, and more songs will follow.

এবা

答

Answer:

ॸॖॱऄ॒ॱॻक़ॗॱॼॗ॒॔ॸॱख़ॖ॔॔॔ॴॱॻ_ऀय़ॸॗॱॺऻ²⁴¹

言骥五百现何处

Speaking of how the five hundred horses appeared,

²³⁷ MT: **ลิ์ส⁻นั่-ฮู-สๆ** ห**ี้ :รูง :รุ่ง |** CS: ลิ์ส⁻นั่-ฮูง เฉฮิ์ร-รูง :รุ่ง

²³⁸ MT, FY: **વર્ਗ ર્સ્વાયન્ક પાનુ વર્જી ખેતા** CS: વર્ଶ રેવાયન્ક વર્ષન

²³⁹ MT, CS, FY: **青'ည'བக্ট'ጣང'ནམ'བৣང'ནे'-རེད**།

²⁴⁰ MT, CS, FY: बै'श्र्-चक्कु'व्यद्यवस्य द्युदः वै'देन्

²⁴¹ MT: **५'२्'नकु'डुर'र्द्ध्य'न**१५'कु'वा

र्विट्र श्वापार हे केवर्धे त्वापाय सुपारिया १४१

十一面之观世音

The Eleven-faced Great Compassionate One,

तिवा.वाध्यातपुरश्र्मःश्र्राकं.वं.वाया १३४३

第二手之五指间

From the five fingers of his second hand,

र्वेन नेर तहत र्कें व श्वरम् स्वर

五色虹光衍现矣

Appeared a rainbow of five-coloured rays:

虹光白赤玄三者

White, red, and black,

तहतःश्रेरःर्थेःश्वॅ्रुं स्प्रेंन्, -1

虹光金青五者矣

As well as yellow and blue.

5| Question:

问

तहतः नृगारः र्भे व्यतः व्यवः के विषाः द्वीरा १२४७

于白光中现何耶

What emerged from the white light of the rainbow?

ન્નુ-၎ય-દ્યુ-સર્વેષ-၎-દ્યેય-વ-એન્

歌徐陈之莫匆促

Please sing the song slowly, there is no hurry.

²⁴² MT: **पॅट. इ.च. क्षेत्र क्षेत्र**

 $^{^{243}}$ CS: ધુના નિકૃષ ग्રી શેંદ ર્સે ભૂ મેં બાળ FY: **ધુના નફેષ પત્રે સેંદ ર્સે ભૂ મેં બાળ**

²⁴⁴ CS, FY: **વેંና**' बेर'वहव केंब' भ्रु' ख़्म्

CS: QEQ: The content of the conten

 $^{^{246}}$ CS: તहतः श्रेर में र्ह्में वर्ष हैं न्दर स्था FY: तहतः श्रेर में र्ह्में वर्ष हैं नदर स्था

 $^{^{247}}$ CS: 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 $^$

এবা

答

Answer:

तहतः दुगारः र्थे वदः वशः ह्यूटः र्खुवः दे |²⁴⁸

于白光中所现兮

Emerging from the white light of the rainbow,

5'\(\frac{1}{2}\)

白骥百也白士百

Were a hundred white horses and a hundred white men.

शेर्नग्रस्प्तमुः र्वे :वैदःशुः भेत्र $|^{250}$

白土百者木神矣

The hundred white men were wood gods.

विदः बेदः सुत्यः त्यः वेदा दुषः देद। 251

时至地界无木兮

When arriving in a woodless region,

विटाष्ट्रापकुः धैषाःविटारे पत्रुटा | 252

百位木神携木至

Each wood god would bring wood.

51

问

Question:

तहत:द्रअर:र्थे:व्रद:व्रष:क्षे:विषा:व्रुद:_{[253}

于赤光中现何耶

What emerged from the red light of the rainbow?

 $^{^{248}}$ MT: \mathbf{q} દ્વ**ાન્યુન: પૈંગ્વદ: વૃષ: વૃદ: હુંના: ને**] FY: વદવ: ५ गून: પૈંગ્વદ: વૃષ: વૃદ: પૈંગ્ને

²⁴⁹ MT: **ӻ་ད་གར་བོ་བར্ঠ་བརྱ་དང་མེ་ད་གར་བོ་བར্ঠা** CS: ӻ་ད་གར་བོ་བརྱ་ལ་མི་ད་གར་བ་བརྱ། FY: ӻ་ད་གར་བོ་བར্ঠা བར্ঠা བར্ঠা

²⁵⁰ MT: **बे'न्गर'र्भे'नकु'र्न'वेद'क्ट्र'भेदा** CS: बे'न्गर'र्ने'नकु'र्नेवेद'क्ट्र'रेन्। FY: बे'न्गर'र्भे'नकु'र्नेवेद'क्ट्र'रेन्

²⁵¹ MT: **વૈદ:એન્'સુત્વ'ત્વ'ર્કેન્'નુંત્વ'નેર્ન** CS: વૈદ:એન્'જાવે'સુવા'ત્વ'ર્કેન'નુંત્વ'નેર્નુ FY: વૈદ'એન્'સુવા'નું કેન'નુંત્વ'નેર્નુ

²⁵² MT, FY: **គិជៈभ្ហៈជត្ជៈឃិសៈគិជៈ វៈជគ្ញជ**ៈ| CS: គិជៈម្លៈជត្ជៈឃិៈគិជៈ វៈជគ្ញជ

²⁵³ CS: तहतःनुसरः में वृदःवृत्राचे लेवा चुदः। FY: **तहतःनुसरः में वृदःवृत्रा छै: लेवा चुदः।**

(식리) 答

Answer:

Emerging from the red light of the rainbow,

寿'-「マぬҳ・・�゙・「¬貴'-「ҁҳҡ゚・�・¬貴|²⁵⁵ 赤骥百也赤士百

Were a hundred red horses and a hundred red men.

The hundred red men were fire gods.

aì'àìq''、似q'q'q'至有'有'气q''\q\''

When arriving in a fireless region,

àì'ལྡ་བརྐ་ਘིས་à་ར་བརྡུང་།²⁵⁸ 百位火神带火至

Each fire god would bring fire.

5

Question:

एहराव्यार्थे व्रताव्यार्थे विवाद्यर । 259 于玄光中现何耶

What emerged from the black light of the rainbow?

 $^{^{254}}$ MT: \mathbf{q} E \mathbf{q} : \mathbf{q} T: \mathbf

²⁵⁵ MT: **គុះកុសរៈម័ៈបាត្យៗកុរៈសំៗសរៈម័ៈបាត្យ** CS: គុះកុសរៈម័ៈបាត្យៈឈៈសំៗសរៈបាត្យ FY: គុះកុសរៈម័ៈបាត្យៈឈៈសំ។ កុសរៈម៉ាបត្យ

 $^{^{256}}$ MT: $\mathbf{\hat{a}}$ ' \mathbf{r}

²⁵⁷ MT, FY: **बे'बेद'पुब'च'ईव'र्दुब'देर|** CS: बे'बेद'बदे पुब'च'ईव'र्दुब'देर|

²⁵⁸ MT, FY: **ล่าะชาสภูานิสาล่าะวาสุรา** CS: ล่าะชาส**ู**ะนิสาล้าะวาสุรา

²⁵⁹ CS, FY: पहराववार्धे वदावया है विवासूदा

এবা

答

Answer:

तहतःवगःर्धे वटःवशः हुटः र्द्ध्यः दे_{|260}

于玄光中所现兮

Emerging from the black light of the rainbow,

५ॱवण'र्थे'चकु'द्दःश्चे'वण'र्थे'चकु|²⁶¹

玄骥百也玄士百

Were a hundred black horses and a hundred black men.

बै'व्यार्धे'प्रमु'र्ने'ध्रुग्राष्ट्र'षेव्।²⁶²

玄士百者金神矣

The hundred black men were iron gods.

时至地界无金兮

When arriving in an ironless region,

ञ्जैवायाःके.पश्चि.लुयाःकेवायाःमः पश्चरः।264

百位金神执金至

Each iron god would bring iron.

5

问

Question:

तहतः सेर-धें वदः वसः के विषा द्वुदः । 265

于金光中现何耶

What emerged from the yellow light of the rainbow?

म्नु-५०:चुर:वेंग-५८:चें०-५:बेन

歌徐陈之莫匆促

Please sing the song slowly, there is no hurry.

 $^{^{260}}$ MT: \mathbf{q} : \mathbf{q} :

 $^{^{261}}$ MT: **\mathbf{F}' \mathbf{q} \mathbf{q}' \mathbf{\tilde{4}}' \mathbf{q} \mathbf{g}' \mathbf{\tilde{4}}' \mathbf{q} \mathbf{\tilde{q}}' \mathbf{\tilde{4}}' \mathbf{\tilde{4}} \mathbf{\tilde{q}}' \mathbf{\tilde{4}}' \mathbf{\tilde{4}} \mathbf{\tilde{q}}' \mathbf{\tilde{4}}' \mathbf{\tilde{4}}**

²⁶² MT: **बै: तवा 'र्यं 'चकु'र्वे' भ्रुवाब' ख़ु' भैत्।** CS: बै: तवा 'चकु'र्वे' भ्रुवाब' ख़ु' भैत्। FY: बै: तवा 'र्यं 'चकु'र्वे' भ्रुवाब' ख़ु'रें |

²⁶³ MT, FY: **भ्रुणवा ओन् 'भुवा वा विंत 'नुवा ने न** CS: भ्रुणवा ओन् 'व्यते 'भ्रुवा 'वा वें न 'नुवा ने न

²⁶⁴ MT, FY: **धुनाब कु नकु भैव धुनाब रे नजुर** | CS: धुनाब कु नकु भै पुनाब रे नजुर |

²⁶⁵ CS: ባደብ 'ਐ. 'ấ' ቫር 'ஏላ' ౘ' 'ਫੈ 'ஏ' 'ਉ' | FY: **ባደብ 'ਐ. 'Ấ' ଗ୍ରମ୍ମ ଗ୍ରମ୍ମ** '

এব

Answer:

तहतःसेर-धें वदःवसः चुदः द्धंतः दे।266

于金光中所现兮

答

Emerging from the yellow light of the rainbow,

ॸॖॱऄ॓**२ॱऄ॔ॱ**॑ॸक़ॗॖॱ॔॔॔॔ॸऄॖॱऄ॓॓॓ॸऄ॔ॱॸक़ॗॗऻ²⁶⁷

金骥百也金士百

Were a hundred yellow horses and a hundred yellow men.

भ्रे.श्र-त्र्य्यम्ब्रीच्यः क्रु.क्षे.लु वी 508

金士百者水神矣

The hundred yellow men were water gods.

कुः ये ५ 'धुत्य'त्य'र्वे व 'दुत्य' दे २|²⁶⁹

时至地界无水兮

When arriving in a waterless region,

क़ॖॱय़ॖॱॸक़ॗॱऄॺॱक़ॖॱॸ॓ॱॸऻड़ॖॸॱ।²⁷⁰

百位水神持水至

Each water god would bring water.

म्नु ने भी त्यव त्य ने त्य भी वा

如是答复彼歌矣

This is the response to the song.

5

问

Question:

तहरः र्हेव 'र्भे वदःवशः के 'विषा द्वुदः |271

于青光中现何耶

What emerged from the blue light of the rainbow?

²⁶⁷ MT: **គ; ៧៉ុង: ជ័ៈពត្ញ; កុក: ងំ:៧៉ឺង: ជ័ៈពត្ញ**| CS: គ; ៧៉ឺង: ពត្ញ; (ជ) សំ: កត្ញ| FY: គ; ៧៉ឺង: ជ័ៈពត្ញ; (ជ) សំ: ជ័ៈពត្ញ

²⁶⁸ MT: **શ્રે'સેન્પ્રેં'નફું'સેં-ફું'શ્રુ'ખૈવ|** CS: ફં'શેર'વફું'વેં,સું'સ્રેન્| FY: શ્રે'સેર-પેં'વફું વેં,સું'સ્ને

²⁶⁹ MT: **&'એન'ખુબ'ભ'ર્કેવ'નુંચ'નેચ** CS: &'એન'પ્વરે'ખુબ'ભ'ર્કેવ'નુંચ'નેચ FY: &'એન'ખુબ'ભ'ર્કેવ'નુંચ'સેચ

²⁷⁰ MT, FY: **கூ'ஷ' ¬நு' พ็พ' கூ' ネ' ¬ ਗூட**' | CS: கூ'ஷ' ¬நு' พ" கூ' ネ' ¬ ਗூட' |

²⁷¹ CS, FY: पहरार्ध्व र्भे वदावया के विषा चुदा

এবা

答

Answer:

तहरार्श्वेवार्यावरावशानुमार्ख्याने|272

于青光中所现兮

Emerging from the blue light of the rainbow,

ॸॖॱॺॖॕॺॱ**॓॔ॱ**ॸक़ॗॱॸ॔॔ॸॱॶॱॺॕॖॿॱ॓॔ॱॸक़ॗॗॗ²⁷³

青骥百也青士百

Were a hundred blue horses and a hundred blue men.

भैःर्षेत्रः पं पक्तुः पें भैः सुः पीत्र।274

青士百者人神矣

The hundred blue men were human gods.

श्रे त्रोदः धुत्यः त्यः र्वे व 'तृषः दे र|²⁷⁵

时至地界无人兮

When arriving in an uninhabited region,

ऄॱय़ॖॱॸक़ॖॖॱऄॺॱय़य़ॸॺॱॸ॓ॱय़ॿॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॗॖॖॗॖॖॗॖ

百位人神领人至

Each human god would bring a human.

गा-पर्वे साया सुवा से पर्युवासा २७७

四柱固立于地兮

Four pillars [of the tent] penetrated the ground firmly.

 $\frac{1}{2}$ स्राह्म न्या स्त्राचित । त्या स्त्राह्म स्त्राहम स

头顶撑起天窗矣

The skylight was steadily lifted up overhead.

इ। गुर ग्वराय प्राप्त व्यापि ।

毡帐撑向天穹矣

The felt tent was raised.

 $^{^{272}}$ MT: \mathbf{QEQ} : $\mathbf{\tilde{M}}$

 $^{^{273}}$ MT: $\mathbf{5}$: $\mathbf{\tilde{k}}\mathbf{\tilde{q}}$: $\mathbf{\tilde{k}}$: $\mathbf{\tilde{k}}\mathbf{\tilde{q}}$: $\mathbf{\tilde{k}}$: $\mathbf{\tilde{k}}\mathbf{\tilde{q}}$: $\mathbf{\tilde{k}}$: $\mathbf{\tilde{k}}$: $\mathbf{\tilde{q}}$: $\mathbf{\tilde{k}}$:

 $^{^{274}}$ MT: $\mathbf{\hat{a}}$ ' $\mathbf{\hat{k}}$ ' $\mathbf{\hat{q}}$ ' $\mathbf{\hat{q}$ ' $\mathbf{\hat{q}}$

²⁷⁵ MT, CS, FY: बै'बेद'सुब'ब'ईव'र्दुब'देर|

²⁷⁶ MT, FY: **बें 'भू' चक्कु' प्रेक्ष' प्रचारक ' दें चत्रुद**। CS: बें 'त्रयेवा मृदः वृत्तेवा प्राप्त हुवा वा

 $^{^{277}}$ MT: $\pmb{\eta}$ 'च**ि' स'स्य भूवा से' मर्जुवास।** CS, FY: $\pmb{\eta}$ 'चित्रे' स'स' मृवा से' मर्जुवास।

²⁷⁸ MT: **भ्रम: विरः मर्श्वन' त्यः वर् 'त्ये : रेन्।** CS: गु.म. विरः यावाया वर्षः त्ये : सेन्। FY: गु.म. विरः यावाया वर्षः त्ये : सेन्।

²⁷⁹ MT, CS, FY: ञ्चु'गुर'ग्वअ'स'नञ्चरस'नव्य'र्भि

51

问

Questions:

মর্ক্টব্ : क्र' प्रमुष ' বৃষ ' ক্র' মার্

佩带武器往汉地

[Minister Gar Tongtsen] departed for Tang China, carrying a weapon.

यर्ळें व 'देते' से द 'त्य' के 'बिषा' से द $|^{281}$

所佩武器名何耶

What was the name of the weapon?

थर्केत् क प्रमुषाय तथा के 'विषा पर्ने स्वा²⁸²

佩武器欲何为耶

What was the purpose of carrying a weapon?

ঝবা

答

Answer:

रैव केव श्वरम् विश्वकींव विषा रेप्रा 283

所佩五宝之刀兮

It was a knife inlaid with five precious metals.

थर्केव् क'च५ण्य'व्यथ'तृथ्य'त्युष्ट्य'च्छून् $|^{284}$

佩刀彰显气概矣

Carrying it, to demonstrate strength.

5

问

Questions:

र्त्त्वर्धे कुः यः वर्षे दुषः देर।285

大臣前往中原兮

When the Minister Gar Tongtsen departed for Tang China,

²⁸⁰ MT, CS: **མཚན་ಹ་བདགམ་ནས་རྡུ་ལ་སོང་**། FY: མཚོན་ಹ་བདགས་ནི་རྡུ་ལ་སོང་।

²⁸¹ MT: **सर्केंद्र 'देवे' ग्रीद' त्य' के' बिवा' देदा** CS: शर्केंद्र 'देवे' ग्रीद' त्य' के' बिवा' बेदा FY: शर्केंद्र 'दे 'ग्रीद' त्य' के' बिवा' देदा

 $^{^{282}}$ CS: અ**ઢેંત્ર :ಹ : བདགས་ནས་རྡི་་ຝ଼ି୩ : བཚོས།** FY: མཚོན :ಹ : བདགས་ནི་རྡི་ལྡི་ས།

²⁸³ MT, CS: **२व:केव:घ्र:यृदे:अर्केव:विज:२५।** FY: २व:के:घ्र:यृदे:अर्केव:वेज:पेव|

²⁸⁴ CS: अर्क्केव.क.नेरेचाबा.वया.वेशवा.चेंबेवी ED: **अर्क्क्व.क.नरेचाबा.वया.वेशवा.चवि.**

षि:वर:वर्नेव:क्यु:के:वेषा:रेन्।²⁸⁶

口中所诵者何耶

What was recited?

यस्रायायाय वर्षेत्र के विषा पर्वेषा १८८७

行路诵经所为何

What was the purpose of reciting the prayer along the way?

ન્નુ-ધુે અ ર્ખે ૬ ત્વ રહે ત્વર ખેવા

有歌相继者何耶

What is the song if more is still to come?

ब्रिंदा धुवा सेटा साय वर्षे सायवा से विवा

尔作答之莫迟误

Please answer my questions without further ado.

এবা

答

Answer:

ने'ल'लव'विषाकुषाकु'वा

应答所问者如是

To give an answer to that,

र्न्नेव-र्ध-कुःषःवर्षे-दुषःदेर|²⁸⁸

大臣前往中原兮

When the Minister Gar Tongtsen departed for Tang China,

षि:वटःर्से्वयःसःनर्हेवःवयःर्सेटः।²⁸⁹

口中所诵度母经

The Tara Mantra was recited,

ୟଷ'ୟ'ପ \mathbf{x} : \mathbf{a} - \mathbf{a} -

祈愿路无险阻矣

Wishing for a smooth journey.

²⁸⁷ FY: अअआपाय तर्ने तर के लेवा नर्ने श

²⁸⁸ ED: ลู้ส[•]นั้าสู[•]ณ[•]เจจิ์[•]รุง[•]รุ้ง

 $^{^{289}}$ MT, ZG, FY: $|\mathbf{r}^{*}\mathbf{q}\mathbf{r}^{*}\mathbf{q}^{*}\mathbf{q}\mathbf{v}^{*}\mathbf{q}\mathbf{r}^{*}\mathbf{q}\mathbf{v}^{*}\mathbf{q}\mathbf{r}^{*}\mathbf$

 $^{^{290}}$ MT: $\mathbf{MAM'M'TAX'BA'}$ \mathbf{AAMM} CS: $\mathbf{MAM'M'TAX'BA'}$ \mathbf{AAMM} FY: $\mathbf{MAM'M'TAX'BA'}$ \mathbf{AAMM}

51

问

Question:

श्चैन रे श्चैन त्य तर्चे पुरा देन्। 291

每每行至山阴兮

Passing through the shady side of each mountain,

श्चैनः $\hat{\eta}$ । $\hat{\eta}$ पुरःनः $\hat{\eta}$ प्रदा 292

阴面山谷九重矣

There were nine valleys.

श्चैतः ग्रीः खुदः द्वारः के स्वरः सेंदः । 293

阴谷九重何以过

How did he get through the nine valleys on the shady side?

वैव-रे-वैव-य-वर्षे-तुष-देर|²⁹⁴

每每行至山阳兮

Passing through the sunny side of each mountain,

त्रेवःर्दे:खुदःचःखुदःद्वाुःर्षेद्।²⁹⁵

阳面山谷九重矣

There were nine valleys.

वेवाग्री सुर द्यार के सूर र्वेट १

阳谷九重何以过

How did he get through the nine valleys on the sunny side?

এবা

答

Answer:

वेव:बळव:बेन:धर:पब:दु:र्बेट:|²⁹⁷

夜以继日行路也

Travelling day and night.

 $^{^{291}}$ MT, FY: **શ્રેવ'રે'શ્રેવ'લ'વર્ਗ્ૅ'', જ્ય'දેર**| CS: શ્રેવ'રેતે'શ્રેવ'લ'વર્જે', જ્ય'દેર|

²⁹² FY: 회୍ସିସ'ग्री'ঝुद'व'ঝुद'द्गु'र्ਘेद्|

²⁹³ MT: **શ્રેન ગું.બુદ - ન્વ્યુ ર કે. થૂ ર ર્વેદ ા** CS: શ્રેન ગું.બુદ - ન્વુ દે ભૂ ર ર્વેદ ા FY: વણુવા વે.અદ વ દે ભૂ ર ર્વેદ ા

²⁹⁴ MT: **नेव : रे नेव :ब :बर्चे :हुब: देर |** CS: नेव :रे वे नेव :बर्चे :हुब: देर | FY: नेव :रे नेव :व :बर्चे :हुब: देर |

 $^{^{296}}$ MT: $\hat{\textbf{g}}$ **a** $\hat{\textbf{g}}$ $\hat{\textbf{g}}$

 $^{^{297}}$ MT: $\hat{\mathbf{g}}$ $\hat{\mathbf{g}$ $\hat{\mathbf{g}}$ \hat

श्रेन:रे:श्रेन:त्य:तर्चे:त्य:देर|²⁹⁸

每每行至山阴兮

When passing through the shady side of each mountain,

श्रीयःग्रीःग्रीयःसः $\frac{1}{2}$ यः $\frac{1}{2}$ यः $\frac{1}{2}$

历经山阴之风也

Enduring the piercing wind,

चिंवी.ज.त्रा.भेंवी.ट्रे.केंट.शूट.\300

无惧严寒前行矣

Marching forward without flinching at the cold.

वेव-रे-वेव-वा-वर्षे-नुष-नेरा³⁰¹

每每行至山阳兮

When passing through the sunny side of each mountain,

वार्श्वर.बी.धे.वा.सट.चेर.धिर।302

背负炎炎烈日也

Enduring the fiery sun,

क्.ज.भ.भैया.ट्रे.कैर.शूट.।३०३

无畏酷热前行矣

Marching forward without flinching at the heat.

र्षिरःर्ह्मेन्रःधें कुःषःर्घेन् रुषःर्नेर $|^{304}$

时大臣至中原兮

When Minister Gar Tongtsen arrived in Tang China,

इ.२.धूर्मी:कैज.मू.ज.मू.च<u>ि</u>ड्यो३०३

一者巴达霍尔王

King of Bhata Hor, the first one,

²⁹⁸ MT, FY: **શ્વૈન સે :શ્વૈન બાવર્ને :નુસ ને રા** CS: શ્વૈન સૈતે:શ્વૈન બાવ**ર્ને :નુ**સ ને રા

²⁹⁹ MT: **ਬੈਕਾ ਗੁੰ' ਗੁੰਕਾ अ' ਗ਼੍ਰਵ ' ၎ਗੁ' ਫ਼ਿਕਾ |** CS: ਬੈਕਾ ਗੁੰ' ਗੁੰਕਾ ਅ' ਗ਼੍ਰਵ ' ၎ਗੂ ਫ਼ਿਕਾ | FY: ਬੈਕਾ ਗੁੰ' ਗੁੰਕਾ ਅ' લુਵ ' ၎ਗੂ ਫ਼ਿਕਾ

³⁰⁰ MT: पष्टिवा'ल'श'झुवा'ने'सूर'र्शेट'।

³⁰¹ MT: **वैव-रे-वैव-प-पर्चे-रुप-रे-।** CS: वैव-रे-वैव-प-पर्चे-रुप-रे-। FY: वैव-रे-वैव-व-पर्चे-रुप-रे-।

³⁰² MT, FY: **ગલેર ગુૈ 'ફૈ'સ' રદ' બર' ણરા** CS: લેર ગુૈ 'ફૈ'સ' રદ' બર' હિર્

³⁰³ MT: **ಹਾਂਘਾ ਆ** ਸ਼੍ਰਗਾ ਵੇ ਾਕੂ ਵਾ ਐਂਵਾ |

³⁰⁴ ED: विंदःर्ह्मेवःर्थःकुःषःर्वेदःरुषःदेर

 $^{^{305}}$ MT: $rac{3}{2}$ ET: $rac{3}{2}$ ET:

कु'ग्नर'र्क्रेश'ग्री'कुल'र्स'म्बहेश|³⁰⁶

二者天竺法王矣

King of the Doctrine of India, the second one,

वो.४४.२४वा.वी.क्वैज.त्र्.वाश्वेश्रा३०७

三者格萨尔武王

King Gesar of War, the third one,

ष्ट्रवा विचा वे र ग्री कुल पे प्ववी³⁰⁸

四者大食之宝王

King of the Wealthy State of Persia, the fourth one [who were all also wooing Princess Wencheng],

ने.म्.म्तेत्रःर्स्त्र्न्त्वःर्यःचक्षेचर्यःचक्ष्नन्यःव्य

各国大臣抵达矣

Each of their ministers had arrived as well.

51

问

Question:

श्चु सेता तो नव्य निराय स्था न्या ने स्

时曙光现天际兮

At the crack of dawn,

त्रः मैज. त्र्यान्यः जात्त्रं स्यक्षेत्रः व्यक्षितः विष्या

父皇之心何所向

Whom did the Tang Emperor favour?

³⁶⁶ MT: पालट विचाय क्रिया ग्री कुला चें नाविषा ZG: ष्ट्रचा पाचेचा कें र ग्री कुला ED: **क्रु पार कें या ग्री कुला चें** पाविष्ण

³⁰⁷ MT: **વો'અર'ન્અવ'વો'કુત્પ'ર્ધે'વાશુઆ** ZG: ફ્રુ'કુવ'ર્વેન્'ग्રी'કુવ'ર્ધે'વાશુઆ

 $^{^{308}}$ MT: **કૃષા વાલેવા તેં ર છું જીવા પેં વિવા** જુવા પેં સુવાવા દ્વારા તે 'દ્વારા ZG: વો 'અર 'દ્વારા વો જીવા પેં વિલા

³⁰⁹ ED: दे'रे'रेवै'र्बे्ब्स्'र्म्'नश्चेनश'मध्द'र्भेत्

 $[\]text{MT: } \frac{\textbf{3}^{1}}{\textbf{3}^{1}} \cdot \mathbf{M} \cdot \mathbf{n}^{2} \cdot \mathbf{$

³¹¹ MT, ZG: **च कुल पें नदान प्रितान प्राप्त प्र प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप**

याक्तुत्पार्की वादःत्यात्विरः तक्ष्टः श्रुटः ।³¹²

母后之心何所向

Whom did the Tang Empress favour?

म्. पञ्चतः बोटः जः त्रित्रः वर्षेटः। ३१३

公主之心何所向

Whom did Princess Wencheng favour?

म्नु-५०:चुरःर्वेष-५८:चे०:चःबे८।

歌徐陈之莫匆促

Please sing the song slowly, there is no hurry.

এবা

答

Answer:

भ्रुःरोवायो वावयावादः व्यवस्यः दुर्यः देर्

时曙光现天际兮

At the crack of dawn,

यःक्तुत्यःर्भेःर्नुरःत्यःतिर्वरःतक्षुतःश्रुदः।³¹⁵

父皇之心向霍尔

The Tang Emperor favoured Hor.

अःकुलःर्भेःकुःलःत्वेदरःपञ्चरःञ्चरः।316

母后之心向中原

The Tang Empress favoured Tang China.

म्। प्रचर.सूर्य.ज.पह्रस.चर्न्य. श्रुट.।३१७

公主之心向吐蕃

Princess Wencheng favoured Tibet.

 $^{^{312}}$ MT, ZG: **અઃकुलःએं·गृदःलःवर्षिरःचधृदःधृदः|** CS: अःकुलःએं·गृदःवःवर्षिरःचधृदःर्भेद्| FY: अःकुलःओं·गृदः वर्षिरःचधृदःर्भेद्|

³¹³ MT, ZG: **कु'नवतःग्नर'ल'तिर्दर'नधून' दुर्'।** CS: कु'नवतःग्नर'व'त्र्विर'नधून'र्लेन्। FY: नु'र्क्ष'कु'नवतःग्नर'

³¹⁴ MT: क्रु'बेब्प'बे'वाद्य'वाद'बदब'दुब'देर|

³¹⁵ MT, ZG: **यःकुलःर्यःर्वेरःष्यःवर्षिरः चध्दः धूदः।** CS: यःकुलःर्यःर्वेरःषःवर्षिरः चध्दः र्प्पत्। FY: यःकुलःर्यःर्वेरःखः वर्षिरः चध्दः प्रदेत

થુ. M.L: **શ.થેન.જૂ.થે.લે.ત.ત્**ત્રુ.થેન્ય.ત**્ર્યુ.ત.ત્**ર્યુ.લ.ત્યુંદ્ર-તર્ચર્-જૂરી શાવ×ત્યુંદ્ર-તત્ત્રું-જૂન.ત્રું-થેન્ય.ત્રું-ક્રેન્ડ. SC: જાથેન.જૂ.કેનો.તીકુનો.યું±.ત.ત્યુંદ્ર-તર્ચરે-ડેંકેનો CS: જાથેનેન્ઝુ.

 $^{^{317}}$ MT, ZG: **\mathbf{g}' પગવર પૈંદ' ભ' ભાઁદ' ગથુદ્દ' થૂદ' |** CS: \mathbf{g} ' પગવર પૈંદ' ભ' ભાઁદ' પશ્ર્દ પ્લેંદ્ર FY: \mathbf{g} ' શ્રેં' \mathbf{g} ' પગવર પૈંદ્ર' શ્રે સ્વાર્થ પ્લેંદ્ર પ્લેંદ્ર

म्नु-दे-धे-वद-व-दे-वद-धेवा

如是答复彼歌矣

This is the response to the song.

51

问

Question:

त्त्रम् त.पूर्वः । त.ज.छ. श्रृटः च्रम् 318

父皇所愿如意耶

Was the Tang Emperor's wish fulfilled?

अ.मिज.शूर्यः।व.ज.ख्रे.शूरःञ्चवी३१७

母后所愿如意耶

Was the Tang Empress's wish fulfilled?

म्.पंचपु.वि.ज.**छ्र**.शूट.च्चवी₃₅₀

公主所愿如意耶

Was Princess Wencheng's wish fulfilled?

এবা

答

Answer:

पःकुलःर्धेतैः।चःलःसःर्सेटःचैवा³²¹

父皇所愿未如意

The Tang Emperor's wish was not fulfilled.

अःक्तुत्पःर्क्षदेः।यःत्यःकःर्क्षदःच्चेवा³²²

母后所愿未如意

The Tang Empress's wish was not fulfilled.

क्चि.पंचपु.पि.ज.धूट.पर्जेट.जैट.।₃₅₃

公主所愿如意也

Princess Wencheng's wish was fulfilled.

³¹⁸ MT: **प्रकृष्यः प्रतृ**ष्वा**ष्कः र्श्वरः ज्ञेन** CS: प्रकृषा प्रतृ्ति। व्याप्ता क्षेत्र्यः प्रत्या FY: क्वृत्तर् क्र्रिंग क्वेषा प्रज्ञेषा प्रत्येषा प्रत्

³¹⁹ MT: **अःकुत्पः ॲतेः विःत्यः लोः ॲतः चैन (**CS: अःकुत्यः ॲतेः विःत्यः लोः ॲतः चत्या FY: अःकुत्यः ऑवः विःत्यः लोः ऑतः चैन

³²⁰ MT: **कु'नववे'।व'ल'छे'र्थेट'वैन** CS: कुल'नववे'।व'ल'छे'र्सेट'वल| FY: तुःर्से'कु'नवल'व'ल'छे'र्सेट'वेन

 $^{^{321}}$ MT: \mathbf{w} . \mathbf{m} .

³²² MT: **અ'कુવા સંવૈ:'व'ના'અ'ર્સેન:'કેવ** CS: અ'कુવાર્સવે:'વ'વા'અ'ર્સેન:'કવા| FY: અ'कुવા'ર્સે:'વ'વા'અ'ર્સેન:'કેવ

³²³ MT: **कु'नबर्वे'वि'स्प सॅट'नधूट'धूट'।** CS: कु'नबर्वे'वि'स'स'सॅट'झर्स| FY: तु'र्स्रोक्तु'नबत'वि'स'स'सॅट'बेव

51

问

Question:

र्षि:र्त्तुव:र्धे:कुःवणःर्वेव:र्षःरेम्।324

是时大臣至汉地

When Minister Gar Tongtsen arrived in Tang China,

८ गायः र्ख्या पश्चिताः ८ म् याः र्ख्याः र्ख्याः विश्वा ३२५

疑难接二连三兮

One after another, thorny issues emerged.

यःक्तुत्यःर्धेषःर्वेषःवैःचेरःवैःणवा³²⁶

皇帝宣召诸人议

The Tang Emperor summoned [all envoys] and suggested,

5्र-भेग'व्र-'र्-भुर'त्रेव'र्ख्य'र्वेत्।³²⁷

释丝何以穿螺孔

Please tell us how to pull a silk thread through a hole in a conch shell.

त्तुः द्यः र्वे त्यं दयः द्वा दः स्वे ता व्यं द्वा त्रुः द्वा त्यः स्वे त्यः स्वे त्यः स्वे त्यः स्वे त्यः स्व

有歌相继徐徐咏

Sing it slowly, and more songs will follow.

এবা

答

Answer:

5ूर-भेषाःवरः५रःभ्रुनःवर्तेवःर्द्धाःने।³²⁸

丝线如此穿螺孔

This was how the silk thread was passed through a hole in a conch shell.

र्त्तेव र्धेष र्चेवा या वैवा वर्षेष र्षे न विवा

大臣饲一蚂蚁兮

Minister Gar Tongtsen fed an ant.

³²⁴ ED: बिं'र्ज़्रेव'र्भे'कु'वण'र्वेव'रुअ'रेर|

³²⁵ ED: नगतःर्द्धवायकैवाःन्दःधूवार्द्धवःवाहैश

³²⁶ MT, ZG: धाक्कुलार्धेशार्वेशावी बेरावी पात्रा

³²⁸ MT, ZG: **तुर्त्भिण'वर'नर'भुन''वर्नेव'र्ख्भ'ने**| CS: तुर्त्भिण'त्य'नर'भुन''वर्नेव'र्ख्भ'ने| FY: तुर्त्भिण'त्य'नर' भुन''वर्नेव'र्ख्भ'ने| नुर्द्भ'वर्षा'भावत्र' भुव''रे'अर्थर'| ब्रेव'रें'अयोर'चुै'नगाव'श्चयो छेप नगाव'सुयो छेप''या ब्रुव'रें'अयोर'चुैन''र्ख्भ'ने| नुर्द्भ''ते| वर्षा''रें

 α नुःर्मेवा अ α ःश्लेन प्यम्प्य । α न्तः स्वाप्य । α नः स्वप्य । α न

蚁腰系一丝线矣

A thread was tied around the ant's waist.

सु:रे:पन्नप:वृष:सुन्:र्ख:पुट्रबा³³¹

吹蚁顷刻蚁拽线

[He] blew the ant and the silk was propelled forward immediately.

5ु८:श्रेषा:वु८:५ू२:भु८:५८रू:चव्या:र्थे८|³³²

丝线贯穿螺孔矣

In such a way, the silk thread was pulled through the hole in the conch shell.

5|

问

Question:

<u> २</u>णातःर्स्त्यः वाङ्गवाः न्दः स्वाः स्वाः वाहेषा ३३३

疑难接二连三兮

Thorny issues came one after another.

वैदःचकुतेःक्केःहेदःक्षुःद्ध्यःवेद्रा³३४

百木根梢何以辨

Please explain how to differentiate the top of a hundred logs from the bottom.

এবা

答

Answer:

ঀৼ৴ঀয়ৢঀ৾ৼ৾ৼৢৼৼৢৼড়ৢ৻ঀৼ৾ঀ^{ৣৢৢৢ}

百木根梢如此辨

This is how the top and bottom of a hundred logs were differentiated.

³³¹ MT, ZG, FY: **લુ' રે'વનૃવ'ત્રય'બુદ્દ'ર્ઇઅ'દ્દદય** CS: લુવ' રે'વનૃવ'ત્ર'ખર'બ'ર્સેદ'

³³² MT, ZG: **नुदःश्चेन'वदःन्रःश्चुन्'नुद्रयःचवन'र्थेन**| CS: नुदःश्चेन'यःन्रःश्चुन्'नुद्रयःर्थेदःवेथ| FY: नुदःश्चेन' यःन्रःश्चुन्'नुद्रयःचवन'र्थेन|

³³³ ED: नगतःर्द्धवः वर्डवः नरः धूवाः र्द्धवः वहिषा

³³⁴ MT, ZG, CS: **वैदःचकुरिःक्टे 'हैदःकृर्खं अर्विद्**रा FY: वैदःचकुरीक्टे 'हैदःकृर्खं अर्विद्रा

विट:न्निट्याव्याःकुः अर्क्वते :खुःवटः तयट्या³³⁶

投木于水之中矣

[He] hurled the logs into the water.

₹'प'सर'स'त्रईंस'व्यारेंप्र'|³³⁷

根部下沉没入水

[Because of their heaviness,] the bottoms tipped down.

क्चे के मार्था निवास का मान्या मान्या अर्था अर्था मान्या अर्था अर्था मान्या अर्था अर्था मान्या मान्या

梢端上浮向天穹

[Because of their lightness,] the tops turned up.

विट.चक्चि.ट्र.चेब्र.ट्र.केंट्र.चर्च्छ।³³⁹

百木根梢以此分

In this way, the tops and bottoms of logs were differentiated.

51

问

Question:

<u> २्याप:ब्र्लामाञ्चा:२८:क्र्र्या:ब्र्लामा</u>नेश्रा

疑难接二连三兮

Thorny challenges came one after another.

र्के ५ त्यानकु ५ ८ हे तु श्वण नकु | ३४१

母马马驹各百数

Within a hundred mares and a hundred colts,

અ:તુ:ર્દે:વેષ:વર્ને:ર્સુવ:ર્વે|્રાય:વર્ને

释母与子何以辨

Please describe how to match each mare with her colt.

³³⁶ MT, ZG, FY: **ફૈર:ત્રુદ્દયા વયાનુ: અર્ઢવૈ:ત્કુ:વદ:વધદયા** CS: ફૈર:ત્રુદયાવયાનું અર્ઢવૈ:ત્કુ:વાવધદયા

 $^{^{338}}$ MT, ZG: के के प्राप्त प्राप्त का का प्राप्त का प्राप्त का प्राप्त का प्राप्त का प्राप्त का प्राप्

³³⁹ MT, ZG: **គិុុក-ពត្យ ក៍ ਸ਼ੇਕਾ ने 'ម្កុ - 'ਸੜੇਂਕਾ** CS: គិុក-ពត្យតិ के 'हैन-'वर्न 'ម្កុ - 'ਸ਼ੇਕਾ FY: គិុក-ពត្យតិ के 'हैन-'ने 'ਝू - 'ਸ਼ੇਕਾ ਸ਼ੇਕਾ

³⁴⁰ ED: नगातः र्द्धता वर्डवा न्दरः धूवा र्द्धता वाहिया

³⁴¹ ZG: र्के**५**'स्य'नकु'५८'हेतु'सुण'नकु

³⁴² ZG: **अ'नु'र्द'मे् अ'नर्बे' र्ह्यल'र्मे् न्।** CS: र्के ्र हेनु अ'नु मे् अ'र्क्यल'र्मे् न्।

म्नु-५०:चुर:व्या-५८:चे०:चःकेन

歌徐陈之莫匆促

Please sing the song slowly, there is no hurry.

এবা

答

Answer:

र्के दायानकु द्वारे हु सुना नकु । ३४३

母马马驹各百兮

Within a hundred mares and a hundred colts,

ब्रानुःर्दे:वेषान्तर्जे:र्द्धुव्राने $|^{344}$

母子依此方法辨

This is how each mare and its colt were identified.

र्के Γ त्य. पकुं कें र्क्षे त्य. प्रमुष्य $| \hat{\Phi} |$

母马百匹拘於圈

[He] corralled one hundred mares.

हेतु:पक्कु:र्वे:रे:व्रष:पञ्चट:|³⁴⁶

马驹百匹牧于山

Herded one hundred colts on to the mountain.

अ:रे:पहट:व्रष:तु:रे:त्र्विर|³⁴⁷

释放母马子绕母

After the mother was released, its colt walked around her.

नुःर्दे सःर्दे त्वदै न्वू रःवेष $|^{348}$

各个母子如此知

In such a way, each mare and its colt were identified.

³⁴³ ZG: **ቒ፟፟፞፞፞፞፞፟፞፞፞፟፟፟፞፞፞፞ቒ፞፞፞**'**ቚ'ኯቜ'ጘጙ'ኇ፞፞፞፞ዼ**'ዿ**፞ቑ'ኯቜ**| CS, FY: ቒ፟፞፞፞፞ጘ'ቚ'ኯቜ'ጘጙ'ኇ፞ዼ'ኯቜ|

 $^{^{344}}$ ZG: **અ.વે.દ્રં.પ્રેન.વર્મે.ક્લ.પ્.ટ્રી** CS: ફેલુ.દ્રં.અ.દ્રં.પ્રેન.ક્લ.પ.ટ્રી FY: ફેલ્.અ.દ્રં.પ્રેન.વર્મે.દ્રામાં ટ્રેન.વર્મે. દ્રેન.વર્મે. ક્લે.અ.દ્રં.પ્રેન.વર્મે. ક્લે.અ.ટ્રેન.વર્મે. ક્લે.અ.ટ્રેને.અ.ટ્રેન.વર્મે. ક્લે.અ.ટ્રેને.અ.ટ્રેન.વર્મે. ક્લે.અ.ટ્રેને.અ.ટ્રેન.વર્મે. ક્લે.અ.ટ્રેને.અ.ટ.્રેને.અ.ટ્રેને.અ.ટ.્રેને.અ.ટ્રેને.અ.ટ્રેને.અ.ટ્રેને.અ.ટ્રેને.અ.ટ્રેને.અ.ટ.્રેને.અ.ટ્રેને.અ.ટ્રેને.અ.ટ

 $^{^{345}}$ $ZG: \overline{\mathbf{6}}\mathbf{7}$ - $\mathbf{8}$ - $\mathbf{7}$ - $\mathbf{6}$ - \mathbf

 $^{^{346}}$ ZG: $\hat{\mathbf{f}}\mathbf{G}$: \mathbf{n} \mathbf{g} : $\hat{\mathbf{f}}$: \mathbf{G} : $\hat{\mathbf{G}}$: $\hat{\mathbf{G}$: $\hat{\mathbf{G}}$: $\hat{\mathbf{G}}$: $\hat{\mathbf{G}}$: $\hat{\mathbf{G}}$: $\hat{\mathbf{G}}$: $\hat{\mathbf{G}}$: $\hat{\mathbf{G}$: $\hat{\mathbf{G}}$: $\hat{\mathbf{G}}$: $\hat{\mathbf{G}}$: $\hat{\mathbf{G}}$: $\hat{\mathbf{G}}$: $\hat{\mathbf{G}}$

³⁴⁷ ZG: **अन्दे न्वन्द वृत्वान् रे न्विन्** CS: अन्दे निन्द नु से न्विन् FY: अन्दे ध्वन वृत्वान् से न्विन्

 $^{^{348}}$ ZG: \mathbf{g} : $\mathbf{\ddot{K}}$: \mathbf{a} : $\mathbf{\ddot{K}}$: \mathbf{g} : $\mathbf{\ddot{K}}$: $\mathbf{\ddot{q}}$: $\mathbf{\ddot{q}}$ = $\mathbf{\ddot{q}}$ - $\mathbf{\ddot{q}}$

5

Question:

५७१८ स्थापार्चे वा ५५ देवा स्थापार्च वा स्य

Thorny challenges came one after another.

Within a hundred hens and a hundred chicks,

avg·숙泊av中美·爱和克口351 释母与子何以辨

Please describe how to match each hen to her chick.

점 答

Answer:

夏·利·中西·万·万·夏·镇·阿·中西]³⁵² 雌鸡仔鸡各百兮

Within a hundred hens and a hundred chicks,

avg·荒舟avq至缓qv宁]³⁵³ 母子依此方法辨

This is how each hen and its chick were identified.

The spent grain was placed in front of [the hens].

ar主[arqr]355 仔鸡啄食于母口

Each chick [only] pecked food held in its mother's mouth.

³⁴⁹ ED: नगतःस्तान्वनान्दःधूवाःस्तानानेश

³⁵⁰ ZG: **ភូ:ស៍ៈ**កត្វៈ၎កៈភ្វៈម្តូ**រាៈក**ត្វា

³⁵¹ ED: **ঝ'ন্ড'র্ন'র্নর্বার্ক্ত্র্ঝার্ন্র্**ন্

³⁵² ZG: वु'र्बे'नकु'न्द'वु'सुव्'नकु

³⁵³ ZG: ब्रानु र्से श्रेश नर्जे स्तु वरो

³⁵⁴ ZG: ลูะามาลูะพาสุพามรูสาพากุก

³⁵⁵ ZG: มารำเจาณาภูาราคุจ

नुःर्दे त्यःर्दे त्वरे भू रःवेषा ३५६

各个母子如此知

In such a way, each hen and its chick were identified.

5

问

Question:

<u> २ गायः र्ख्या वाञ्चवा २ ८ म्थूवा र्ख्या वाहेश</u>

疑难接二连三兮

Thorny challenges came one after another.

ब्र.मू.नमु.२८.५.वी.नमि $]_{328}$

母羊羔羊百数者

Within a hundred lambs and a hundred ewes,

यःतुःर्देःवेषःपर्चे:र्द्धुयःर्वेन्।³⁵⁹

释母与子何以辨

Please describe how to match each ewe with her lamb.

त्तुः न्यःचुरःर्वेषः न्यःचेलः नः

歌徐陈之莫匆促

Please sing the song slowly, there is no hurry.

এবা

答

Answer:

भ.शू.चमै.2ट.जी.ची.चमै $|_{300}$

母羊羔羊百数者

Within a hundred lamb and a hundred ewes,

³⁵⁶ ZG: नु'र्दे'स'र्दे'वदे'क्षूरःवेश

³⁵⁷ ED: नगतःर्द्धलःगरुवा-दरःधूवा-र्द्धलःवाहेश

³⁵⁸ MT: **ង'ស៍'**'ಇត្ញ''၎ក្យ'' ។

³⁵⁹ MT: **अ'चु'र्द'वेश'चर्बें 'कुंब'र्वेद्**र्ग श्रेअश'रुव'त्वेद्र्र'चर्चे, पर्चेद्र्य'र्वेद्र्य (अव'चक्कु'अ'चुंवेश'र्ख्य'र्वेद्र्य हिंद्र्य'र्वेश'र्वेद्र्यंत्र'र्वेद्र्य'र्वेद्र्यंत्र'र्वेद्र्य'र्वेद्र्य'र्वेद्र्य'र्वेद्र्य'र्वेद्र्य'र्वेद्र्य'र्वेद्र्य'र्वेद्र्य'र्वेद्र्यंत्रे

³⁶⁰ MT: अर्थे नकु न्दरसु मु नकु

य.चु.ट्र.चे्य.चर्चे.क्ट्य.ट्री³⁶¹

母子依此方法辨

This is how each ewe and its lamb were identified.

अ.मू.पर्ये.पर्ये.वि.विर.पर्रेथी₃₉₅

分隔百数母羊兮

Separate one hundred ewes off to one side.

जी.ची.पर्की.पर्की.वि.वि.स.पर्केशी₃₉₃

分隔百数羔羊矣

Separate one hundred lambs off to the other side.

अम्रे:सुन्वयानु:रे:वर्षिम्।³⁶⁴

羔羊各个绕母羊

After the mother was released, its lamb walked around her.

अ.सु.ट्र.चेश.ट्रे.क्षेत्र.चर्चेश्वा³⁶⁵

母羊羔羊如此辨

In such a way, each ewe and its lamb were identified.

51

问

Question:

<u> २णतः स्वापानियाः २८ स्वास्वाः स्वापानियाः ३००</u>

疑难接二连三兮

Thorny challenges came one after another.

མळॅवॱॻॖऀॱय़ॖ॓ॸॱॶ॔ॴॱय़ॖॕवॱॻॾॸ॔ॱज़ॣॸऻ_ॐ

子夜之时抵达矣

[Minister Gar Tongtsen] arrived [at the lodging house] at midnight.

³⁶² MT: **अर्थे: नकुं: नकुं। न'ान्र'नधूंश** CS: अर्च: पाढ़िल गां। मामाधी FY: अरच्याहिल गां। मासाधी

³⁶³ MT: **ली.वी.चक्चै.चक्चै.वि.विर.चर्ह्यश**

³⁶⁴ MT: **अग्रेग्सुन्वयानुग्रेगवर्षिम्** CS: अग्रेग्मुन्यनुग्रेग्वर्षम् FY: अग्रेग्सुन्वयानुग्रेग्वर्षम्

³⁶⁵ MT: **अ'नु'र्द'वेष'ने''क्नर'नर्ज्ञेष|** CS: अ'र्द्र'नु'र्देव,'क्नेर'नेष| FY: अ'र्द्र'नु'र्द्दनेष| रेनु'नर्ज्जुष'नु'नक्ष्म'

³⁶⁶ ED: नगतरद्धतायञ्चनान्दरःधूनाद्धतायाहीसा

 $^{^{367}}$ MT, CS: **અહ્નવ'ન્નું'યું-વ'ન્સ'ર્કેન'નથ્ન-પેન** FY: વિં'ર્ફ્સન્પેનું નુવાર્કેન'નુસ'નેન અહ્નન'ર્સે'યુન્'ર્સ્સ'યાર્કેન્' વયુન્'પેનું નુવાર્કેન'નુસન્પેનું અહ્નન'ર્સે'યુન્'ર્સ્સ'યાર્કેન્'

ଷ୍ଟ-ବି'ଦ୍ର-ଅର୍ଷ୍ଟ-ଷ-୫"ଦ୍ମଶ୍ର-ଔମ୍ର

相似大道八条兮

There were eight main streets, all similar.

याव्याः कॅटार्टे :वेया के ख़र : चेट्रा³⁶⁹

驿馆何以识之耶

How to find the right lodging house?

त्तुः द्वार्थः र्वेदशः दूरः <u>हे</u>शः वः र्वेदा

有歌相继徐徐咏

Sing it slowly, and more songs will follow.

এবা

答

Answer:

णव्याळ्टरर्टे:वेयानर्जे:क्रु:दे]³⁷⁰

寻觅辨识驿馆兮

To locate the lodging house,

र्श्वेदैःर्वेषःवःर्ह्ह्युःच्रायःर्भेर्।371

门上十字金刚杵

There was a crossed Vajra at the top of the door.

र्झेंदैःर्देष्-व्रःष्णुदः नुदःषीःषोःर्षेद्।372

门下雍仲万字符

There was a Swastika at the bottom of the door.

ग्रव्याळ्टार्ट्येयाने प्रविवानर्वेया ३७३

驿馆据此以识之

In such a way, the right lodging house was located.

त्तु[,]ने[,]धीःस्यवःसःनें,त्यन्,धीवा

如是答复彼歌矣

This is the response to the song.

³⁶⁸ MT, CS, FY: **গ্রে** ব্রীন্দ্র'মর্স্ত্রদেশস্ক'ন্দ্রনুদ্র'র্ম

³⁶⁹ MT, CS: **गवर्थः ळ्टः रं.वे्यः डे.व्ट्-ान्ने**न्। FY: गवर्थः ळटः रं.वे्यः डे.व्रूटः नेुन्।

³⁷⁰ MT: **ग्रवः र्ट्टर्निः नेवः नर्जे कुः ने** CS, FY: ग्रवः स्ट्रिनेवः चेनः दुवः देन

³⁷¹ MT, FY: **र्ब्सें वै र्वेज व र्दे हे कु ज्ञुअ र्जेन** CS: र्क्सें वै र्वेज र्दे हे कु ज्ञुअ र्जेन

चुर्या MT: **पाव्ययःक्टर्न्ट्रभेयन्देनविवनचर्च्या** CS: पाव्ययःक्टर्न्ट्रभेयःवद्देन्वन्द्वया FY: पाव्ययःक्टर्न्ट्रभेयन्देन्ध्ररः

5

问

Question:

णव्याळ्टार्ट्यं व्यापर्वे कुरी ३७४

寻觅辨识驿馆兮

When searching for the lodging house,

र्त्तेव र्धे कु त्या अप्तळ्वा चैवा ३७५

大臣汉地无差池

Gar Tongtsen did not make a single mistake in Tang China.

त्क्वाःस्रेःत्ह्वाःसः पःश्चेःविवाः से ८ । ³⁷⁶

无差池者缘何耶

What was the reason for not making any mistake?

এবা

答

Question:

य.पर्ञ्या.स.च.चघटःक्रै.ची₃₇₂

言无差池之缘由

Speaking of the reason why no mistake was made,

त्वें दुषाओं र्क्केव गांधुगाया वया र्वेट । ³⁷⁸

去时火把留踪迹

[He] swung a torch on his way to [the Palace of the Tang Emperor].

र्देट-दुब-बे-ह्मवा-चनुब-वब-र्वेटबा³⁷⁹

来时拾炭循迹还

[He] collected [charcoal from] fire sparks of the torch on his way back to [the lodging house].

³⁷⁴ MT: **गव्याळ्टार्टावेयान्वें कु.ने**। CS, FY: गव्याळ्टार्टावेयान्चेरान्वेव नु।

 $^{^{375}}$ MT: ลิ์ส น์ ซู สๆ มานฺธุๆ ลิๆ CS: น์ ๅ ลิ์ส น์ ซู านฺมานฺธุๆ นลานฺธุๆ นลานฺธุๆ หา; น์ ๅ ลิ์ส น์ ซู านฺมานฺธุๆ ลิๆ ED: **ลิ์ส น์** ซู านฺมานฺธุๆ ลิๆ

³⁷⁶ MT, FY: **व्हुवा से व्हुवा स्र व्हुवा**

³⁷⁷ MT: **अ''त्रुव्''स''च'मन्' वृ'' व**ृ CS, FY: त्र्कुव्'' से''त्रह्व्''स''च्यन् नृ'कु'' वृ

³⁷⁹ MT: विंद:इ: व्रथायक्ष्रणाव:विवानु: भण ZG: वें**द: नुष:श्रे : धृषा'यनुष'व्रथ'वेंदश** CS: याक्कुयाचें श्रुषायाचर्व श्रेप: त्वीं बेरा FY: याक्कुयाचें श्रुषायाचर्व : के भी बेरा

र्विषार्दे:वेषादे:a

如此辨识驿馆也

In such a way, he recognised the lodging house.

5

问

Question:

८गातःर्ख्यः वाञ्चवाः ८८ः श्रुवाः र्ख्यः वाहे स्रा³⁸¹

如是答复彼歌矣

Thorny challenges came one after another.

चुःर्से त्<u>र</u>्तर् त्र् यासुस्र निक्कृ विश्व

相似三百少女者

[Princess Wencheng] would stand side by side with three hundred similar ladies.

য়ৢৢৢৢৢঢ়য়য়ৼ৾ঢ়ৢ৾য়ৼৢঢ়ৢয়ৼঢ়৾য়৾ঀ^{ৢ৽৽}

汉之公主何以辨

How was Princess Wencheng to be identified?

এবা

答

Question:

कु:पञ्चतःर्दे:वेषःपञ्चे:दुषःदेर|³⁸⁴

时辨汉之公主兮

In identifying Princess Wencheng,

र्त्तेवःस्यम्यान्याद्याद्यः चुटा।

大臣噶遇疑难矣

Minister Gar Tongtsen faced great difficulty.

³⁸⁰ MT, ZG: **विंथार्दे:वे़थादे:बृक्रान्वर्वेशादी:देद|** CS: विंदी:ब्रॅवाव्याकद्पान्वरुद:वर्क्चाचेम| FY: विंदी:ब्रॅवाव्याकद्पा भेंद्गिचेम

³⁸¹ MT: नगातः र्सुत्यः वार्डवा 'न्दः श्रूवा र्सुत्यः वाहीशा

³⁸² ZG: নু'র্ম'নে<u>নু'</u>নব্<u>নু'নর্ন্নু</u>'নন্ত্রীনুমা

³⁸³ FY: क्रु'पञ्चल'र्दे'वेश'रु'क्षूर'पर्वेश

³⁸⁴ MT: **ਗੁ'ਸਕਾਨ' ਨੂੰ ਆਸਕੇਂ 'ਨੂਆ-ਨੇਂ-ਮ੍ਰ** CS: ਗੁ'ਸਕਾਨ' ਨੂੰ ਸ੍ਰੇਆ ਹੁੰਤ ਗੁ'ਤੇ

³⁸⁵ MT: **ลิ์ส[•]นั•มๆ เพารุฑฺณ เฉนาอูเรา** CS: ลิ์ส[•]นั•ลูเราผารุฑฺณ เฉนาอูเรา

问

বাব্ৰথ:হ্ৰে:প্ৰে:ব্ৰি:ন্যাব:ব্ৰীব:এথা³⁸⁶

驿馆老妪恩善兮

Thanks to the kindness of an old lady of the lodging house,11

ক্রু'নরেন'র্ন'রর্নর্রম'ন্ন'রি η^{387}

方可分辨汉公主

Princess Wencheng could be identified.

51

Ouestion:

ৡ৾৻ঽৢ৾৾৻ঀৢ৾৾য়৻ৢঀয়৻ঽ৾৾৻ঀৢ৾য়৻ৢঀ৾য়৻ৢ৽৽

何以结识老妪耶

How did he become acquainted with her [the old lady of the lodging house]?

म्बर्सिन्स्त्रेश्चर्सिन्स्त्रिश्च

时识驿馆老妪兮

At the time of getting acquainted with her,

र्ट्:वेष:पर्वे:म्च:के:बेग:वीवा390

结识所馈赠何耶

What was offered to make her acquaintance?

सुरा ता में वाकु के विषा दीवा ³⁹¹

所予身上衣何耶

What item of clothing was given?

|पःपःपर्गोपःकुः रु:विषाःचिव|³⁹²

所用于口何物耶

What was offered that could be used by one's mouth?

ब्रिन् स्पुन सेट सारवें र सन् से वें व

尔作答之莫迟误

Please answer my questions without further ado.

³⁸⁶ MT: गृत्रथः कटः क्षत्रः व्यत्येतः प्रगृतः द्वैतः थय। ZG: **गृत्रथः कटः छः यंतैः चगृतः द्वैतः यय।** CS: गृत्रथः कटः क्षत्रः व्यत्यः दृगातः देतुः या

³⁸⁷ MT: क्रु'पञ्चर'र्दे'श्रेश'पर्जेश'र्न्द'ञ्जेग

³⁹⁰ CS: र्दःनेष:चुेर:ब्राःके:बेग:चुेवा FY: **र्दःनेष:वर्वे:ब्राःके:बेग:चुेवा**

³⁹¹ CS, FY: **लुलालार्गे दाक्वार्डाविणा** मुैदा

³⁹² CS, FY: [ਧ'ঝ'སྐས་རྡུ་རྡུ་རྡུ་ឝི་ឝིག་བྱིན] ED: [ਧ'ঝ'བགོལ་རྡུ་རྡུ་རྡུ་ឝི་ឝིག་བྱིན]

এব

Answer:

字·q·qq-qq-qq-q-q-q-

To give an answer to that,

न्तर्अर्देशेषान्तर्भेर्द्भवान्तर्भेर्थः 时识驿馆妇人兮

At the time of becoming acquainted with the old lady,

´´:qेས་བནོ་བུ་ནོམ་པ་བྱིན།³⁰⁴ 所馈赠者钱财矣

Money was offered.

[中·叫·中河叫賣·口內丁賣·司]³⁹⁵ 言所用于口之物

Speaking of an item used by one's mouth,

It was a copper pipe.

5

Question:

ञ्चनक्षः व्याः क्षेत्रः ने निष्यम् निष्यम् । अ

汉地卦术颇灵验

答

"The Chinese astrology and divination were powerful.

³⁹⁴ MT: **र्ट. भेषः नर्जे: म्न. र्वें, यः प्रेंत्रा** CS: र्ट. भेषः द्वेन: म्न. वें, यः प्रेंत्रा प्रेंत्र प्रें

 $^{^{396}}$ MT: $\mathbf{n}\mathbf{\tilde{\eta}}\mathbf{\tilde{u}}\mathbf{\cdot g}\mathbf{\tilde{g}}\mathbf{\cdot a}\mathbf{r}\mathbf{\tilde{u}}\mathbf{\cdot a}\mathbf{\hat{d}}\mathbf{\cdot g}\mathbf{\tilde{g}}\mathbf{\tilde{q}}\mathbf{\cdot q}\mathbf{\hat{s}}\mathbf{\tilde{u}}\mathbf{\cdot g}\mathbf{\tilde{g}}\mathbf{\tilde{g$

³⁹⁷ ZG: སྐང་རྒྱ་ནག་རྡིས་ངེ་ངགེ་བསྡང་།

सर्वे पर्टिन् पते विस्तरा है स्तरा से दा अक्ष

若知此则吾命休

I [the old lady of the lodging house] shall die [if the meeting with Minister Gar Tongtsen was reckoned]."

अर्वेदः श्रेः बुदः र्वेदः ग्रीशः रुः बिवाः पर्वेशा³⁹⁹

大臣何以使勿见

What did [Gar Tongtsen] do to avoid [the meeting] being spotted?

क्ट्रेंव से द्वुप पें प्रचें प्रचें के किया पर्वे अ। 400

大臣何以使勿察

What did [Gar Tongtsen] do to avoid [the meeting] being detected?

यानुस्रासी: श्रुप: पेंद् गुरीस: के 'बिया पर्नेस्या 401

大臣何以使勿闻

What did [Gar Tongtsen] do to avoid [the meeting] being heard?

এবা

答

Answer:

ष:र्नेट:सुवा:ठव:ची:विनष:ष:नञ्जवा⁴⁰²

藏匿老妪干地窖

[The old lady] hid in the cellar [so that the meeting would not be spotted].

र्ष्ट्रेव से सुन र्षेष ताया प्रेया यु नगाना 403

上罩帘布使勿见

A veil was placed on the top of cellar so that it could not be detected.

³⁹⁸ ZG: अर्वे वर्डे प्रति विअय हे प्रति वर्षे प्र

³⁹⁹ MT: **अर्वेद: श्रे:बुन:चेंद:ग्रुश:कें:बेवा:चर्वेषा** CS: अर्वेद:श्रे:बुन:चेंद्:यःकें:बेवा:चन्दा FY: वावयःक्ट:क्वावंशं बेस:व:गावा अर्वेद:श्रे:बुन:चेंद्:यःकें:बेवा:चर्वेषा

⁴⁰⁰ MT: **ब्रॅब.भ. विच.चर्न. ग्रीश हे बिवा नर्जेश** CS: ब्रॅब.भ. विच.चर्न. विच.चर्न. EY: ब्रॅब.भ. विच.चर्न. विच.चर्न. विच.चर्न. विच.चर्न. विच.चर्न. विच.चर्न. विच.चर्न.चर्न.

⁴⁰¹ MT: **गृहसःसे:बुनःर्नेद्'ग्रीसःके:बिगःनर्नेषा** CS: गृहसःसे:बुनःर्नेद्'त्यःके:बिगःन्यवृत्ता FY: गृहसःसे:बुनःर्नेद्'त्यः के:बिगःनर्नेषा

⁴⁰² CS: ଷ'ର୍ଚ୍ଚିମ୍ୟୁଣ୍''ଞ୍ଗ''ଞ୍ଗ''ସ୍ପି''ଜ୍ୱରଷ''ଗ୍ୱର୍ଷ''ମ୍ବର୍ଷ' FY: ଅଧିନି''ଶ୍ଚିଷ୍ଟର''ର୍ଦ୍ଦିବ୍ୟ''ସମ୍ପର୍ମ''ଞ୍ଜୁ''ଗ୍ୱା **ଷ'ର୍ଚ୍ଚିମ୍ୟଣ୍ଡ'''ଖ୍ୟ''** ସ**ଞ୍ଜ**

⁴⁰³ CS: ऍायायुग्नानायायीः विनवायात्र वात्र वात्र वात्र वात्र हें का की सुन हें वा का विवास की का विवास की वात्र

चानुअःश्चे:श्चुचःच८षःअदेःश्चुःच्±ःचानुआ्⁴⁰⁴

铜管传声使勿闻

Speech was conducted through a copper pipe so that it could not be overheard.

51

问

Question:

णव्याः क्ष्यः म्यावः स्राचितः विः चावा विष्

所云驿馆老妪兮

The old lady,

ष:र्नेट:विनष:ग्री:तर्न्।स्र्वःभ्नि|⁴⁰⁶

释何以隐匿地窖

Please describe how she sat in the cellar.

त्तुः द्यः र्वे : र्वे द्यः दः र्वे अः वः र्वे दा

有歌相继徐徐咏

Sing it slowly, and more songs will follow.

এবা

答

Answer:

ष:र्नेट:विनष:ग्री:वर्ज्ज र्खुव:र्ने|⁴⁰⁷

何以隐匿地窖兮

This is how she sat in the cellar.

र्ट्र.ल.सूट.वोश्वेश.बीश.चर.ट्र्.चच्र्या_{१०८}

巨石三块垒台矣

A tripod of three giant hearth-stones was constructed.

⁴⁰⁴ CS: बटरा अदे 'झु' गुंदे 'वट' वरा या नुमा FY: **गनुम' से 'सु ग बटरा 'अदे 'सु 'गुर' गनुमा**

⁴⁰⁵ MT, CS: **गव्यार्ट्यान्य अं से स्वीत्यान्य मिल्ला** FY: गव्यार्ट्यान्य अं से संवासी

⁴⁰⁶ MT, CS: **ष 'र्नेट'ब्निष' ग्रुं' यतुवा सुंत्य भ्रेन**। FY: ष'र्नेट'ब्निष'ग्रुं' यतुवाष सुंवायश्री

⁴⁰⁷ MT: **พารัุ้ เ- เคาพา ซึ่า เ- เคาพา ซึ่า เ- เคา**พา ซึ่า เ- เคาพา ซึ่ง เ- เคาพา ซึ่า เ- เคาพา ซึ่ง เคาพา

 $^{^{408}}$ MT: **ફેંપ્ય તેંદ ના શુધ્ધ : શુંધ્ય તેંદ** ના શુધ્ધ : શુંધ્ય તેંદ ના શુધ્ધ : શુધ : શુધ

देते:र्ह्मेषा:व:बद्याः अते:प:अ:पर्ह्युषाया⁴⁰⁹

干上置一铜锅兮

A copper cauldron was placed on top.

क्र्याय स्पर क्रिंव संदेश विनय या नविवाय।

坐于铜锅之中矣

[The old lady] sat inside the cauldron. 12

गृत्रयाः सुगाः सुगाः सुग्रायाः वरः याः गृत्रयाः

铜管互通陈情兮

Information was delivered via the pipe.

र्त्तेव र्पेश सुगा सुगायाग वर्ग ११व।

大臣铜管口听矣

Minister Gar Tongtsen was listening at the other end of the pipe.

याव्याः स्टान् वार्येतः भू द्वायः याव्या ⁴¹³

驿馆妇人恩善兮

Thanks to the old lady of the lodging house,

श्चि व्याः कुः पञ्च रः में दः हें यावा 414

下部汉地之公主

Of Princess Wencheng,

त्रवा.वालथ.वु.यीर.च.र्जूर.वी.बुर्ग

言有蜜蜂绕右肩

It was said that a bee would circle around her right shoulder.

ર્સુવ મેં અન્મ પ્રીય મેં છેયા ત્રેયા વાર્

大臣以此辨识矣

In such a way, Minister Gar Tongtsen identified her.

⁴⁰⁹ MT: **देवै:र्वेज्'व, बन्दर्या अवै:प-'अ'पर्श्चुज्य।** CS, FY: देवै:र्वेज्'ब्रद्यया अवै:प-अ'पर्श्च्याया

 $^{^{410}}$ MT: ધુૈદ'ર-ર્ષેન પંતે હ્રદ'બ'વનુવાયા CS: વાન અર્જી બદ ર્ષેન અંતે લ્વનય નયન સ્વાપ 10 ભવત પ્રાપ્ત વાનુવાયા 10 ભવત પ્રાપ્ત પ

⁴¹¹ MT: **गृतग्र-पश्चित्रायः वृत्र-पः गृत्रम् ।** बद्यः यदिः श्चुना गीःवृदः दुः गृत्रम् CS: चय्नि पुत्रेदः श्चुः श्चन्यः श्चःवृदः र्कुन्। FY: चयनि पः **गृत्रमः सुनाः श्चन्यः वृत्रमः ।**

 $^{^{412}}$ MT: $\mathbf{\tilde{A}}$ $\mathbf{\tilde{a}$

⁴¹³ MT: **गव्याळ्टा मृत्रार्थे दे भुः देव यया** CS, FY: गृत्याळ्टा मृत्रार्थे दे द्यापः देव या

⁴¹⁴ MT, CS: **រួร្រូក្សូក្នុក្សូក្នុក្សក្រុក្ស៊ុក្សុក្សុក្ស** FY: រ្គួក្សូក្នុក្សក្រុក្សក្រុក្ស

⁴¹⁵ MT, ZG: **धवा वाष्प्रा है 'सुद 'च 'बोर्चर वी 'बेर**| CS: धवा वाष्प्रा व 'सुद 'च 'बेरे | FY: धवा वाष्प्रा है ' सुद अपविद 'चे 'बेर|

⁴¹⁶ MT, ZG: र्ह्में **व**र्षे अन्य निष्य कि स्त्री अपनिष्य कि अपनिष

51

问

Question:

र्ने ५ मु : अर : त्या व या के : त्या मर्ने या ।

问蕃喇嘛作何耶

What did the Tibetan lama do after consulting them?

मुंक्षियः परः लुषः वृषः के लियाः पर्वेष।

问汉卦师作何耶

What did the Chinese astrologists do after consulting them?

र्नेरःर्वे पर लुष वष रे लेग पर्वेषा

问霍卜师作何耶

What did Hor diviners do after consulting them?

এবা

答

Answer:

र्चेन्-न्नु-सर-खुष-वृष्ण-वृष्ण-र्से-मृत्रेन्य

吐蕃喇嘛占卜兮

The Tibetan lama conducted the mo divination,

汉公主嫁吐蕃矣

Indicating that Princess Wencheng would marry into Tibet.

मु:क्रेष:धर:बुष:वष:क्रेष:रे:पत्मवाषा|422

汉地卦师卜算兮

The Chinese astrologists reckoned the astrology,

 $^{^{417}}$ MT: **ર્વેડ્-'ଲ୍'' અમ-'લુશ'-તૃષ'-ફે-'લેવા'-पાર્કેશ** CS: વેડ્-'ଲ୍'' અમ-'લુશ'-તૃષ'-ફે-'લેવા'-પાશુપ્રભ| FY: વેડ્-'ଲ୍'' અ'લુશ'-તૃષ'-ફે-'લેવા'-પાશુપ્રભ| FY: વેડ-'ଲ୍'' અ'લુશ'-તૃષ'-ફે-'લેવા'-પાશુપ્રભ| FY: વેડ-'ଲ୍'' અ'લુશ'-તૃષ'-તૃષ્ટ

बिवा-चर्चेषा अप: **कुःक्षेषा-धर-विषा-वषा-के-विवा-चर्चेषा** CS: कुंक्षेषा-घर-विषा-वषा-के-विवा-चर्यना FY: कुंक्षेषा-घर-विषा-वषा-के-

⁴¹⁹ MT: **र्नेर स्थापर विषान्य के विषानर्ज्ञण (**CS: र्नेर स्थापर विषान्य के विषान्य विषान्य हिंदा स्थाप के विषान्य विष

⁴²⁰ MT: **र्वेन्'न्न'अर-'बुब्र'व्यव्या'ॲ॰'वृड्डेवृब्य|** CS: र्वेन्'न्न'अर-'बुब्र'वृष्य'धुग्यर्थे'वर्डेब्य| FY: र्वेन्'न्न'अर-बुब्र' वृष्यःधुग्रार्थे'ग्वेडेव्यया

 $^{^{421}}$ MT: \mathbf{g}' प्रचर पेंट्र \mathbf{u}' पुरेत द प्रथम। CS: \mathbf{g}' प्रचर पेंट्र \mathbf{u}' पुरेत दें चेर्रा FY: \mathbf{g}' प्रचर पेंट्र \mathbf{u}' पुरेत प्रथम।

⁴²² MT: **कु'ङेश'भर'बुश'दश'ङेश'रे'नग्नवण|** CS: कु'ङेश'नर'बुश'वश'ङेश'रे'र्ग्लेग FY: कु'ङेश'न'बुश'व'ङेश' रे'र्ग्लेग

汉公主嫁吐蕃矣

Indicating that Princess Wencheng would marry into Tibet.

र्नेरःर्वे। पर खुष वष र्वे। रे पन्प|424

霍尔卜师打卦兮

The Hor diviners conducted the mo prediction,

汉公主嫁吐蕃矣

Indicating that Princess Wencheng would marry into Tibet.

ক্রু'বর্ব বর্ণ র্বি ন'র্মি ন'র্মি

汉公主嫁吐蕃兮

The Tibetans won the hand of Princess Wencheng.

ক্র'প্রঝঝ'ড5'5'শ্পি5'ষ্ট'মী⁴²⁷

汉地处处落泪矣

All Chinese shed bitter tears.

चर.चयु.वि.ज.शूट.चर्चर.क्रैट.वि₇₅₈

大臣所愿达成矣

The matchmaker [Gar Tongtsen] fulfilled his mission.

51

问

Question:

श्चन्गुःकुःचत्रतःर्गेटःहःग्वावा⁴²⁹

下部汉地之公主

Princess Wencheng of Tang China,

धुःसःरेट्यव्यदःसःरेट्य

外道抑或佛弟子

Was she an outsider [non-Buddhist] or an insider [Buddhist]?

 $^{^{423}}$ MT: \mathbf{g} 'पबर'र्वेद' \mathbf{u} ' \mathbf{g} व'द'न्ष्यम् \mathbf{G} S: \mathbf{g} 'पबर'र्वेद' \mathbf{u} ' \mathbf{g} व'र्वेच' \mathbf{F} Y: \mathbf{g} 'पबर'र्वेद' \mathbf{u} ' \mathbf{g} व'र्वेद'न्ष्यम्

⁴²⁴ MT, CS: **၄ଁ ጚፙ፝ '中ጚ' ឲួល' ቒល' ស៊ី ' 국' 中 5 ๆ** FY: ອິ້ງ ເພື່ອ ' අමුත් ක්රම් ' දි. ' අවුත්

 $^{^{425}}$ MT: \mathbf{g}' पबर पेंद्र \mathbf{u}' \mathbf{g} \mathbf{g}' \mathbf{g}'

⁴²⁹ MT: **श्चर गुँग्कु प्रवाद गॅिंट रें पादा** CS: श्चर कु त्वाकु प्रवाद गेंट रें पादा FY: श्चर कु त्वाकु प्रवाद गेंट रें गादा

वटःश्रेःगटःग्रेशुखःधःसेट्रा

佛弟子者孰所化

Whose emanation was she?

मु,रज्ञ,सुर्च्या,रट्सुज,य.श्रेरी

歌徐陈之莫匆促

Please sing the song slowly, there is no hurry.

এব

答

Answer:

भूर्ग्णेः मुप्तवर र्गेद हें प्रवास विश्व Princess Wencheng, 下部汉地之公主

धुै'क्षे'स'रे5'वर'क्षे'रे5|⁴³³

非外道也佛弟子

Was not an outsider but rather an insider.

वदःश्रेःर्स्चेत्यः अवैःस्चृत्यः यः सेद्रा

佛弟子者度母化

She was an emanation of Tara.

न्नु दे थे यव य दे यद थेवा

如是答复彼歌矣

This is the response to the song.

5

问

Question:

क्यु:पञ्चते:क्षु:क्ष्मूय:क्षे:विषा:सेऽ|⁴³⁵

其本尊佛像何耶

What was Princess Wencheng's tutelary deity?

⁴³¹ MT, CS, FY: व्रद्भागदानी ह्यूवाया देता

⁴³² MT, CS: ध्रुप्तगु कु प्रवास में प्रदेश वा

⁴³³ MT, CS, FY: धुै'बै'ब'रेन्'देन्'व्द'बै'रेन्

⁴³⁴ MT, CS, FY: व्रदाशीक्ष्यायारीक्ष्यायारी

⁴³⁵ CS: **कु'पबदे'ख़'भूव'के'बेवा'रेना** FY: सु'र्बेरकु'पबद'ख़'भूव'के'बेवा'रेना

त्तु[,] न्यः र्वे : र्वे न्यः न्दः हे यः वः र्येन्।

有歌相继徐徐咏

Sing it slowly, and more songs will follow.

এবা

答

Answer:

ૡૢઃૠૣઌઃ**ૡૼ**ઃઌ૽ૼઌૢૣ૽ૢ૾ૢ૾ૢૢઌૢૻૢૢઌૢ૽૽૱૽૽ૺૺ⁴³⁶

本尊释迦摩尼像

Jowo Sakyamuni was Princess Wencheng's tutelary deity.

णवःगशुअःग्रीःवदःवयःयनेययःवैःभेवा⁴³⁷

选于三尊佛像中

Being chosen from among three statues,

| व.र्ययाजात्र्यः वयात्रवीष्याचन्नरः स्रूरः | 438

其面朝向吐蕃矣

It faced Central Tibet.

म्नु-दे-धे-यव-य-दे-यद्-धेवा

如是答复彼歌矣

This is the response to the song.

5

问

Question:

 Φ .ব্ৰব. Φ প্ৰিপ.ব্ৰথ.লেহ্গ.বৰ্ষ্ট্ৰ, Φ

公主离家启程兮

Princess Wencheng was about to embark on her journey from home.

निर्वाट:ब्रे.स.चाबत:न्ट.पर्ट्रस.चन्न्ट्रह्मटा|४४०

苍穹星宿聚拢也

The stars in the sky gathered together.

⁴³⁶ CS: वृत्तुः सु त्वे 'खु' भूष' से त्व FY: र्हे 'र्व वृत्तु सु सु त्वे 'खु' भूष' से त्व ED: **खु' भूष' र्हे 'र्व 'वृत्तु सु ते 'रेन्**

⁴³⁷ CS: **गव गाशुआ ग्री वर वर्ष पर्देशका वै भैव।** FY: गाव गाशुआ ग्री वर वर्ष प्रकार के भैव।

 $^{^{439}}$ CS: \mathbf{g} ' प्रवतः \mathbf{g} ' अर्थः अर्थः अर्थः प्रवास्त्रः प्रवास्त्र

⁴⁰ CS, FY: ५वार-वि:अ:वाचतः५८:वर्नेअ:वाच्च-प्रिं५। ED: **५वार-वि:अ:वाचवः५८:वर्नेअ:वाच्च-प्रुंदः।**

पात्रतः ताम्रुषात्रुषा के 'विषा र्वेषाषा विषा

依星宿所佩何耶

According to the stars, what did [Princess Wencheng] wear?

वरः पर्द्धवः वें पर्द्धवः ५८ः वर्देषः पश्चरः श्वरः । 442

后宫妃嫔共相聚

Consorts gathered together.

पर्जुव' त्य' प्रभूष' वृष' रु' त्वैष' र्वेष वा 'र्वेष वा वा विष्

依德行所佩何耶

According to the virtue, what did [Princess Wencheng] wear?

क्ट्रमान्त्रेव प्ट्रिय प्रमुत् स्ट्रम

内戚亲眷同会聚

Families and relatives gathered together.

यात्रेवः त्यः नसूषः वृषः के विषाः र्वेषा व्या

依血缘所佩何耶

According to the kinship, what did [Princess Wencheng] wear?

এবা

答

Answer:

वाचतःलःचन्नुषःव्रषःसर्वे ःश्वःस्वराया

依星宿佩头饰也

According to the stars, a headdress was worn.

पर्दुवः त्यः पश्चराः वराः वातुः पुः र्वेवा सा⁴⁴⁷

依德行佩手镯也

According to the virtue, bracelets were worn.

⁴⁴¹ CS, FY: वाजनः सः नक्षात्र सः के विवार्धेवाश

⁴⁴² CS: वृदःमर्श्वन्त्रं प्रमुद्धम् FY: वृदःमर्श्वन्त्रं प्रमुद्धम् ED: **वृदःमर्श्वन्त्रं** प्रमुद्धम् प्रमुद्धम्

⁴⁴³ CS, FY: पर्जुत्र त्था प्रभूष त्या के विषा विषा

⁴⁴⁴ CS: क्रम्यामानेन्द्रम् FY: क्रम्यामानेन्द्रम् ED: **क्रम्यामानेन्द्रम्**

⁴⁴⁵ CS: अहेव त्यानकृषा वृषा के विवार्सिवाषा FY: वहेव त्यानकृषा वृषा के विवार्सिवाषा

⁴⁴⁶ CS: वाचतः (य. प्रकेशः व व. अर्थे: चित्र व मिरः वाचतः (य. प्रकेशः व व व अर्थे: व व व व व व व व व व व व व व व

⁴⁴⁷ CS: **पर्स्त 'अ'नक्ष्म'त्रम'न्द्रिंगम** FY: पर्स्न 'अ'नक्ष्म'त्रम'यम् ध्रीकेंगम

यातेवः ताः प्रस्थाः वयः यातुः र्ह्ययाया ⁴⁴⁸

依血缘佩嘎乌盒

According to the kinship, an amulet box was worn.

51

问

Question:

च्ची.पञ्चय.जन्ना.ज.जट्या.चर्चेट.ञ्चेट.।_{१७७}

公主启程行路兮

Princess Wencheng embarked on her journey.

चलेश-८८-सु८-८वा-चर्चेश-चसू८-सूट-।⁴⁵⁰

饮食衣物齐备矣

Foods and clothes were packed.

मु:पत्रते:€ूट्य.तर.कु.धुवा.टीुवी_{₹21}

公主之妆奁何耶

What was given as her dowry?

ब्रिट्-लिब-इट-श्रापब्र्र-लब-इ.ध्र्बी

尔作答之莫迟误

Please answer my questions without further ado.

এবা

答

Answer:

टे.ज.जव.बुवा.क्विवा.क्वै.वा

应答所问者如是

To give an answer to that,

म्मः CS: श्रावेत् त्यानक्षेया वया ना मुंचाया FY: पविवाता निक्षा वयाया ना मुंचाया ED: **पविवाता ना मुंचाया** स्थान निक्षा वया ना मुंचाया निक्षा निक्षा वया ना मुंचाया निक्षा वया ना मुंचाया निक्षा निक्

⁴⁴⁹ MT, ZG: **कु'नवत'लअ'ल'लदल'नधूर'|** CS: कु'नवत'ष्ट्रिअ'र'लदल'नधूर'र्พेर|| FY: कु'नवत'लअ'ल'

⁴⁵⁰ ZG: च**लेश**-५८-५५-५वा-चर्चेश-वर्ध्-५५

 $^{^{451}}$ MT: \mathbf{g}^{\cdot} つ \mathbf{q} \mathbf{r} \mathbf{e}^{\cdot} \mathbf{e}^{\cdot}

त्तुःतेःअःगतिषःग्रीषःर्हेट्षःयःपःपर्वेष।⁴⁵²

日月宝镜为妆奁

The dowry was a treasure mirror of the sun and moon.

51

问

Question:

য়ৢ.ਜ਼য়৾৾ঀ৻৸য়৻৸৻৸ৼ৾য়৻৸য়ৄ৾৾৾৴য়ৄৼ৾৾৾৾৾৾৾৾

公主启程行路兮

Princess Wencheng embarked on her journey.

र्त्तेव-र्रो-पर्स्रव-ता-पश्च्या-पश्च-। 🚉 🖂 🚉 🖂 🚉

大臣身陷囹圄矣

Minister Gar Tongtsen was imprisoned.

नष्ट्रुषःपदेः सः चः वैवाः रेन्।⁴⁵⁵

囚禁大臣缘何耶

Why was he imprisoned?

त्तुः न्यःच्यःच्रेन्यःदरःचेलःचःब्रेन्।

歌徐陈之莫匆促

Please sing the song slowly, there is no hurry.

এবা

答

Answer: ৸য়ৣ৸৸৾৴ৢ৾৸য়য়৾ঽয়ৣ৽ঀৄ⁴⁵⁶

大唐皇帝言如是

The Tang Emperor,

 $^{^{452}}$ MT: $\mathbf{\overline{g}}$ '' $\mathbf{$

⁴⁵³ MT: **ត្រូ'កាគក'លស'ល'លកស'ការដ្តក'រដ្ឋក'** CS, FY: ត្រូ'កាគក'លស'ល'លកស'ការដ្តក'ឃ័ក្ប

 $^{^{454}}$ MT, ZG: **ลิ้ส น้ำ ครัส นาค ยูง เคยละ (** CS: คราคาครัส รุกาครัส รุกาครัส เพา ครัส เ

⁴⁵⁵ MT: नधूषाभवे ऋ न के विवा से न

⁴⁵⁶ MT: धाकुषार्थे दे प्षेषा बेराक्कु वा

कुःवषाः धुत्यः दुः तद्देवः कुः चेर।⁴⁵⁷

留其驻于中原矣

Demanded that he [the Minister] stay in Tang China.

म्नु दे थे यव य दे दर् थेवा

如是答复彼歌矣

This is the response to the song.

5

问

Question:

र्त्तेव र्पे पर्रव त्या प्रध्या प्रध्न श्वर । ⁴⁵⁸

大臣身陷囹圄兮

Minister Gar Tongtsen was imprisoned.

种种恶臭萦绕矣

All kinds of malodorous smells saturated the air.

चरःव्रषःह्वःषानुष्ठःवृदःर्षेदः<u>चे</u>रा्

大臣谎称有疾病

Gar Tongtsen told a lie, saying he was sick.

वर-देर-वर-ळव-२ेण्य-स्-र्षेन्।461

彼病是为五因致

His illness had five causes.

र्श्वेषाः धुः र्श्वेषाः पठनः त्रवाः वरः र्श्वेषाः पत्वषा 462

望切内外命脉兮

[The physician] checked both his external and internal life forces. 13

वटःश्रेषाःकंत्यःयेःन्टःतन्।्र

内脉炙热如火也

His internal life force was as hot as fire,

⁴⁵⁷ MT: कु'वण'भुल'5ु'वहेंव'कु'बेर|

⁴⁵⁸ ED: र्ह्नेव र्धे नर्सेव त्यान सूधान सून सून ।

⁴⁵⁹ CS, FY: **མཐའ་ན་དྲི་ངན་སྡ་ཚོགས་ཡོད།**

⁴⁶⁰ MT, ZG: पर व्रथः ह्व पानु अवदः प्रेंदः बेरा FY: पर प्रथः ह्व पानु अवदः प्रेंदः बेरा

⁴⁶¹ FY: वर् ने वर् क्व के वेषाया संस्थान अहं या या वर क्षुवा चन्न के वर कुरा येवा कुरा या चन्न हिटाः वर के के वर क्षित्र या वर कि वर के कि वर क

⁴⁶² ZG: र्सेवाधुःसेवा नरु न वश्वरःसेवा न वव

⁴⁶³ ZG: **ব্দ: য়ব্রিবা: జ্ఞ: মান্যা: বিদ্যাল**

र्षेपार्सेपारुव र्देव प्या भी श्रूपः ने स्व

示现其命尚安矣

Indicating that his condition was not life-threatening.

र्श्वेषाः धुः र्श्वेषाः परुट् : त्र यः त्र दः र्श्वेषाः प्रत्वषा ⁴⁶⁵

望切内外命脉兮

[The physician] checked both his external and internal life forces.

वरःश्वेंगःग्रदःशः देन्दः त्र्न्।466

内脉冷如岩石兮

His internal life force was as cold as a rock,

र्श्वेषाःश्वेषाः छवः र्देवः दषाः श्रेष्टः चेरा ४६७

示现其命尚安矣

Indicating that his condition was not life-threatening.

र्श्वेन्-धुःर्श्वेन्-परुट्-व्ययःवटःर्श्वेन्-प्ववन्

望切内外命脉兮

[The physician] checked both his external and internal life forces.

वटःश्वॅ्वान्तुःभैःननुवाबाःभटासेन्।469

呼吸羸弱弗如鸟

His internal life force was even weaker than that of a bird,

र्श्वेषाःश्वेषाः ठवः र्देवः दषाः र्षेदः श्वेदः वेदा

示现其命无可救

Indicating that his condition was life-threatening.

र्वेन्-न्नःसरः बुषः वृषः रुः वैषाः पर्वेष। 471

问蕃喇嘛作何耶

What did the Tibetan lama do after consulting them?

⁴⁶⁴ ZG: र्बेजार्सेजाञ्च रेवर्नेवर्नाकी धूट बेरा

⁴⁶⁵ ZG: र्श्वेग'धुे'र्श्वेग'नरुद्दव्य'वद'र्श्वेग'नव्वग

⁴⁶⁶ ZG: বৃহার্থ্রবাগ্রহানার্দ্রবাদ্রহানার্দ্র

⁴⁶⁷ ZG: र्श्वेग'र्श्वग'रुव'र्न्व'न्ग'क्षे'श्वर'बेरा

⁴⁶⁸ ZG: র্ব্র্রান্ট্রান্ত্র্র্ব্র্র্র্র্ব্র্র্র্র্র্র্র্র্র্ব্র্র্

⁴⁶⁹ ZG: दरःर्श्वेग्'नु'भै'न्नुगब''भर'अेन्।

⁴⁷⁰ ZG: र्श्वेगार्श्वेगारुवार्नेवान्यार्भेनाश्चराबेरा

 $^{^{471}}$ MT: **વૅર-ગ્ન-અર-લુય-વય-જે-લેવ-પર્નેયા** CS: વૅર-ગ્ન-અર-લુય-વય-જે-લેવ-કેર| FY: વૅર-ગ્ન-અલુય-વય-જે-

मु:ईस:पर:ल्यावयाः छे:विषाः पर्वेयाः

问汉卦师作何耶

What did the Chinese astrologists do after consulting them?

र्नेरःर्वे पर (वृषः वृषः के विषाः पर्वेष। 473

问霍卜师作何耶

What did the Hor diviners do after consulting them?

म्, ५०: चुर र्वेष ५८: चे०: पः ये ८

歌徐陈之莫匆促

Please sing the song slowly, there is no hurry.

এবা

答

Answer:

र्चेन्-न्नु-अर-खुष-व्रष-धुष-र्खे-षाञ्चेषाषा⁴⁷⁴

吐蕃喇嘛占卜兮

The Tibetan lama consulted the mo divination.

र्चेन्-न्नु-सर-खुष-वष-सःमेष-चैष-चैष्

吐蕃喇嘛不知矣

They had no answer.

कुः द्वेषः परः वृषः वषः द्वेषः रेः प्रायापाषा ४७६

汉地卦师卜算兮

The Chinese astrologists reckoned the astrology.

मु:इस:पर:लुस:वस:अ:वेस:वेप

汉地卦师不知矣

They had no answer.

⁴⁷² MT: **कु है या पर 'बु या व या है 'बि या पार्वेश** CS: कु है 'पर 'बु या व या है 'बिया वेरा FY: कु है या पर 'बु व या है 'कु रा पर्वेश

⁴⁷³ MT: **र्देर-बॅर-पर-विकानका-कृष्णि गर्नेका** CS: हेर-बॅर्गन-विकानका-कृष्णि नेरा FY: हेर-बॅर्गन-विकानका-कृष्ण-पर्नेका

⁴⁷⁴ MT: র্ব্-র্ম্বর্মন্ত্র্মান্ত্র্মান্ত্র্র্মান্ত্র্র্মান্ত্র্

⁴⁷⁵ MT: **र्नेन्नुः अरः वुषः वषः अभेषः वैवा** CS: र्नेन्नुः अरः वुषः वः स्रेभेषः वेरा FY: र्नेन्नुः अः वुषः वषः अभेषः वेष

⁴⁷⁷ MT: **कु'क्केश'धर'बुख'वब'अ'वेश'बेव** CS: कुंक्केश'घर'बुख'वब'के'वेश'बेर| FY: कुंक्केश'घ'बुख'वब'अ'वेश' बेव

र्नेरःर्के'नरः(बुषःवषःर्के'रे:न५न|478

霍尔卜师打卦兮

The Hor diviners conducted the *mo* prediction.

र्नेरःर्केप्परःबुषःवषःअःवेषःवैषावी

霍而卜师不知矣

They had no answer.

र्ज्ञेव-र्स्यम्यम्यम्यम्यम्यम्

大臣噶尔如是言

Minister Gar Tongtsen stated:

र्विते सुत्य चुै से मानुव सा प्रवाद चिवा 481

故土山神不悦也

The mountain deity in his homeland was displeased.

र्विषः धुषः ग्री:रे:वाववः सर्केट्:दर्वेषः चेरा

其需飨祀山神矣

He needed to make offerings to the mountain deity.

र्से नियुत्ते : वृत्ते अ:वृत्ते विष्यु ⁴⁸³

需九载之腊肉兮

Meat that had been aged nine years was needed,14

र्ले.र्चोटुःच.टु.तक्षय.चबुब.सूर्टा.वि

且走且食九载肉

Eating the aged meat while walking [to the mountain deity].

त्तु: ८गुते: कट: वी: कट: क्वेट: ८वीं वा|⁴⁸⁵

需九月之酒酿兮

Wine that had been aged for nine months was needed,

⁴⁷⁸ MT: र्नेर सें पर खुश दश सें रे पन्न

⁴⁷⁹ MT: **र्नेर-ऑन्नर-विषान्यभानेषा वेन** CS: र्नेर-ऑन्न-वृषान्यभानेषा वेरा FY: र्नेर-ऑन्न-वृषान्यभानेषा वेग

⁴⁸⁰ MT, ZG: **र्ह्नेव में अगर ग्रुंश बेर हु व।** CS: र्ह्नेव में पर पर पर बेर गी र। FY: र्ह्नेव में पर पर पर बेर व रेन्।

⁴⁸¹ MT, ZG: **विंते''.भुल' कुँ' रै' पावव 'अ'- पाव' बेज** CS: विं भुल' कुँ' रै' पावव 'बेर| FY: विं भुल' कुँ' रै' पावव 'बेर| FY: विं भुल' कुँ' रै' पावव 'बेर|

⁴⁸² MT, ZG: **વિંતા ખુતા શું કે વાવવ અર્જેન નવિંતા કેન** CS: વિંખુતા શું કે વાવવ અર્જેન નવિંતા કેન FY: વિંખુતા શું કે વાવવ અર્જેન નવિંતા કેન

¹⁸⁴ MT: र्वे'न्युतै:मु'ने'तळत'चलेव'र्वेद'| ZG: **र्वे'न्युतै'म'ने'तळत'चलेव'र्वेद'**|

 $^{^{485}}$ MT, ZG: 3779 378 387

त्तु: ५णुते: कट: दे: त्य्युट: पत्वेव: र्सेट: J⁴⁸⁶

且走且饮九月酒

Drinking the old wine while walking [to the mountain deity].

र्वेष के त खुरा न चुति मुला ने न वेषा ४८७

需烧绢之灰九袋

Nine bags of ashes of burned gorgeous brocade were needed.

वार्ने र.टु. र्शेट.व.ट्वा. र्शेट्र.चलमा

撒灰烬恶疾除矣

The disease would be cured once they were sprinkled.

वार्षेत्रः पदेः र्षेत्यः चः तर्देत्रः द्वाः दर्वे वा ⁴⁸⁹

需松木碳仗九仞

A piece of pine charcoal nine fathoms long was needed.

તર્દ્વાયાસું સેંદ ત્ર -5વાસેંદ નથસા 490

植碳仗恶疾除矣

The disease would be cured once this was planted.

तरी.श्रेबा.चचपु.भीट.त.ह्रेर.टबी.टब्र्बा

需蚊之脑九盘兮

Nine plates of mosquito brains were needed.

∄'নম'র্মুন'র্বা'র্মুন'নঝঝ|⁴⁹²

舐蚊脑恶疾除矣

The disease would be cured once they were licked up.

⁴⁸⁶ MT: र्से प्रमृति कर पे त्रवृत प्रवृत प्

 $^{^{487}}$ MT: વેંશ $^{\circ}$ के $^{\circ}$ રેશ $^{\circ}$ રેશ $^{\circ}$ રેશ $^{\circ}$ રાષ્ટ્ર તેંશ $^{\circ}$ ZG: **વેંશ ^{\circ} હવે ^{\circ} શ્વામ હ**

 $^{^{488}}$ MT: દેવન્સ્તા વીજેલ્વ, વિગ્રાસ્ત્ર વિશ્વસાય ZG: **વિદેશ, ત્રિક્ષ્ટ, ત્રિક્ષ્ય, ત્રિક્ષ્ય પ્રાપ્ત કર્યા** FY: η વિદ્ધા વિશ્વસાય ZG: \mathbf{q} ન્નિક્ષ્ય \mathbf{q} ન્નિક્ષ્ય \mathbf{q} નિક્ષ્ય \mathbf{q} નિક્ષય \mathbf{q} નિક્ષ્ય \mathbf{q} નિક્ષ્ય \mathbf{q} નિક્ષય \mathbf{q}

⁴⁸⁹ MT: **गर्षेग्र'मदे'र्सेल'च'दर्नेग्र'न्गु'नर्गेग्र|** CS: र्चत'न्नु'र्सेल'च'दर्नेग्र'न्गु'नर्गेष्र| FY: नृष्टुग'मदे'र्सेल'च'

⁴⁹⁰ MT: ने'नळला वी'र्लेट व'र्नुवा'र्लेन्पला ZG: **वर्डुवायासु'र्लेट व'र्नुवा'र्लेन्-नयस्म** FY: गाव'वर्डुवायाची'र्लेट व' इवार्केन्-नयसम्

⁴⁹¹ MT, ZG: **वत्रासुना नवते ग्रान्य पार्वे राम्यान विश्वा** CS: वत्राक्षे प्राव्य प्राप्ता प्रापता प्राप्ता प्त

 $^{^{492}}$ MT: વાવ ભૂવા વો સ્તિ વાદ્વવા એવા ત્યારા ZG: **૩ નાવ સેવા વાદ્વવા સેવા વાદ્વવા** સેવા વાદ્વવા વો સેવા વાદ્વવા વો સેવા વાદ્વવા વો સેવા વાદ્વવા વાદ્યા વાદ્વવા વાદ્વવા વાદ્યવા વાદ્યા વાદ્યવા વાદ્યવા વાદ્યવા વાદ્યવા વાદ્યવા વાદ્યવા વાદ્યવા વાદ્યા વાદ્યવા વાદ્યા વા

तरी.मूर्या.भरु.क्रै.सिया.मू.र्यो.रेमूशी_{रेश}

需蚂蚁鼻血九桶

Nine bottles of the nose-bleeds of ants were needed.

दे'त्रबुद'दु'र्शेद'व'द्रग'र्शेद'चषया⁴⁹⁴

饮鼻血恶疾除矣

The disease would be cured once these were drunk.

其皆成后恶疾除

The disease would be cured if all this was performed.

यार्वा रे : क्रेव : पॅरी हे : वा : क्रेंट 1496

至大雪山之巅兮

[Minister Gar Tongtsen] went to the top of the great snow mountain.

<u> न्याः भुः न्यरः पङ्गें न्यञ्</u>चे प्रतेव विवासें राप्

礼赞英勇山神矣

Offered praise to the mountain deity.

र्त्तेव र्पे संभिव वस्र राज्य कर कर से त्युर । 498

大臣弗饮诸人饮

Everybody [the guardians sent by the Tang Emperor] except the Minister drank wine.

अर्वे। शुरः वा ५५ : व अः र्येवा : पञ्च ५ : र्ये ५ । ४ : १

其皆头重脚轻兮

They were completely intoxicated and staggered around.

चर.वेश.की.पविषा.पर्वट.चर्चर.लूरी₂₀₀

大臣所饮冷水矣

Gar Tongtsen drank cold water.

⁴⁹³ MT, CS, FY: वतुःर्चेवाः अवैः श्वाह्यवाः र्वे दत्ताः दर्वेश

 $^{^{494}}$ MT: **\dot{\mathbf{q}}୍ଦ୍ରଶ୍ୱ-:ଟ୍.ଐକ:ବ୍:ଗ୍ରସ୍ଗ୍ରଭିକ:ବ୍:ସ୍ମ୍ୟର୍ଥା** FY: ବି:ଦ୍ୱର୍ଷ୍ଟ-ସ୍ମ୍ୟର୍ଥ୍-:ବ୍ୟର୍ଥା

 $^{^{495}}$ CS: ૧૧૭૫૫.વુષાવાનુવાર્શ્વાનથમાં FY: **૧૧૭૫૫.૨૧.વુંને ૧૧૫૫**

⁴⁹⁶ CS: **ጣ도ላ፣ ੨፟፟ : ਛੇਰ ੶ ਖੱਕੇ 'ਝੇ 'ਘ ' ଐ도'|** FY: ጣ드ላ፣ ੨ੈ : ਛੇ 'ਖੱ 'ਝੇ 'ਰ ' ଐ도'|

⁴⁹⁷ MT: **५७७ 'कु'-५५८'-पर्कू-५५क्'-५५क्'-५५** CS: ५७१'कु'-५५४'-कुं-५५४'-५कुं-५

⁴⁹⁹ CS, FY: अर्वे 'बुर' ज़न्द र लें ज प्रमुद ' भें द्

[™] MT, ZG: **पर-वृष-कु:वृष्ट्वण-वृद्धर-पर्धर-र्षेत्।** CS: पर-प्रथ-कु:वृष्ट्वण-वृद्धर-वै-ध्येव्। FY: पर-प्रथ-कु:वृष्ट्वण-

<u> বহ'ঝ'ঝে<ঝ'বৃঝ'র্ব্র্র্ঝ'বৃঝ'র্ঝি='|⁵⁰¹</u>

大臣起身逃遁矣

Gar Tongtsen stood up and fled.

इ चिं र खुट वी खुट अर्दे व्या⁵⁰²

行至索日山谷口

At the Zora valley gate,

मु:पत्रदे:वृष:ष:र्केट:पश्ट;श्रुट:।⁵⁰³

现汉公主之行迹

He caught up with Princess Wencheng.

51

回

Question:

ক্র'নরঝ'বি'নই'উ'ন্বিবা'নর্রঝা⁵⁰⁴

汉公主所问何耶

What did Princess Wencheng ask?

এবা

答

Answer:

मी.तचपु.वि.तद्वीरेश्रमी.थेरि?

汉公主之所问兮

Princess Wencheng asked,

र्विते छा या छा या पट्टे र्से पीवावया ने स्व

其父其母安乐耶

If her parents were doing well.

र्च्चेव र्धे अग्र गुष्ठेष चेर प्राप्ता 507

大臣噶尔如是言

Minister Gar Tongtsen replied:

 $^{^{501}}$ MT, ZG: $+ x \cdot w \cdot w \cdot a \cdot w \cdot \tilde{a} \cdot w \cdot \tilde{a} \cdot w \cdot \tilde{a} \cdot \tilde$

⁵⁰² MT, FY: **๕་ནོ་ར་ལུང་གི་ལུང་མདོ་ནས།** CS: ๕་ནོ་ར་ལུང་གི་ལུང་མདོ་ནས།

⁵⁰³ MT: **कु'पवते'तुष'य'र्केद'पधूद'षूद'|** CS: कु'पवत'ष्पर'र्केद'र्येद'वेर| FY: कु'पवत'हेश'व्यक्टेद'पधूद'र्षेद्|

⁵⁰⁴ MT: ক্লু'নৱঝ'|ব'নহ'&'ন্বিব্য'নইঝ|

⁵⁰⁵ MT: **कु'पबवे'।प'पद'पानृअ'कु'व।** FY: कु'पबश'र्गेट'ई'बेर'प'व।

⁵⁰⁶ MT: **विंदे ७४ थ ७४ में ५ भेद विश्व अपने १ में ५ भेद विश्व अपने १** एउं: विंदे थ दे वें छो भेद ने मा FY: विंथ अपदे कें छो भेद ने मा

⁵⁰⁷ CS: र्ह्में वर्ष्य ने ने स्वीप्त कि स्वीप्त कि कि स्वीप्त कि स्वीप्त कि स्वीप्त कि स्वीप्त कि स्वीप्त कि स

ોર્ફિન્પ્યસ્ત્રવને સેંપ્યેવ તેં ત્રેમ્ |

父皇母后安乐也

"Your parents are doing well."

र्चित्रग्रीःहेंदश्यः यः ह्वा अरसेत्। ⁵⁰⁹

妆奁皆为赝品也

"Your dowry is fake."

त्तु:हे:अ:कवाष:ग्री:शेव:तुर:पर्वेष|⁵¹⁰

日月宝镜破碎兮

The sun and moon treasure mirror was broken.

र्गे वट र ५८ दें स्वाप्त हैं अवाप्त हैं अवा 511

皮橐内为土石矣

It became earth and rock in the hide [mirror case].

न् जू.मी.पञ्चत.क्र्र.म्.करी215

汉公主者心伤兮

Princess Wencheng was heartbroken,

यस्य स्त्रा स्त्र त्या क्रमा व्या स्त्र त्या क्रमा स्त्र त्या क्रमा स्त्र त्या क्रमा स्त्र त्या स्य स्त्र त्या स्त्र त्या स्त्र त्या स्त्र त्या स्त्र त्या स्य स्त्

前路漫漫其往矣

Embarking on her long journey [to Tibet].

⁵⁰⁸ MT: **ફિંદુ-પ્યાચાનદે-ર્સ્રા ખીવ-ર્ત્રે 'ક્રોચા** CS: ફિંદુ-પ્યાચાનદે ર્સે ખીદ્દ-ફેર્ચા કેરા FY: ફિંદુ-પ્યાચાનદે ર્સે ખીદ્દ-નરુચા કેરા

⁵⁰⁹ MT: **ब्रिंन कुँ हॅर्य भ हुन अ नेन** CS: ब्रिंन यानहरूष महुन अ नेम FY: ब्रिंन कुँ हर या हुन अ नेम

 $MT: \ \, \overline{\textbf{A}} \cdot \overline{\textbf{$

 $^{^{511}}$ CS: $\tilde{\eta}$ '- ζ - ζ - $\tilde{\zeta}$ '- $\tilde{\eta}$ - $\tilde{\delta}$ - $\tilde{\eta}$ - $\tilde{\eta}$ - $\tilde{\eta}$ - $\tilde{\zeta}$ - $\tilde{\eta}$ - $\tilde{\eta}$ - $\tilde{\zeta}$ - $\tilde{\eta}$ - $\tilde{\zeta}$ - $\tilde{\eta}$ - $\tilde{\eta}$ - $\tilde{\zeta}$ - $\tilde{\eta}$ - $\tilde{\zeta}$ - $\tilde{\eta}$ - $\tilde{\zeta}$ - $\tilde{\eta}$ - $\tilde{\zeta}$

⁵¹² CS, FY: नुःर्श्वे नुःनवरार्वे रे किं

 $^{^{513}}$ CS: **พลายๆ โละ พลาสพาลัสา** FY: พลายๆ โละ พาธพายุชุ พัศ

Endnotes 科与可必ある 尾注

One of Shépa's distinctive features is hyperbole which enacts a sense of solemness and auspiciousness. It is therefore of no surprise that the parents of these three figures narrated in the Shépa are different from historical accounts. Tibetan histories reveal that King Namri Songtsen and Queen Togar Zatsé Pong were the parents of Songtsen Gampo. In Chinese historical texts, Princess Wencheng was not a daughter of the Tang Emperor, Taizong. Instead, she was a daughter of a member of the imperial clan. Gar Tongtsen was a descendent of the Gar clan. See Xu Liu, *Jiutangshu*, j196a.5221–22; Xiu Ouyang and Qi Song, *Xintangshu* (Beijing: Zhonghua shuju, 1975), j216a.6074; Tsepon Wangchuk Deden Shakabpa, *One Hundred Thousand Moons: An Advanced Political History of Tibet*, trans. by Derek F. Maher (Boston: Brill, 2010), p. 117; Yao Wang, *Tubo jingshi lu* (Beijing: Wenwu chubanshe, 1982), pp. 44–45.

释巴的一个特征是使用夸张的手法表示一种庄严和吉祥感,因此,毫不意外,释巴中对这三者父母的叙述与历史记录不符。藏族历史揭示松赞干布的父母是南日松赞和妥噶萨册彭。在中文历史文献中,文成公主并非唐太宗的女儿,而是一位王室成员的女儿。噶尔东赞是噶氏宗族的后裔。见刘昫,《旧唐书》,j196a.5221-22;欧阳修和宋祁,《新唐书》(北京:中华书局,1975),j216a.6074;Tsepon Wangchuk Deden Shakabpa, One Hundred Thousand Moons: An Advanced Political History of Tibet, trans. by Derek F. Maher (Boston: Brill, 2010), p. 117; 王尧,《吐蕃金石录》(北京:文物出版社,1982),pp. 44-45。

2 In Tibetan culture, thunder symbolises power and strength while light symbolises wisdom. See, for example, The Epic of Gesar of Ling: Gesar's Magical Birth, Early Years, and Coronation as King, trans. by Robin Kornman,

Sangye Khandro and Lama Chönam (Boston and London: Shambhala, 2012), p. 596.

ล์ๆ สิ รัฐาลง คูๆ ลง รุ ะ รัฐา สิ คุณ รุ ราชา ลิ เคลา เข้า ผลัส รัฐาราพิสา เลลา เพื่อ เลลา เข้า รัฐาลง เลลา เข้า รัฐาลง เลลา เข้า รัฐาลง เลลา เข้า รัฐาลง เลลา Sangye Khandro and Lama Chönam (Boston and London: Shambhala, 2012), p. 596.

藏文化中, 雷象征力量而电象征智慧。例见The Epic of Gesar of Ling: Gesar's Magical Birth, Early Years, and Coronation as King, trans. by Robin Kornman, Sangye Khandro and Lama Chönam (Boston and London: Shambhala, 2012), p. 596。

The Consort from ten-directions can be understood as a form of rhetoric, indicating that the wives of King Songtsen Gampo comes from far and wide. Dependent on context, this term could also refer to the first wife of King Songtsen Gampo, Pogong Dongza Tritsün (Pho gong ldong bza' khri btsun). It is worth noting that disputes exist over the number of consorts that King Songtsen Gampo had. Tibetan sources generally suggest that he had five wives, namely the Zhang Zhung Consort Litikmen, the Mong Consort Tricham, the Ruyong Consort Gyelmotsun, the Chinese Consort Wencheng, and the Nepalese Consort Tritsun (Bhrikuti). Nevertheless, *Bka' chems ka khol ma* states that Songtsen Gampo had six wives. Other than the above mentioned five, his first wife was Pogong Dongza Tritsün. See *Bka' chems ka khol ma*, p. 231. For a critical examination of King Songtsen Gampo's Consorts as mentioned in Tibetan sources, see Giuseppe Tucci, 'The Wives of Sron btsan sgam po', *Oriens Extremus*, 9.1 (1962), 121–26.

तिन्द्रम् विष्यः विषयः देवा विषयः व

十方妃子可以理解为一种修辞,用来表达松赞干布的妻子来自不同的地方。基于上下文,此词也可指松赞干布的第一个妃子珀空东萨尺尊(省·南东宫·口哥·南西)。值得注意的是,对于松赞干布妃子的数量存在争议。藏文史料通常表示他有五位妃子,即象雄妃丽提曼,芒妃墀江,党项妃甲莫尊,汉妃文成、尼伯尔妃尺尊(布里库提)。然而习何兄裔忒忒河府忒忒니记载松赞干

布有六位妻子。除了上述五位,第一位妻子是上文提到的珀空东萨尺尊。见 བགང་ཚམས་ག་ཁོལ་མ། p. 231。有关对藏文史料中,对松赞干布妻子的考证,见 Giuseppe Tucci, 'The Wives of Sron btsan sgam po', *Oriens Extremus*, 9.1 (1962), 121–26。

- 4 The names of the Tibetan Kings are written differently in different Tibetan sources.
- The first seven Kings whose names contain the word, *tri*, were said to return to heaven with the assistance of the *mu* cord (*rmu thag*) after they died. Later, this cord was cut by King Drigum Tsenpo in a battle with his Minister, Longam (Lo ngam). From then, Kings were unable to return to the celestial sphere and their tombs were located on earth.
 - चीयाःश्र्मा पद्यः स्प्राचर्म्यारयाय्या हे.येयाः यटः श्रु. याः याः यट्यः सुरान्त्रे प्रत्यः सुरान्यः सुरायः सुरायः सुरायः सुरायः स्यायः स्यायः सुरायः सुरायः
 - 前七位赞普的名字中包含"赤"字,据说他们在死后利用天绳(表) [3] [3] 回到天界。但是后来,此绳被直贡赞普在与大臣罗昂(河 [5] 的战斗中斩断。自此,赞普不能返回天界,他们的坟墓被修建在了地上。
- 6 Go (go), other than meaning 'hear', also means 'know about' or 'understand'. For example, 'understood' is 'go thal' or 'go song'.
 - વ.મૂ.સળ.૮૮.મૂ.બૂપ્ટ.ક્રે.સીડ્રી ત્રીતા.એન..ટે.મૂ.બુજ.ત.વુ.મૂંચ.તવુ.પૂંચ.જજા.ટે.જા.લની એજાત.૮૮.મૂં.ત્રીજા.તવુ.પૂંચ.તાર.નૂર્ટ.નુી નેતૃત્ર.
- The Otang ('O thang) Lake is understood to be the location of the heart of the supine demoness (*srin mo gan rkyal*) who reclined on Tibet's landscape, according to Princess Wencheng's reckoning. Jokhang Monastery, one of the twelve monasteries built across the Tibetan Empire, was constructed on top of Otang Lake to subjugate the demoness.
 - षाक्र्.पश्चित्रत्यत्रस्यः स्यात्स्याञ्चरः पार्श्वताय्यन्ता । त्याः प्रकृत्यः प्रस्याः स्वानायाः विद्याः प्रकृत त्रकृत्यः त्रित्यः स्वान्तः प्रमृत्यः प्रकृतः स्वान्तः स्वानः स्वान्तः स्वान्तः स्वान्तः स्वान्तः स्वान्तः स्वान्तः स्वानः स्वान्तः स्वानः स्वान्तः स्वानः स्वान्तः स्वानः स्वान्तः स्वान्तः स्वान्तः स्वान्तः स्वान्तः स्वान्तः स्वानः स्वान्तः स्वानः स्वान्तः स्वानः स्वान्तः स्वान्तः स्वान्तः स्वानः स्वान्तः स्वानः स्व

根据文成公主的堪定, 奥塘湖是仰卧在藏地的女魔(श्वर्अंप्यव्या)的心脏所在地。建立在奥塘湖的大昭寺是为了镇压女魔, 在吐蕃修建的十二座寺院之一。

- 8 Usually salt-cured pork is packed as a gift for the bride's family. धवाभित्र भुवाचे भुवाचे भुवाचे जिल्ला प्राचित्र किंदा वाह्य र जिल्ला किंदि किंदा किंद
- 9 *Dré* (*bre*) is a unit of measure for volume. It is equivalent to about one litre. 至了過至元母了過至可受可受可以可以 "占"(引)是容积的测量单位,等于一升。
- As a predictive technique, *mo* (*mo*) divination is conducted by various means, and the most commonly observed one is dice (*sho mo*). Other than dice, it also practiced using pebbles, song, mirror, rosary, and so forth. Its rich and varied forms might be the reason that both Tibetans and Hor consult *mo* for advice. For different kinds of *mo* divination practices and their significance for Tibetan culture, see Christopher Bell, 'Divination, Prophecy and Oracles in Tibetan Buddhism', in *Prophecy in the New Millennium*, ed. by Sarah Harvey and Suzanne Newcombe (Surrey and Burlington: Ashgate Publishing Company, 2013), pp. 123–35 (pp. 123–26); Robert Ekvall, 'Some Aspects of Divination in Tibetan Society', *Ethnology*, 2.1 (1963), 31–39.

ર્વેડ્ડ સુરાવા કું સ

作为一种预言术, "摩" (闽)可以用多种方式进行, 最常见的一种是以骰子卜算(闽河)。除了骰子, 鹅卵石、歌、镜子、念珠等等都可以用来卜算。有关不同的摩及其对藏文化的意义, 见Christopher Bell, 'Divination, Prophecy and Oracles in Tibetan Buddhism', in *Prophecy in the New Millennium*, ed. by Sarah Harvey and Suzanne Newcombe (Surrey and Burlington: Ashgate Publishing Company, 2013), pp. 123–35 (pp. 123–26); Robert Ekvall, 'Some Aspects of Divination in Tibetan Society', *Ethnology*, 2.1 (1963), 31–39。

- 11 *Apo* (*a po*) means 'grandmother', both paternal and maternal, in Choné Tibetan. The term is also used to refer to female elders.
 - र्ङे ने पः इसका गुौका सेकार्से प्राप्त कार्युं क्षुप्त दें प्राप्त कार्का इसका वा कार्या वेकार्यम्
 - 阿包(སུ་པོ།)在卓尼藏语中意为"祖母"或"外祖母"。它也被用于称呼老年女性。
- 12 *Tsoklang ngönmo (tshogs slang sngon mo)* refers to a big copper cauldron which is often placed in the hearth of the living room.
 - चर्श्चियः,सूर्य-स्रापुर्याः कूर्यायः,सूर्य-स्रापुर्याः वृ.सू.यु.स.म्बययाग्रीयावटः कृयःग्रीः पश्चियः गापुः त्य्वायः देःश्चारः कृषः कृषाः
 - "措朗翁莫"(黃河邓汉下至河河)指客厅灶台上的大铜锅。
- Locals believe that people have two life forces, external and internal. External life force is signified by the breath, while the internal life force refers to one's soul. According to the singers, the Chinese Emperor asked a physician to check Minister Gar Tongtsen's condition by examining his pulse. Gar Tongtsen tied the string which was used to check his pulse to the fire, to a rock, and to a bird, in turn—so that his real condition would remain undetected.

 - 当地传统认为,人有外部与内部两种生命力。外生命力为呼吸,内生命力指灵魂。据歌者称,汉地皇帝请医生用诊脉的方法检查大臣噶尔东赞的情况。为了使自己的真实状况不被探查,噶尔东赞把诊脉的线分别置于火、石与鸟上。
- 14 Meat aged for nine years would be too old to eat. Similarly, wine aged for nine months would be too sour to drink. Thus, it is difficult to find these items. It is apparent that Gar Tongtsen deliberately created obstacles to escape from Tang China.

 - 放置九年的肉将会太久而不能吃。同理,陈了九月的酒会太酸而不能饮。因此找到这些物品很难。显然,噶尔东赞刻意创造这些困难以逃离汉地。