

# KINH NGŨ BÁCH DANH QUÁN THỂ ÂM THE FIVE HUNDRED NAMES OF AVALOKITEŚVARA BODHISATTVA SUTRA

لو

# 五百名觀世音經

Vietnamese, English, and Chinese

**Author: Vietnamese Buddhist Monk (Anonymous)** 

Time: About the Trần dynasty, the thirteenth century

Advisors: Most Venerable Thích Thắng Hoan
Most Venerable Thích Phước Thuận
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Translator: Thông Đạo Cùng Thập Phương Thiện Tín **Ấn Tống Cúng Dường** 

# Đại Bảo Trang Nghiêm Buddhist Temple

Buddhist Calendar of 2565 - Lunar Year of Tân Sửu - 2021 Hayward, California, United States

# Layout of the 500 Names of Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva Sutra

- **I. Introduction Part:** In front of Sakyamuni Buddha, Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva reverently recounted His causes, great aspirations, and cultivation (Sentences 1-7).
  - II. Content Part: His Virtues and Merits through the Sutras (Sentences 8-497).
    - 1. From many Sutras (Sentences 8-28).
    - 2. The Great Compassionate Heart Dharani Sutra (Sentences 29-41).
    - 3. The Great Red Lotus Candana Mani Heart Wheel Dharani (Sentences 42-67).
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    - 5. The Amogha-pasa Sutra (Sentences 105-148).
    - 6. The Great Compassionate Heart Dharani Sutra (Sentences 149-278).
    - 7. The Cintamani Cakra Dharani Sutra (Sentences 279-286).
    - 8. The Cintamani Dharani Sutra (Sentences 287-304).
    - 9. The Great Compassionate Heart Dharani Sutra (Sentences 305-393).
    - 10. The Lotus Sutra (Sentences 394-429).
    - 11. Many Sutras (Sentences 430-447).
    - 12. The Lotus Sutra (Sentences 448-497).
- **III. Conclusion Part:** Practitioners vow to support the Buddha Dharma by practicing the Buddha's teaching (Sentences 498-500).

# **Note on Abbreviations**

B.C.	Before solar calendar
e.g.	For example
etc.	And so on
Heart Dharani	The Great Compassionate Heart Dharani
lbid.	In the same book aforementioned
p.	Page
Р	Pali word
Skt	Sanskrit word
Vol.	Volume
# 3	Sentence 3
()	Subnote
(n.d.)	Book with no date available

# **Foreword**

Homage to the Great Kindness and Compassion Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who listens to cries of suffering from living beings everywhere and immediately responds to them.

Dear respected Monks and Nuns, Dear Buddhists.

During the COVID-19 pandemic, Sramanera Thông Đạo has been diligently studying and practicing the Five Hundred Names – Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva. The result is a completed study spanning three different languages: Vietnamese, English, and Chinese.

Wherever there is Buddhism, there are certainly monks and lay Buddhists working together. According to the Mahayana Buddhism tradition, every year, temples would organize three celebrations to commemorate Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva on the 19th of the lunar calendar in the months of February, June, and September. On these celebrations, Buddhists would eat vegetarian food, come to the local temple to listen to the Dharma, make offerings, and, most importantly, study in accordance with the virtues and merits of Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva through the Five Hundred Names. These aspirations are filled with the virtues of the Four Immeasurables: Kindness, Compassion, Joy, and Equanimity.

Buddhism exists because living beings are enduring the cycle of Birth, Old Age, Sickness, and Death. If Buddhism exists, the Five Hundred Names also still exist; and, if the Five Hundred Names exist, Buddhists will study and practice according to the aspirations of the Bodhisattva path in general and Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva in particular. Although the path of liberation is far away, we are peaceful and happy in the here and now. That is wonderful and due to the study and practice of the Bodhisattva's Aspirations.

I praise the merits of Scramanera Thông Đạo, who has brought joy to himself and many others. His studies and practices have adorned the celebration to commemorate Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva with greater brilliance and essence.

Đại Bảo Trang Nghiêm Temple The Celebration Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva on Feb. 19, Tân Sửu Year (2021) Most Venerable Thái Siêu





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#### The Five Hundred Names of Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva

Even as a Theravada monk I have always had a great deal of respect and adoration for Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, since I grew up in Sri Lanka knowing that Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva is the manifestation of Maitreya, our future Buddha, according to our knowledge. My understanding has always been that Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva has already fulfilled all the Paramitas to the highest capacity and that He is "waiting" in the Tusita Heaven for the Five Great Conditions to arise in the human realm so He can descend here and become the Buddha. Under this light, I have always translated the term Avalokiteśvara as, "the Lord of Waiting or the Lord of Watching."

Because of the English translation compiled by the Samanera Thông Đạo, for the first time I was able to read all the Five Hundred Names of Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva. Although the book is called the Five Hundred Names, it is actually a compilation of that many virtues or characteristics of a Great Being who is almost ready for the final birth as the Fully Enlightened Buddha (Samyak Sambuddha) in the near future. These virtues have been recited, studied, and contemplated by Buddhists in the Mahayana World over centuries in Chinese, Vietnamese, Japanese, Korean, Tibetan, and other languages. By doing so, they have shown a great deal of devotion to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, and I believe that they have been fortunate to develop a much greater affinity to meet Maitreya Buddha in the future.

I am grateful to the Samanera Thông Đạo for translating these five hundred names into English. He has given the opportunity to the young Vietnamese generation who are growing up in America, and to many others who do not read Vietnamese, to understand the immense virtues of Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva. It is a huge undertaking to publish the text in three languages: English, Vietnamese, and Chinese. My sincere wish is that, by reading, reciting, and practicing these virtues, many modern people may generate these virtues in themselves and thereby help the world to become a much more blissful place to live.

Besides the five hundred names, the text includes about the same number of well-written, detailed footnotes. Those footnotes are especially useful for anyone, be they beginners to Buddhism or veteran Buddhists. I would like to recommend this book to be used by all Dharma School Senior classes, especially at Dharma Schools that are being operated at many Vietnamese Temples in North America.

I deeply appreciate the time, effort, and dedication shown by Samanera Thông Đạo in preparing this amazing Dharma Dana. By doing so he definitely has accumulated a great deal of merit. May this merit be beneficial to him, his family, his supporting Dharma friends and their families to attain the supreme bliss of Nirvana.

Sincerely,

#### Venerable Madawala Seelawimala Mahathera

President, American Buddhist Seminary
Professor at the Institute of Buddhist Studies and Graduate
Theological Union, affiliated with University of California, Berkeley.

# **Acknowledgements**

# Namo Tassa Bhagavato Arahato Samma Sambuddhassa

The Five Hundred Names of Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva Sutra is the collection of 500 Names. Each name, written in a rather long sentence, praises a vow, a merit, an encouragement, a reincarnation, or a mighty power of Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva. Most names are quoted from the Thousand-Hand and Thousand-Eye Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva's Vast, Perfect, Unimpeded, Great-Compassionate Heart Dharani Sutra (266 Names). The remaining are quoted from many other Sutras. Due to the necessity to cite many sutras, there are similar or repeated sentences to respect the original idea of the Sutra.

His name symbolizes Wisdom and Compassion, the qualities of a future Buddha. In fact, He became a Buddha named True Dharma Brightness Tathagata a long time ago. Due to the compassion for living beings, He returned to life through countless lives and countless localities to save humanity. When He manifests in the innumerable forms according to the individual mind of each and every living being, He not only takes on noble or popular forms, but also shows animal forms, or scary appearances like Tiêu Diện Đại Sĩ who saves hungry ghosts. Towards ferocious beings, when gentle words are ineffective, He also uses powerful methods, miraculously transforms but never leaves compassion, wisdom, and great samadhi. Thanks to His kindness, compassion, and saving power, countless Dragons, Devas, Eight Clans' Powerful Knights, and Good Deities vowed to support Him in helping living beings.

While praising the "thousand eyes illuminated" and "thousand hands supporting" of the Bodhisattva, the Sutra also devoted 18 sentences to remind practitioners to recognize their Buddha-nature (sentences 430-447). In addition to encouraging the recitation of the Great Compassion Dharani and reciting the names of Avalokiteśvara and Amitabha Buddha, the Sutra also suggests the practices of meditation and veneration of Sakyamuni Buddha. He also encourages practitioners to do good deeds to transform their evil karmas and for the sake of happiness and benefit of living beings.

According to many studies, the Five Hundred Names of Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva Sutra was compiled by a Vietnamese Buddhist Monk (Anonymous). The

researcher Quảng Minh thought that this Sutra first appeared from the Trần dynasty, based on the phrase "Inspiration of the Five Hundred Names" in the ritual of offering to hungry ghosts that prevailed in the Trần dynasty in the 13th century. The oldest inscribed wood version was archived under King Thành Thái in the summer of the year of Mậu Tuất (1898) by Xiển Pháp Pagoda at An Trạch Village, Hà Nội Province, Việt Nam. Despite my old age, I vowed to translate this precious Sutra into English to introduce it to the younger Vietnamese generation as well as English readers and to share the references with Buddhist practitioners.

I am very grateful to the Authors of outstanding reference works including the Great Compassion Dharani Sutra translated into English by Silfong Tsun, another Chinese version translated into Vietnamese by Venerable Thích Thiền Tâm, the Five Hundred Names of Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva Sutra translated into Vietnamese by Quảng Minh, and Opening the Heart of the Cosmos by Zen Master Thích Nhất Hạnh along with many valuable documents from the Sutras, Dharma talks, dictionaries, books, articles, cassettes, videos, DVDs, and the Internet. The lack of contacting information has prevented me from requesting permission from the authors; however, I hope to receive their kind and compassionate understanding.

I sincerely bow to the Patriarch who compiled this Sutra and Those Who inscribed word by word on wood. My warmest thanks are to my respected Teacher Thái Siêu and the Venerable Monks who encouraged this translation. I am very appreciative that the Vietnamese Nôm Preservation Foundation posted this Sutra in Chinese on the Internet. I would like to thank: Nun Chief Thích Nữ Giới Hương, Nun Chief Thích Nữ Tịnh Quang, Chơn Hiền Tuệ, Phổ Vân, Ngô Kim Phương, Nguyễn Kim Cúc, Casey Romeo Từ Bi Tâm, Viên Hương, Đặng Đức Cương, Trần Duy Quang, Trần Thị Khánh Hiền, Ngô Thị Hạnh, Chúc Tiến, and many others who have helped with this translation. Particularly, I would like to express immense gratitude to the generous donors to print this Sutra.

Although I was very careful and did my best, it is impossible to avoid mistakes. I hope that the Venerable Masters, researchers, and practitioners will help improve this project.

Sincerely,

Thông Đạo

# Introduction

It is a pleasure to have the opportunity to write an introduction for Phô Duy Trần; he was my student at California State University, Sacramento in the early 2000's. He graduated with the Degree of Master of Social Work with the thesis titled "Mindfulness Practices As a Bridge Between Vietnamese Parents and Their Children."

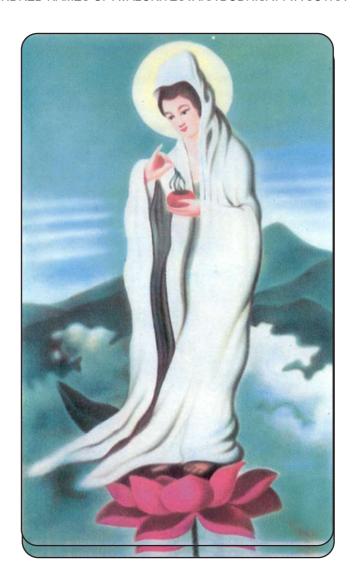
Phô, like myself, found compatibility between the profession of social work and Buddhism. In my career, I only had the opportunity to supervise a couple of thesis that focused on that intersection, Phô's commitment to that connection was striking and memorable. Phô was an exceptional student. His capacity to think and write in Vietnamese and English allows not only a translation of words but of beliefs in a way of being that transcends time and place.

Our time together as professor and student often strayed outside the boundary of thesis advising. Phô's knowledge of eastern thought exceeded my relatively new passion for the western version of Buddhism. The depth of his knowledge often brought clarity to the cultural aspects of Buddhism that I was just beginning to understand. It is through that cultural lens that has allowed him to write, practice, and contribute not only to Buddhism but the melding of the profession of social work, into a way of being in the world that reflects his wisdom, kindness, and compassion.

I was very touched to know that Phô Duy Trần has been walking on the path of Buddhism as a novice named Thông Đạo. It is my pleasure to introduce Thông Đạo, the remarkable translator and annotator of The Five Hundred Names of Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva Sutra. I hope you enjoy his writing as much as I have.

# Robin Kennedy Ph.D., MSW.

Professor Emeritus
Division of Social Work
California State University, Sacramento



Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva

Nam Mô *Tầm Thanh Cứu Khổ Cứu Nạn Đại Từ Đại Bi* Linh Cảm Ứng Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát

**ENGLISH** 

# THE FIVE HUNDRED NAMES OF **AVALOKITEŚVARA BODHISATTVA SUTRA**

# Kinh Ngũ Bách Danh Quán Thế Âm

# 五百名觀世音經

1. Namo Sakyamuni Buddha

Homage to Our Fundamental Teacher Sakyamuni Buddha in the Saha World. Kính lay Đức Phât Bổn Sư Thích Ca Mâu Ni cõi Ta Bà.

南無娑婆教主我本師釋迦牟尼佛

Nam Mô Ta Bà Giáo Chủ Ngã Bốn Sư Thích Ca Mâu Ni Phật.

# **NOTES**

1. Sakyamuni was the historical Buddha who taught the Buddha Dharma in this world. His personal name before becoming Buddha was Siddhartha, His family name was Gotama. He was born in 624 BC in Lumbini Park at Kapilavastu, central Indian, on the Full moon day of Vesak (May). His father, Suddhodana, was the King of the Sakyas kingdom, which is now Nepal. His mother was Queen Maya, who died early. The new Queen Maha Prajapati, who was his mother's younger sister, cared for him as if he were her own son.

As a youth, Siddhartha enjoyed a complete education to become the successor to the throne, including literature, martial arts, talents, and morality. However, he often showed a preference for silence and thought about the meaning of life. He knew about sufferings of aging, sickness, and death on his trips outside the palace. At the age of 9, in the New Year festival of land plowing, "he sat cross-legged in the cool shade of a rose-apple tree and started breathing in and out while maintaining an awareness of his breath, oblivious to the noise and activities around him" (Majjhima Nikaya, 1965, p. 247). It was this meditation experience that helped him become enlightened later.

Wishing to permanently tie the Prince to his royal duties, King Suddhodana arranged for him to marry the beautiful, virtuous, and intelligent Princess Yasodhara when he was 16 years old. The King also provided for them a life of luxury and pleasures. But at the age of 29, after the birth of his son Rahula, Siddhartha left everything to seek the truth for the sake of living beings.

At first, he joined the famous spiritual teachers Alara Kalama and Udraka Ramaputta to study and practice yoga and meditation. After a few months, he attained the highest State of Neither Perception nor Non-perception. However, he found that "This dharma does not lead to disenchantment, to dispassion, to cessation, to peace, to direct knowledge, to enlightenment, to Nirvana, but only to reappearance in the base of neither-perception-nor-non-perception. Not being satisfied with

that dharma, I left it and went away" (Ibid., p. 259).

Then he turned to asceticism with the five ascetics of the Kondana group. He restricted his eating - only eating once every two days, every seven days or every fortnight; eating wheatgrass, sesame seeds, or one grain of sesame indiscriminately or sipping a drop of fruit juice a day - and lived without bathing for several years. At times, he lived separated from the group as he practiced solitary - living in a wild forest facing his fears; often lying on beds of thorns; suffering under a scorching sun in the hot summer months; sleeping outside on cold nights under the falling snow in the winter month without a cloth over his body. He then moved on to practice the breathingless meditation while slowing his breathing or repressing the mind. After nearly six years of brutal ascetic effort which resulted in an emaciated body with only skin over bones, he fainted then fell to the ground, and only regained consciousness after sipping the milk offered by Ms. Sujata who happened to pass by. Anyway, the ascetic time also helped him gain tangible results: (1) body and mind entirely cleansed and stable; (2) past feelings could no longer find their way to arise in mind; (3) demons inside his mind such as pride, conceit, dissatisfaction, craving, hunger, thirst, suffering, sloth, fear, doubt, etc. could no longer disturb the mind; and (4) diligently practice meditation (Thích, 2017).

He realized that either living in the extreme of pain or the extreme of self-indulgence would not produce good results. Instead, he chose to practice the Middle Way: neither torturing or indulging the body nor forcing the body and mind but following instead the practice of abolishing extreme opposite positions on any subjects. He ate normally to maintain good health while applying the breathing method that he had experienced when he was 9 years old. The five ascetic companions thought that he gave up, so they left elsewhere.

The result of "samadhi with awareness of breath", discovered on his own, gradually helped his body and mind to be at peace. In this awareness samadhi, there was no one being aware, there was only a silent flow of awareness about the in-breath, out-breath, and other objects. This was knowing-things-as-they-are. The pleasant feelings that arose and remained in him did not influence his mind. Then his mind became "a state of bare cognition, purified, bright, unblemished, rid of imperfection, malleable, widely, steady, and imperturbable" (Majjihima Nikaya, 1965, p. 341).

Without rushing, he continued to go deeper in the great samadhi. Finally, his Buddha-nature glowed, clearly interpreting the deadlocks during his former cultivation. In the end, He attained the Three Insights: (1) The Insight into Own Past Lives: remembering all His own past lives. (2) The Insight into the Divine Vision: seeing very clearly living beings dying from one life and being reborn into another life. (3) The Insight into the Termination of Mental Defilements: knowing as-they-are suffering and mental defilements, the causes of suffering and mental defilements, and the path to terminate suffering and mental defilements. He was free from the mental defilements. He Enlightened: "I am liberated. Birth is destroyed. The holy life has been lived. What had to be done has been done. There is no more coming into any state of being" (Ibid., p. 342). He was 35 years old at that time.

After Enlightenment, the Buddha remained around the area of the Bodhi tree for another seven weeks to further contemplate on what He had just attained. During this period, He realized the Dependent Co-arising as the key element of His Enlightenment: "This is because that is. This arises

because that arises. This is not because that is not. This ceases because that ceases."

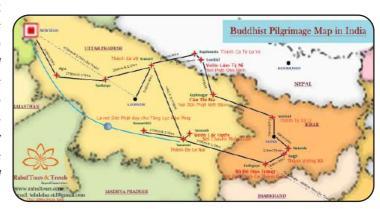
The Buddha gave His first discourse of the Four Noble Truths at Deer Park in Banares, Uttar Pradesh. His earlier five ascetic companions became His first disciples and began to form the Bhiksu Sangha. His basic teachings of the Four Establishments of Mindfulness, the Four Right Efforts, the Seven Factors of Awakening, or the Noble Eightfold Path progressed to more profound practices such as Emptiness, Non-self, Impermanence, Nirvana, and the Buddha-nature. His teachings of Dependent Co-arising have shown that there is no singular cause that creates the universe, and each being must take responsibility for his/her destiny. Enlightenment, Liberation, and Nirvana are right here and now. The Tathagata and other Enlightened Ones neither come from nowhere nor go nowhere.

Throughout 45 years, the Buddha walked, bare feet, around North and North-East India to teach countless disciples without discriminating gender, race, religion, nationality, age, knowledge, wealth, poverty, class, or position in society. In His Sangha, there were people that formerly belonged to the lowest class of the Indian caste system, and women could become Buddhist nuns. As a result, 1,250 monks and nuns attained Arahantship; many laymen and laywomen also attained the Holy fruitions! The Buddha entered Nirvana without remainder at the age of 80 at Kusinara, Uttar Pradesh. The Buddhist calendar started from that day, 2565 years ago (2021). His Birthday was 2565 + 80 = 2645 years ago (Thích, 1999).

The Great King Asoka visited the birthplace of the Buddha at Lumbini around 249 BC. He built the pillar with the inscription: "King Piyadasi, beloved of Devas, in the 20th year of the coronation, made a royal visit. Buddha Sakyamuni was born here. A stone railing was built, and a stone pillar was erected to the Bhagavan, who was born here. Lumbini village was reduced tax" (Dhammika, 1999). The pillar became lost over the centuries and was discovered by a German archaeologist named Führer in 1895. The Western researchers have called this pillar "the Birth Certificate of the Buddha."

On December 15, 1999, the General Assembly of the United Nations recognized that the Day of the Full Moon in the month of May each year is the Day of Vesak to commemorate the birth of the Buddha, His attainment of enlightenment, and His passing away. The General Assembly also resolved that appropriate arrangements shall be made for international observances of the Day of Vesak at United Nations Headquarters and other United Nations offices. (General Assembly, 1999). The ceremony of the United Nations has also honored Buddhism as the world's most peaceful re-

ligion! The famous scientist Albert Einstein (n.d.) stated, "If there is any religion that would cope with modern scientific needs, it would be Buddhism. Buddhism requires no revision to keep it up to date with recent scientific findings. Buddhism needs no surrender its view to science because it embraces science as well as goes beyond science."



2. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who reverently recounted the ancient causes to Sakyamuni Buddha.

Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài thưa kể nhân hanh xưa lên Đức Phật Thích Ca Mâu Ni.

南無說昔因呈釋迦牟尼佛觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô thuyết tích nhân trình Thích Ca Mâu Ni Phât Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

The Three Jewels. (1) The Buddha; (2) the Dharma: the Buddha's teachings; and (3) the Sangha: the community of Buddhist monks and nuns. Sutra. Records of the conversations of the Buddha or other enlightened disciples of the Buddha.

Nirvana, "The destruction of lust, the destruction of hatred, the destruction of delusion: this is called Nirvana." The way for the realization of this Nirvana is the Noble Eightfold Path: right view, right intention, right speech, right action, right livelihood, right effort, right mindfulness, and right concentration (Bodhi, 2005, p. 364).

**2-3. Avalokiteśvara:** One who listens to the cries of living beings. "Uncountable kalpas before, He had already been a Buddha named True Dharma Brightness Tathagata. Because of the power of his great compassionate vows, and to call upon all Bodhisattvas to comfort and please living beings, He appears as a Bodhisattva" (Great Compassion Dharani Sutra, 2009, p. 17).

Buddha. The Completely Enlightened One. The term Buddha comes from the Sanskrit root "budh", meaning to awaken, and Buddhas are those who have awakened the real nature of all dharmas. There are innumerable Buddhas in the universe. In this Saha World, six Buddhas arose before Sakyamuni Buddha. Their names were "Vipassi, Sikh, Vessabha, Kakusandha, Konagamana, and Kassapa. Sakyamuni Buddha is the seventh One" (Digha Nikaya, 1996, Vol. 1, p. 199). In the future, there will be another Buddha named "Metteyya" (p. 403).

Tathagata (Skt, P). Thus Come One, the common name of all the Buddhas. Tathagata means "One does not come from anywhere nor does go anywhere" (Hsuan, 1974, p 235). In modern science, the law of conservation of energy (n.d.) also has the same meaning: "Energy can neither be created nor destroyed; rather, it transforms from one form to another."

Bodhisattva (bodhi: enlightenment; sattva: being). An enlightened being who vows not to enter Nirvana but stays instead in the Saha world to save living beings.

Namo (P; namas, Skt). Bow, obeisance, reverential salutation, and often interpreted as homage to, devotion to, or take refuge with.

Mental defilements (Asrava, Skt; Asava, P). The toxic elements lie in the deepest parts of the consciousness that contaminate the mind and cloud the intelligence. They affect the human mind and lead to clinging and attachment to worldly sensuous pleasures, in which lust, hatred, and delusion are most evil.

Samsara is the endless cycle of alternating birth and death until enlightenment.

3. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who was a Buddha but is manifested in this present world as a Bodhisattva.

Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, xưa Ngài là Phât nay hiện thân Bồ Tát.

# 南無古佛示現觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô cổ Phật thi hiện Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

4. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who will be the Buddha to continue Amitabha Buddha in the Western Land of Ultimate Bliss.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài là Phật tiếp nối Đức Phật A Di Đà cõi Tây Phương Cực Lạc.

南無當來補處阿彌陀佛觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô đương lai bổ xứ A Di Đà Phât Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who met and learned the Great Compassionate Heart Dharani (Heart Dharani) from Thousand Rays King of Stillness Buddha.

Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài có duyên gặp Đức Phật Thiên Quang Vương Tĩnh Trụ được Tâm Chú Đại Bi.

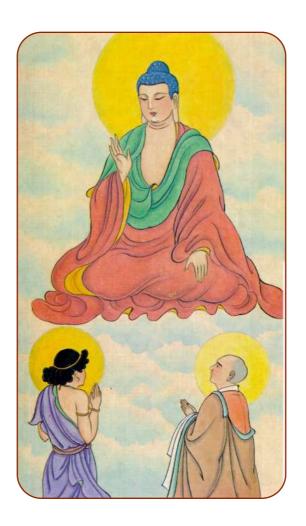
南無遇千光王靜住佛得大悲心咒觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô ngô Thiên Quang Vương Tĩnh Tru Phât đắc Đai Bi Tâm Chú Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

<sup>4.</sup> Amitabha is the Buddha of the Western Land of Ultimate Bliss. He is also known as Amitabha Infinite Light and Amitayus Infinite Life. Amitabha Buddha created the Pure Land with His 48 Great Vows. The Pure Land sect believes that through faithful devotion to Amitabha and through recitation of His holy name, one can be reborn there and lead a blissful life until entering Nirvana (Amitabha's forty-eight vows, 2011).

<sup>5-7. &</sup>quot;Countless billions of kalpas ago, Thousand Rays King Stillness Thus Come One Buddha appeared in the world. Because of His mercy and mindfulness towards me and living beings, that Buddha spoke this Vast, Perfect, Unimpeded, Great Compassionate Heart Dharani. He rubbed my crown with His golden hand and said that I should hold this Heart Dharani to give great benefit and happiness to living beings in the future evil age" (Great Compassion Dharani Sutra, 2009, p. 4).

Living beings are all creatures which possess life-force. Each individual living being comes into being as the result of a variety of causes and conditions called karma. There are six paths of beings; three good paths are heaven, human, and asura; three evil paths are animal, hungry ghost, and hell.



Sakyamuni Buddha spoke Dharma

6. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who faced the Buddha, vowed, and instantly attained the vow getting full one thousand hands and one thousand eyes on His body.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, trước Đức Phật Ngài lập thệ liền được như nguyện, vươn ra ngàn tay ngàn mắt.

南無對佛立誓如所願湧出千手千眼觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô đối Phật lập thệ như sở nguyện dũng xuất thiên thủ thiên nhãn Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

7. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who was a Buddha named True Dharma Brightness Tathagata.

Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, xưa Ngài là Phât Chánh Pháp Minh Vương Như Lai.

南無過去劫爲正法明王如來觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô quá khứ kiếp vi Chánh Pháp Minh Vương Như Lai Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

8. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who manifests in the form with countless arms holding the distinct Mudras.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài hiện thân vô số tay bắt ấn.

南無八萬四千母陀羅臂觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô bát vạn tứ thiên mẫu đà la tý Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

9. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who manifests in the form with one thousand eyes and one thousand hands.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài hiện thân ngàn tay ngàn mắt.

南無千手千眼觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô thiên thủ thiên nhãn Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

10. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who manifests in the form with forty-two arms.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài hiện thân bốn mươi hai tay.

南無四十二臂觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô tứ thập nhị tý Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

<sup>8-13.</sup> Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva attained the "Samadhi that displays all manners of physical bodies" (Discussions of Mahayana Buddhist Thought, 1986, p. 300). He no longer identified His physical body as Himself and could manifest various emanation bodies of many heads, many hands, many precious tools on the hands, and various forms in order to help many kinds of people.

**Eighty-four thousand** (84,000) indicates a very large number in India.

One thousand hands and eyes. Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva is often depicted with one thousand hands, each hand containing its own eye, to indicate His vows and powers to see all those suffering in the world, to reach into the world, and pull them out of their suffering.

 Homage to Avalokite

śvara Bodhisattva, who manifests in the form with eighteen arms.

Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài hiện thân mười tám tay.

南無十八臂觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô thập bát tý Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

12. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who manifests in the form with twelve arms.

Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài hiện thân mười hai tay.

南無十二臂觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô thập nhi tý Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

13. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who manifests in the form with eight arms.

Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài hiện thân tám tay.

南無八臂觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô bát tý Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

14. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who manifests in the form with four arms.

Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài hiện thân bốn tay.

南無四臂觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô tứ tý Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

<sup>14.</sup> The Four-Armed Avalokitesvara Bodhisattva (Chenrezig) is the Patron of Tibet. He is white in color and has four arms representing the Four Immeasurables of kindness, compassion, joy, and equanimity. Chenrezig taught the six-syllable Dharani "Om Mani Padme Hum" which means "Chenrezig is like the moon with cool light extinguishing the burning of samsara. In that light, the lotus of compassion opens its pure white petals" (Tibetan Book, 1992, pp. 525-527). Those six sounds of Dharani purify the six root afflictions: arrogance, jealousy, lust, ignorance, greed, and anger; at the same time, they help practitioners complete the six paramitas: giving, moral precepts, patience, vigor, meditational concentration, and wisdom. In fact, the living Buddha, the Dalai Lama, is an incarnation of Chenrezig.

15. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who has the title of One Thousand Wheel-Turning Monarchs ruling with Dharma.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài có danh hiệu Một Ngàn Vị Chuyến Luân Thánh Vương dùng Chánh Pháp cai trị.

南無千轉觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô Thiên Chuyển Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

16. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who manifests in the form with twelve faces.

Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài hiện thân mười hai mặt.

南無十二面觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô thập nhị diện Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

17. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who manifests in the form with eleven faces.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài hiện thân mười một mặt.

南無十一面觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô thập nhất diện Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

18. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who introduced Good Wealth Youth to come and learn under Proper Inclination Bodhisattva.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài giới thiệu Bồ Tát Chánh Thú cho Thiện Tài đồng tử cầu học.

南無正趣觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô Chánh Thú Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát

<sup>15.</sup> Wheel-Turning Monarch is "the one who rules by Dharma only. He also possesses the thirty-two features as a Buddha does" (Bodhi, 2005, p. 115).

<sup>16-17.</sup> The Master of Art illustrated Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva of 12 faces to symbolize that He helps living beings destroy defilements that are obstructing the wisdom light in their heart. He also has another form of white body and eleven faces in five layers.

<sup>18.</sup> Youth Good Wealth is a disciple mentioned in the Flower Adornment Sutra. The reason for Him obtaining such a name was that when He was born, myriad treasures suddenly appeared in His father's home. In seeking enlightenment, He tried to visit and study with fifty-three spiritual advisors and became equal with the Buddha in just one lifetime (The Flower Adornment Sutra, n.d.).

 Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who manifests in the form of Bhrukuti Bodhisattva.

Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài hiện thân Bồ Tát Tỳ Câu Chi.

南無毘倶胝觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô Tỳ Câu Chi Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

20. Homage to Avalokitesvara Bodhisattva, who manifests in the form of the Horse Head Dharmapala.

Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài hiện thân Mã Đầu Minh Vương. 南無馬頭觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô Mã Đầu Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

21. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who manifests in the form of Hayagriva.

Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài hiện thân A Gia Yết Ly Bà.

南無阿耶揭唎婆觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô A Gia Yết Li Bà Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

22. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who can purify all dharmas.

Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài làm trong sach moi sư vât.

南無法浄觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô pháp tịnh Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

19. Bhrukuti Bodhisattva is one of 414 Buddhas and Bodhisattvas in the mandala.

Mandalas are geometric patterns or images, usually containing circular motifs, that are used for meditation. They are used extensively in esoteric Buddhism and might be the visual counterpart of mantras.

The Dharma (capitalized) denotes both the Buddha's teachings and the direct experience of Nirvana.

**<sup>20-21.</sup> The Horsehead One**. An awe-inspiring attitude towards evil spirits.

<sup>22.</sup> Dharma (non-capitalized). Event, phenomenon; mental quality; doctrine, teaching; principles of behavior that human beings ought to follow in order to fit in with the right natural order of things; and object of mind.

23. Homage to Avalokitesvara Bodhisattva, who manifests in the form of wearing the lotus leaf kasaya.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài hiện thân đắp y lá sen.

#### 南無葉衣觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô diệp y Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

24. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who taught the Dharani of Destroying Evil Karma Hindrances to Eliminate the Toxin.

Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài day Chú Phá Ác Nghiệp Chưởng Tiêu Phục Độc Hại.

# 南無消伏毒害觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô Tiêu Phục Độc Hai Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

25. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who taught the Cintamani Cakra Dharani.

Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài day Chú Như Ý Bảo Luân.

# 南無如意寶輪觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô Như Ý Bảo Luân Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

26. Homage to Avalokitesvara Bodhisattva, who taught the Vast, Perfect, Unimpeded, Great Compassionate Heart Dharani or the Heart Dharani.

Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài day Chú Quảng Đại Viên Mãn Vô Ngại Đại Bi Tâm, thường gọi Tâm Chú Đại Bi.

# 南無圓滿無礙大悲心觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô Viên Mãn Vô Ngại Đại Bi Tâm Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

<sup>23.</sup> Avalokitesvara Bodhisattva manifests in the form of clad in leaves of lotus in the mandala.

<sup>24-26.</sup> Besides the Heart Dharani, He also spoke many other Dharanis. For example, the Dharani of the Wishes of Beings Are Fulfilled, the Dharani of Breaking Evil Karma Hindrances to Eliminate the Toxin, the Great Red Lotus Candana Mani Heart Wheel Dharani, the Cintamani Cakra Dharani, the Cintamani Dharani, and the Om Mani Padme Hum Dharani.

27. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, the power of the Heart Dharani eliminates all karmic hindrances.

Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Tâm Chú Đại Bị tiêu trừ nghiệp chướng. 南無破一切業障觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô phá nhất thiết nghiệp chướng Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

28. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who taught the Great Red Lotus Candana Mani Heart Wheel Dharani.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài dạy Chú Ma Ha Ba Đầu Ma Chiên Đàn Ma Ni Tâm Luân.

南無摩訶波頭摩旃檀摩尼心觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô Ma Ha Ba Đầu Ma Chiên Đàn Ma Ni Tâm Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

29. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who taught the Heart Dharani to end the paths to realms of suffering.

Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Tâm Chú Đai Bi dứt các nẻo về xấu ác. 南無滅惡趣觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô diệt ác thú Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

<sup>27.</sup> Three hindrances. Hindrances of afflictions caused by lust, hate, and delusion; karmic hindrances caused by the deeds done; and hindrances of retributions caused by retributions.

<sup>28.</sup> Dharani (Skt) called "mantra", unites all dharmas and holds limitless meanings. Dharani must be spoken in a state of concentration, a state in which body and mind are absolutely in unity.

<sup>29-31.</sup> The core of the Heart Dharani is the ten wonderful hearts: great kindness and compassion, equality, Unconditioned, detachment, emptiness-observation, respect, modesty, unclutterness, non-clinging view, and utmost Bodhi. These hearts show the process of the Bodhisattva path, from the moment the practitioners initiate their vows of saving living beings to Buddhahood. Practicing the Heart Dharani means to apply the 16 vows when reciting the attainment of Heart Dharani and the ten wonderful hearts into daily specific actions. Based on these practices, the practitioners will create the inner strengths to transform their life as well as nourish their virtues and merits.

30. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who taught the Heart Dharani to greatly benefit living beings.

Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Tâm Chú Đại Bị làm lợi ích chúng sanh. 南無饒益眾生觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô nhiêu ích chúng sanh Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

31. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, those who diligently practice the Heart Dharani can obtain whatever they seek.

Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, người tinh tấn thực hành Tâm Chú Đại Bi hoàn mãn mọi tâm nguyện.

南無能滿一切願觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô năng mãn nhất thiết nguyện Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

32. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who can treat difficult childbirth. Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài cứu các trường hợp sanh khó.

南無能救產難苦觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô năng cứu sản nạn khổ Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

33. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, whose heart contains a great compassion.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài đủ tâm đại bi.

南無具大悲心觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô cu đại bị tâm Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

<sup>32.</sup> Difficult childbirth. In the Filial Piety Sutra (2007, p. 93), the Buddha taught: "For ten months while the mother is with child, she feels discomfort each time she rises, as if she were lifting a heavy burden. Like a chronic invalid, she is unable to keep her food and drink down. When the ten months have passed and the time comes for the birth, she undergoes all kinds of pain and suffering so that the child can be born. She is afraid of her own mortality. Then the blood flows all over the ground. These are the sufferings she undergoes. Once the child is born, she saves what is sweet for it and swallows what is bitter herself. She carries the child and nourishes it, washing away its filth. There is no toil or difficulty that she does not willingly undertake for the sake of her child. She endures both cold and heat and never even mentions what she has gone through. She gives the dry place to her child and sleeps in the damp herself. For three years she nourishes the baby with milk, which is transformed from the blood of her own body."

34. Homage to Avalokitesvara Bodhisattva, whose heart contains a great kindness.

Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài đủ tâm đai từ.

南無具大慈心觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô cu đai từ tâm Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

35. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who (urges sinners to repent their sins and turn evil into goodness), whereupon the hells are immediately dispelled. Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài (cảm hóa tội nhân sám hối tội lỗi, chuyển ác thành thiên) tức thời hết địa ngục.

南無地獄門開觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô địa ngục môn khai Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

36. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who manifests as many kinds of sound. Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài hiện thân nhiều loại âm thanh.

南無現種種音聲觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô hiện chủng chủng âm thanh Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

37. Homage to Avalokitesvara Bodhisattva, who manifests as many forms. Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài hiện thân nhiều loại hình tướng. 南無現種種色相觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô hiện chủng chủng sắc tướng Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

38. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who manifests as many benefits. Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài hiện thân các thứ lợi lạc.

南無現種種利樂觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô hiện chủng chủng lợi lạc Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

<sup>33-34.</sup> Kindness means giving joy to living beings. Compassion means saving living beings from suffering.

<sup>35.</sup> Hell. Living beings' suffering realm according to their evil karmas. "Depending on the evil karma of each being, hell has different names. When the bad karma is exhausted, the hell is then empty" (Hsuan, 1998, p. 134).

**<sup>36-40.</sup> Manifest.** Becoming visible (Flower Adornment Sutra, Vol. 4, p. 317).

39. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who manifests in many ways to rescue living beings from distress and tribulations.

Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài hiện thân nhiều cách cứu khổ nan. 南無現種種救苦救難觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô hiện chủng chủng cứu khổ cứu nan Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

40. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who manifests as many wonderful miracles.

Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài hiện thân nhiều phép nhiệm mầu. 南無現種種神通觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô hiện chủng chủng thần thông Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

41. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who teaches cultivators to practice the Heart Dharani, so that they can fulfill their vows.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài dạy người tu tập thực hành Tâm Chú Đại Bi nên thành tựu nhiều tâm nguyện.

南無能滿種種願觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô năng mãn chủng chủng nguyện Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

41. Cultivators are those who put the Buddha's teachings into practice on a regular basis.

42. Five rebellious sins: Killing one's father. Killing one's mother. Killing or hurting an Arhat. Causing disturbance and disruption of harmony among Bhiksus and Bhiksunis in monasteries. Stabbing and causing blood to fall from Buddha or destroying Buddha statues.

Repentance. Recognizing their sins, sincerely apologizing to the victims, and promising not to relapse. At the same time, they vow to practice the good deeds to transfer of merits. Those who sincerely repent must first prepare a great mind.

According to Litany of Liang-Wu-Ti (2005), those who sincerely repent should vow: May we teach all six realms of existence, unlimited mind. May we return the mercy of the Buddhas and Bodhisattvas, unlimited working. May we bring these virtuous powers to help people (1) non-destructive the Buddha's precepts; (2) not contemptuous of the Venerable; (3) not angry about where we live; (4) not envious of other people's forms; (5) not regretting on our property; (6) practicing any merit not for ourselves but for those who have no protection; (7) not performing the giving, loving speech, beneficial actions, and engaging in the same work in only for self; (8) knowing how to help and bring happiness to those who are lonely, imprisoned, and afflicted; (9) subduing those who should be subdued and converting those who should be converted; (10) born in any situation, self-remembrance to arouse the Bodhicitta and make that mind constantly.

42. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who teaches the sinners to sincerely repent, so that they may transform all five of their serious sins.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài dạy người phạm tội thành tâm sám hối nên chuyển hóa năm tội nặng.

南無能脫五逆重罪觀世音菩薩

gradually reduce greed, hatred, and delusion.

Nam Mô năng thoát ngũ nghịch trọng tội Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

43. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who can eliminate poisonous insects, evil mantras, curses, and bewitchings.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài giúp trừ trùng độc, bùa mê, trù ếm. 南無能除蠱毒咒詛厭禱觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô năng trừ cổ độc chú trở yểm đảo Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

or reading books, newspapers, pictures, and films full of violence and sexuality. It is important to

**<sup>43-50.</sup> Healing diseases.** Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva manifests in the form of Medicine Master to heal people's diseases of physiology, psychology, mental disabilities, and karmas. However, He pays more attention to the causes of the diseases. He teaches people to purify their body, speech, and mind, then sickness is eliminated. With respect to the body, they should keep the environment clean, practice physical exercises or meditation. Particularly in consumption, they should avoid consuming alcohol, tobacco, drugs, vine, or coffee. Avoid eating dishes that are rich in fats, sugar, salt, and monosodium glutamate. Eat vegetables, fruits, seeds, tubers, and mushrooms. It is best to eat a vegetarian diet; however, limit fake vegetarian foods that mimic meat or fish because of chemicals. Regarding speech, they should practice true and loving talking, avoid speaking wickdedness, immorality, and evil. In relation to the mind, they should avoid watching, listening, and/

**UN Secretary-General's Message** of 2020 Vesak Day. "As the human family suffers the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, we are reminded of the sutra: 'Because all living beings are subject to illness, I am ill as well.' This timeless message of unity and service to others is more important than ever. It is only together that we will stop the spread of the coronavirus and recover." Per data on the Covid-19 Coronavirus Pandemic on May 27, 2021, 220 countries and territories around the world have been impacted (https://www.worldometers.info/coronavirus/).

**<sup>-</sup> Worldwide.** Cases: 169,423,590; Recovered: 151,150,992; Deaths: 3,519,190.

<sup>-</sup> In the United States. Cases: 33,979,171; Recovered: 27,668,478; Deaths: 606,398.

44. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who can cure diseases of the head, brain, chest, and ribs.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài chữa lành các bệnh đầu, não, ngực, sườn.

#### 南無能除頭腦胸脇諸病觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô năng trừ đầu não hung hiếp chư bệnh Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

45. Homage to Avalokitesvara Bodhisattva, who can cure diseases of the throat. Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài chữa lành các bênh cổ hong.

# 南無能除咽喉諸病觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô năng trừ yết hầu chư bênh Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

46. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who can cure diseases of the mouth, abdomen, waist, and back.

Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài chữa lành các bệnh miệng, bụng, eo, lưng.

#### 南無能除口腹腰背諸病觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô năng trừ khẩu phúc yêu bối chư bênh Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

47. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who can cure diseases of the eyes, ears, lips, and tongue.

Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài chữa lành các bệnh mắt, tai, môi, lưỡi.

# 南無能除眼耳唇舌諸病觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô năng trừ nhãn nhĩ thần thiệt chư bệnh Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

48. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who can cure diseases of the teeth, nose, and body.

Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài chữa lành các bệnh răng, răng sữa, mũi, thân.

#### 南無能除牙齒鼻身諸病觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô năng trừ nha xỉ tỷ thân chư bệnh Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

49. Homage to Avalokitesvara Bodhisattva, who can cure diseases of the limbs. Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài chữa lành các bênh tay chân.

南無能除手腳諸病觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô năng trừ thủ cước chư bệnh Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

50. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who can cure diseases of leprosy and psychosis.

Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài chữa lành các bênh phong cùi, điện dai.

南無能除瘋狂癲病觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô năng trừ phong cuồng điện bệnh Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

51. Homage to Avalokitesvara Bodhisattva, who can cure diseases caused by evil demons that cause sadness and anger in humans.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài chữa lành các bệnh do quỷ thần dữ gây buồn giân.

南無能除諸惡鬼神惱人觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô năng trừ chư ác quỷ thần não nhân Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

51-53. The Noble Eightfold Path ends all suffering and transforms all evil karmas. Thus, practitioners can avoid various disasters and untimely deaths. There are 9 major forms of untimely death: a minor illness without treatment; execution by royal decree; losing one's vitality to the demons through hunting, gambling, debauchery, drunkenness or extreme dissipation; death by fire; death by drowning; being devoured by wild animals; falling off a mountain or a cliff; death by poison, incantations, evil mantras, or zombies; and death from hunger or thirst (Sutra of the Medicine Buddha, 2001).

Tiger Temple was a Theravada Buddhist temple in Sai Yok District of Thailand's Kanchanaburi Province in the west of the country. It was founded in 1994 as a forest temple and sanctuary for wild animals such as tigers. In 1999, the temple received its first tiger cub, one that had been found by villagers. Later, several tiger cubs were given to the temple. As of January 2016, the number of tigers confined at the temple exceeded 150. The monks tamed the tigers with their bare hands. The tigers were fed with cooked chicken and beef. Because the meat was cooked, the tigers no longer received the foul smell of fresh blood. Thanks to the monks who raised them when they were babies, those tigers are close to and friendly with people. They are accustomed to visitors and easily allow guests to take souvenir photos with them (Tiger Temple, n.d.).

52. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who teaches living beings (to practice the Noble Eightfold Path to transform their common bad karmas), so that they can avoid disasters of war, tsunami, and fire.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài dạy chúng sanh (tu tập Bát Chánh Đạo chuyển hóa cộng nghiệp xấu) nên tránh chiến tranh, lũ lụt, lửa cháy. 南無能除刀兵水火災厄觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô năng trừ đao binh thủy hỏa tai ách Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

53. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who teaches cultivators to practice the Noble Eightfold Path to transform their evil karmas, so that they can avoid thunder, earthquakes, and acts of terrorism.

Kính lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài dạy người tu tập Bát Chánh Đạo chuyển hóa nghiệp xấu nên tránh sấm sét, động đất, khủng bố.

南無能除雷電震怖觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô năng trừ lôi điện chấn bố Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

54. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who teaches cultivators (to practice kindness, compassion, joy, and equanimity) to transform the accumulated feelings of hostility and robberies.

Kính lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài day người tu tập (thực hành Từ, Bi, Hỷ, Xả) nên chuyển hóa nội kết thù hận và nạn trộm cướp.

南無能除冤家劫盜觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô năng trừ oan gia kiếp đạo Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

<sup>54-55.</sup> Transforming hostility. The Buddha taught: "Rahula, practice kindness to overcome anger. Kindness has the capacity to bring happiness to others without demanding anything in return. Practice compassion to overcome cruelty. Compassion has the capacity to remove the suffering of others without expecting anything in return. Practice joy to overcome hatred. Joy arises when one rejoices over the happiness of others and wishes others well-being and success. Practice equanimity to overcome prejudice. Equanimity is the way of looking at all things openly and equally. Rahula, kindness, compassion, joy, and equanimity are beautiful and profound states of mind. I call them the Four Immeasurables. Practice them and you will become a refreshing source of vitality and happiness for others" (Thích, 1991, p. 321).

55. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who teaches cultivators to practice kindness, compassion, joy, and equanimity, so that they can avoid evil troops. Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài dạy người tu tập Từ, Bi, Hỷ, Xả tránh quân giặc tàn ác.

南無能除惡軍惡賊觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô năng trừ ác quân ác tặc Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

56. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who teaches cultivators to practice the Noble Eightfold Path to transform their evil karmas, so that they can avoid wars, pandemic diseases, famine, and nine kinds of untimely death.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài dạy người tu tập Bát Chánh Đạo chuyển hóa nghiệp ác nên tránh chiến tranh, dịch bệnh, đói khát, chín loại chết oan.

南無能除三災九橫觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô năng trừ tam tai cửu hoạnh Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

57. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who teaches cultivators to practice the Noble Eightfold Path, so that they no longer have nightmares. Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài dạy người tu tập Bát Chánh Đạo nên hết ác mông.

南無能除惡夢變怪觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô năng trừ ác mộng biến quái Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

58. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who teaches cultivators to practice the Noble Eightfold Path, so that they avoid poisonous snakes and scorpions. Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài dạy người tu tập Bát Chánh Đạo nên tránh rắn độc, bò cạp.

南無能除蚖蛇蝮蠍觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô năng trừ ngoan xà phúc yết Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

59. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who teaches cultivators to practice the Noble Eightfold Path, so that they can tame dangerous animals.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài dạy người tu tập Bát Chánh Đạo nên cảm hóa được thú dữ.

# 南無能除諸惡毒獸觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô năng trừ chư ác độc thú Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

60. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who teaches cultivators to practice the Noble Eightfold Path, so that they can reconcile trial disputes.

Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài day người tu tập Bát Chánh Đạo được hóa giải kiên cáo tại tòa.

### 南無能除官事諍訟觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô năng trừ quan sự tranh tụng Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

61. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who can manifest the Ultimate Bliss World to bring benefits and joy to all people.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài hiện bày Cõi Cực Lạc giúp mọi người lợi ích, an vui.

# 南無能現極樂世界令人利樂觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô năng hiện Cực Lạc Thế Giới linh nhân lợi lạc Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

61. Realm of Bliss. The Buddha taught that Bodhisattvas should cultivate the threefold minds of Bodhisattva's pure land: (1) the straightforward, (2) the profound mind, and (3) the Bodhi mind. Based on those minds, Bodhisattvas practice the other merits and virtues. Therefore, if a Bodhisattva wants to build the pure land, he should purify his mind. And because of his pure mind, the Buddha land is pure.

As Sariputra heard the Buddha's teachings, he suddenly thought: When the Buddha was still in the Bodhisattva stage, was his mind not pure, so this current world is full of hills, mountains, pits, thorns, stones, and earth, which are all unclean? The Buddha, knowing Sariputra's mind, said: "Is it because the sun and moon are impure that the blind do not see them? Due to living beings' barriers of sin, they could not see the imposing majesty of the Tathagata's pure land." Thereupon the Buddha pressed the toes of His right foot on the ground and the world was suddenly transformed into a huge mass of precious jewels, a magnificent array of many hundreds of thousands of clusters of precious gems. Everyone in the entire assembly was filled with wonder, each perceiving himself seated on a throne of jeweled lotuses (Vimalakirti Nirdesa Sutra, 1976).

62. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who encourages everyone to respect the Dharani-reciters.

Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài khích lệ mọi người kính mến người trì Chú.

# 南無能令持念者眾人愛敬觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô năng linh trì niêm giả chúng nhân ái kính Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

63. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who supports those who sincerely recite the Dharani to gain wealth.

Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài gia hô người thành tâm trì Chú dồi dào tài lôc.

#### 南無能令持念人具世閒財觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô năng linh trì niệm nhân cụ thế gian tài Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

64. Homage to Avalokitesvara Bodhisattva, who teaches cultivators (to practice blessings and wisdom simultaneously), so that they obtain more joy.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài dạy người (thực hành phước huệ song tu) nên thêm moi niềm vui.

# 南無能令人增益一切樂具觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô năng linh nhân tăng ích nhất thiết lạc cụ Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

Practices of wisdom means studying and practicing the Buddha's teaching in daily life. The result of practices of wisdom creates the virtues that transcend birth and death and leads to Buddhahood, such as taking refuge in the Triple Jewels, reciting Buddha's name, practicing precepts, samadhi, and wisdom.

The Most Venerable Khánh Anh advised, "Studying without cultivating is only a bag containing books; cultivating without learning is a blind cultivation." Practicing steadily, we will find that there is the blessing in the wisdom as well as there is the wisdom in the blessing. Both merit and virtue should be cultivated at the same time.

<sup>62-63.</sup> This is the Great Red Lotus Candana Mani Heart Wheel Dharani from the Cintamani Cakra Dharani Sutra.

<sup>64-65.</sup> Practices of blessing are the sowing of many seeds of merit so that practitioners can enjoy happiness and blessings of health, wealth, or intelligence in the future; however, those practices can not end the cycle of birth and death. Examples include doing charity, liberating living beings, or distributing Sutras for free.

65. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who teaches living beings to practice blessings and wisdom simultaneously, so that they can obtain more power in life. Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài day chúng sanh thực hành phước huê song tu nên thêm nhiều oai lưc.

南無能令眾生增益一切勢力觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô năng linh chúng sanh tăng ích nhất thiết thế lực Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

66. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who guides cultivators to liberate living beings, so that they attain longevity.

Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài hướng dẫn người tu tập phóng sanh nên mạng sống lâu dài.

南無能與長命觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô năng dữ trường mệnh Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

67. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who guides cultivators to liberate living beings, so that they attain wealth, nobility, and longevity.

Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài hướng dẫn người tu tập phóng sanh nên sống lâu, cao sang, giàu có.

南無能與富貴長壽觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô năng dữ phú quý trường thọ Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

68. Homage to Avalokitesvara Bodhisattva, the Unconditioned heart is one feature of the Heart Dharani.

Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, tâm Vô Vi là tướng mạo Tâm Chú Đại Bi. 南無無為心觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô Vô Vi tâm Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

**<sup>66-67.</sup>** Liberating living beings is a Buddhist practice of rescuing animals, birds, turtles, fish, and others that are destined for slaughter or permanently caged. They are released into safe and good environments. This practice exemplifies the fundamental Buddhist teaching of compassion for living beings.

**<sup>68-75.</sup>** See "Ten Features of the Great Compassionate Heart Dharani", p. 169 of this book.

69. Homage to Avalokitesvara Bodhisattva, the unattached heart is one feature of the Heart Dharani.

Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, tâm vô nhiễm là tướng mạo Tâm Chú Đại Bi.

#### 南無無染心觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô vô nhiễm tâm Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

70. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, the emptiness-observing heart is one feature of the Heart Dharani.

Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, tâm không quán là tướng mao Tâm Chú Đai Bi.

#### 南無空觀心觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô không quán tâm Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

71. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, the respectful heart is one feature of the Heart Dharani.

Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, tâm cung kính là tướng mạo Tâm Chú Đại Bi.

# 南無恭敬心觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô cung kính tâm Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

72. Homage to Avalokitesvara Bodhisattva, the modest heart is one feature of the Heart Dharani.

Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, tâm khiêm nhương là tướng mao Tâm Chú Đai Bi.

# 南無卑下心觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô ty hạ tâm Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

73. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, the uncluttered heart is one feature of the Heart Dharani.

Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, tâm không tạp loạn là tướng mạo Tâm Chú Đại Bi.

#### 南無無雜亂心觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô vô tạp loạn tâm Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

74. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who has always recited the Heart Dharani.

Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài luôn trì Tâm Chú Đai Bi.

南無陀羅尼念觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô Đà La Ni niệm Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

75. Homage to Avalokitesvara Bodhisattva, who vows to save all living beings. Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài nguyện giúp tất cả chúng sanh vượt qua biển khổ, đạt Niết Bàn.

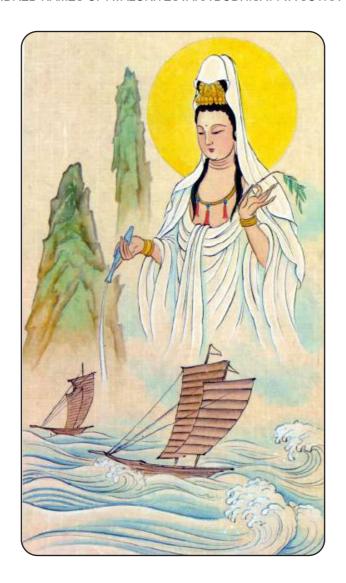
南無誓度一切眾生心觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô thệ độ nhất thiết chúng sanh tâm Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

**76-78.** One thousand hands and eyes symbolize the Bodhisattva's three ways to save living beings.

- (1) Giving of goods: food, drinking water, clothing, shelter, vehicles, money, and other supplies. Those supplies are not enough because of limited resources. There is another giving based on human's capabilities for using computers, speaking foreign languages, swimming, driving, healing diseases etc. This help is unlimited. The most significant giving is to donate one's blood, eye, liver, lung, or kidney, even the whole body after death. The program of Donate Life California (2020) states: "You can save up to 8 lives as an organ donor and up to 50 lives as a tissue donor."
- (2) Giving of the Dharma: giving the right view and right thought. For example, teaching others proper knowledge and skills enable them to be productive members of society. The Bodhisattva then encourages practitioners to share their experiences with others. One multiplies by two, then two multiply into many exponentially. So, anyone can become a baby Bodhisattva to help others. The suffering of people is not just physical and mental but also spiritual. For this reason, He teaches people how to apply the Buddha's teachings to their way of life. "If living beings who are tormented by hunger and thirst that they create evil karmas in their attempts to survive, I will first satisfy them with the most exquisite food and drink. Ultimately, it is through the flavor of the Dharma I will establish them in the realm of peace and happiness" (Sutra of the Medicine Buddha, 2001, p. 23).
- (3) Giving of fearlessness: the vulnerable often have an inferiority complex and do not believe in their ability, so they are afraid of everything, such as fear of not being able to work, fear of failure, fear of crowds, or fear of the dark. "It is Avalokitesvara Bodhisattva, who gives living beings courage of fearlessness" (Hsuan, 1998, p. 7).

Among the three ways of giving, the giving of Dharma is the most important because it enables the recipients to free themselves from material and spiritual sufferings. Giving of goods and fearlessness of the Bodhisattva is just providing emergency aid. In the long run, each individual should *"light the torch by his or her own, light up with the Dharma"* (The Madhyama Āgama, n.d.).



Escaping from boats being carried way by a flood

76. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who has one thousand eyes to see and understand living beings everywhere simultaneously. Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài có ngàn mắt soi thấy chúng sanh khắp nơi cùng một lúc.

南無千眼照見觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô thiên nhãn chiếu kiến Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

77. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who has one thousand hands to support living beings everywhere simultaneously.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài có ngàn tay nâng đỡ chúng sanh khắp nơi cùng một lúc.

南無千手護持觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô thiên thủ hộ trì Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

78. Homage to Avalokitesvara Bodhisattva, who can cure countless diseases. Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài trừ vô số bênh.

南無能除八萬四千種病觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô năng trừ bát vạn tứ thiên chủng bệnh Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

79. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who subdues all evil demons with the grace of kindness, compassion, joy, and equanimity.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài điều phục quỷ thần dữ bằng đức Từ Bi Hỷ Xả.

南無能伏一切惡鬼神觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô năng phục nhất thiết ác quỷ thần Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

80. Homage to Avalokitesvara Bodhisattva, who subdues heavenly demons with the grace of kindness, compassion, joy, and equanimity.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài hàng phục thiên ma bằng đức Từ Bi Hỷ Xả.

南無能降諸天魔觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô năng hàng chư thiên ma Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

<sup>79-80.</sup> He subdues all evil demons, heavenly demons, mountain-spirits, various ghosts, demons, or monsters **not by violence** but by His great compassion.

<sup>81. &</sup>quot;Ananda, each of you should remain with yourself as an island, yourself as your refuge, without anything else as a refuge. Remain with the Dharma as an island, the Dharma as your refuge, without anything else as a refuge" (Cunda Sutra, 1998).

81. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who awakens those who have forgotten their Buddha-nature.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài thức tỉnh những kẻ quên Phật tánh, cầu Phật bên ngoài.

#### 南無能制諸外道觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô năng chế chư ngoại đạo Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

82. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who guides little demons in mountains, swamps, wood, and rocks to return to kindness.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài hướng dẫn loài quỷ nhỏ trong núi, đầm, gỗ, đá quay về đường lành.

南無能除山精雜魅魍魎觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô năng trừ sơn tinh tạp mỵ võng lượng Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

83. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, those who single-mindedly recite His name become steadfast, so they are no longer deviant.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, người nhất tâm niệm danh hiệu Ngài trở nên kiên định, không còn tà vạy.

南無能除邪心觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô năng trừ tà tâm Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

84. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, those who single-mindedly recite His name become steadfast, so they are not tainted by greed.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, người nhất tâm niệm danh hiệu Ngài trở nên kiên định, không còn tham đắm.

南無能除貪染心觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô năng trừ tham nhiễm tâm Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

**<sup>82-84.</sup>** With enough energy of compassion in you, your heart has the capacity to embrace everything and anyone - even those you call your enemy.

85. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who guides living beings to do good deeds to attain good effects.

Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài hướng dẫn chúng sanh gieo nhân lành gặt quả tốt.

南無能令眾生得善果觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô năng linh chúng sanh đắc thiện quả Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

86. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, those who recite the Heart Dharani sow the seeds of Buddha-bodies into their storehouse consciousness.

Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, người trì Tâm Chú Đại Bi gieo hạt giống Phật thân vào tang thức.

南無其佛身藏觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô cu Phật thân tạng Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

<sup>85.</sup> The law of cause and effect. A cause refers to the seed you plant, from which you reap a corresponding result. If you plant a good cause, you will get a good result; if you plant a bad cause, you will obtain a bad result. "Contemplate the nature of dependent co-arising during every moment. When you look at a leaf or a raindrop, meditate on all the conditions, near and distant, that have contributed to the presence of that leaf or raindrop. Know that the world is woven of interconnected threads. The birth and death of any dharma are connected to the birth and death of all other dharmas. If you look deeply into the nature of all dharmas, you will be able to transcend all anxiety concerning birth and death. You will break through the circle of birth and death" (Thích, 1991, p. 409).

<sup>86-96.</sup> Good seeds. The Dharani-reciters of Great Compassion Heart are (1) a store of the Buddha-bodies, for they are cherished by 9.9 billion Buddhas; (2) a brilliant light store, for they are illuminated by the light of all Tathagatas; (3) a store of mercies and compassions, for they constantly save living beings with this Dharani; (4) a wonderful-Dharmas store, for this Dharani includes all Dharani-gates; (5) a store of samadhi, for hundreds of thousands of samadhis often manifest in front of them; (6) an empty spaces store, for they constantly observe living beings with wisdom of emptiness; (7) a store of intrepidation, for they are constantly guarded by virtuous deities; (8) a wonderful language store, for the Dharani-sound is uninterrupted; (9) a permanent store, for the three disasters cannot harm them; (10) a liberation store, for heavenly demons cannot detain them; (11) a medicine-king store, for they constantly heal living beings with this Dharani; (12) a supernatural power store, for they can freely travel around the Buddha-lands (Great Compassion Dharani Sutra, 2009, pp. 14-15).

<sup>-</sup> The function of storehouse consciousness (Alaya, S, P) is "to receive and maintain seeds and their habit energies, so they can manifest in the world or remain dormant" (Thích, 2001, p. 10).

87. Homage to Avalokitesvara Bodhisattva, the Dharani-reciters sow the seeds of brilliant light into their storehouse consciousness.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, người trì Chú gieo hạt giống thân ánh sáng vào tang thức.

南無光明身藏觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô quang minh thân tang Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

88. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, the Dharani-reciters sow the seeds of kindness and compassion into their storehouse consciousness.

Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, người trì Chú gieo hat giống từ bi vào tang thức.

# 南無慈悲藏觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô từ bi tạng Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

89. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, the Dharani-reciters sow the seeds of wonderful Dharma into their storehouse consciousness.

Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, người trì Chú gieo hat giống diệu Pháp vào tạng thức.

#### 南無妙法藏觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô diệu Pháp tạng Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

90. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, the Dharani-reciters sow the seeds of dhyana and samadhi into their storehouse consciousness.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, người trì Chú gieo hạt giống thiền định vào tang thức.

# 南無禪定藏觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô thiền định tạng Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

91. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, the Dharani-reciters sow the seeds of emptiness into their storehouse consciousness.

Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, người trì Chú gieo hat giống hư không vào tang thức.

## 南無虛空藏觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô hư không tang Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

92. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, the Dharani-reciters sow the seeds of fearlessness into their storehouse consciousness.

Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, người trì Chú gieo hat giống không sơ vào tạng thức.

## 南無無畏藏觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô vô úy tạng Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

93. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, the Dharani-reciters sow the seeds of permanence into their storehouse consciousness.

Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, người trì Chú gieo hạt giống thường trụ vào tang thức.

# 南無常住藏觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô thường trụ tạng Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

94. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, the Dharani-reciters sow the seeds of liberation into their storehouse consciousness.

Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, người trì Chú gieo hat giống giải thoát vào tang thức.

#### 南無解脫藏觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô giải thoát tạng Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

95. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, the Dharani-reciters sow the seeds of medicine king into their storehouse consciousness.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, người trì Chú gieo hạt giống vua thuốc vào tạng thức.

### 南無藥王藏觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô dược vương tạng Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

96. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, the Dharani-reciters sow the seeds of supernatural power into their storehouse consciousness.

Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, người trì Chú gieo hat giống thần thông vào tạng thức.

#### 南無神通藏觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô thần thông tang Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

97. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who has mighty and holy powers. Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài có oai lực thần thông rộng lớn.

南無廣大自在觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô quảng đại tự tại Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

98. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who is called Avalokiteśvara, the Ultimate Freedom One.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài có danh hiệu Quán Thế Âm Tự Tại. 南無觀世音自在觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô Quán Thế Âm Tư Tai Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

99. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who is called Nipping a Lariat. Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài có danh hiệu Nhiên Sách.

南無燃索觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô Nhiên Sách Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

100. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who is called One Thousand Bright Eyes.

Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài có danh hiệu Thiên Quang Nhãn. 南無千光眼觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô Thiên Quang Nhãn Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

101. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who teaches living beings to know how to be content with less greed and desire and enough material comfort in order to achieve peace and happiness.

Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài day chúng sanh biết thiểu dục, tri túc, bớt dục vọng nên thường an vui.

南無安樂成就眾生觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô an lạc thành tựu chúng sanh Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

**97-104.** Already a Buddha. See # 2.

Content: The Buddha taught, "Bhiksus, this Kassapa is content with any kind of robe, and he speaks in praise of contentment with any kind of robe, and he does not engage in a wrong search, in what is improper, for the sake of a robe. If he does not get a robe he is not agitated, and if he gets one he uses it without being tied to it, uninfatuated with it, not blindly absorbed in it, seeing the danger in it, understanding the escape" (The Connected Discourses, Vol 2, p. 662).

102. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who encourages practitioners to have the devotion to help living beings.

Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài khích lệ người tu tập phát nguyện giúp chúng sanh.

## 南無令人具大悲願力觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô linh nhân cụ đại bi nguyện lực Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

103. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who is currently practicing the work of a Bodhisattva.

Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài đang hành hanh Bồ Tát.

# 南無現作菩薩觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô hiên tác Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

104. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who is called Amogha-pasa. Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài có danh hiệu Bất Không Quyến Sách Quán Âm.

# 南無不空羂索觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô Bất Không Quyến Sách Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

105. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who cures eye pain.

Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài chữa hết đau mắt.

# 南無除眼痛觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô trừ nhãn thống Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

<sup>105-146.</sup> Healing diseases. The eight previous sentences (43-50) refer to healing diseases, why are there 40 more sentences here? The reason is that the 500 names of Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva were collected from many Sutras spoken by Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, so it is impossible to avoid similarities. According to Quang Minh (2015), sentences of 42-67 are from the Sutra of Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva Esoteric Treasure Cintamani Cakra Dharani; sentences of 105-148 from the Sutra of Amogha-pasa; sentences of 279-286 from the Sutra of Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva Esoteric Treasure Cintamani Cakra Dharani again; sentences of 287-304 from the Sutra of Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva Cintamani Dharani.

106. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who cures ear pain.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài chữa hết đau tai.

南無除耳痛觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô trừ nhĩ thống Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

107. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who cures nose pain.

Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài chữa hết đau mũi.

南無除鼻痛觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô trừ tỷ thống Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

108. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who cures tongue pain.

Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài chữa hết đau lưỡi.

南無除舌痛觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô trừ thiệt thống Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

109. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who cures baby toothache.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài chữa hết đau răng sữa.

南無除齒痛觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô trừ xỉ thống Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

110. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who cures toothache.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài chữa hết đau răng.

南無除牙痛觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô trừ nha thống Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

111. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who cures lip pain.

Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài chữa hết đau môi.

南無除唇痛觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô trừ thần thống Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

112. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who cures heart and chest pain.

Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài chữa khỏi đau tim, đau ngưc.

南無除心胸痛觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô trừ tâm hung thống Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

113. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who cures navel pain.

Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài chữa hết đau rốn.

南無除臍痛觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô trừ tề thống Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

114. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who cures spine pain.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài chữa hết đau xương sống.

南無除腰脊痛觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô trừ yêu tích thống Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

115. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who cures pain on both sides.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài chữa hết đau sườn nách.

南無除脇腋痛觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô trừ hiếp dịch thống Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

116. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who cures mandible pain.

Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài chữa hết đau xương quai hàm.

南無除斷齶痛觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô trừ đoan ngạc thống Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

117. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who cures patella pain.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài chữa hết đau xương bánh chè.

南無除臏痛觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô trừ tẫn thống Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

118. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who cures knee joint pain.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài chữa hết đau đầu gối.

南無除脞膝痛觀世音菩薩

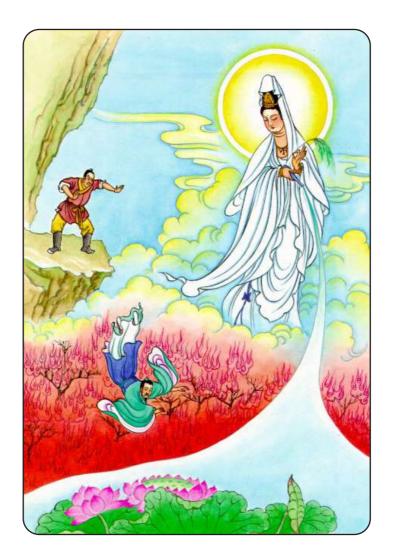
Nam Mô trừ tỏa tất thống Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

119. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who cures pain of the arm and leg bones

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài chữa hết đau đốt xương.

南無除肢節痛觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô trừ chi tiết thống Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.



Fire pit becomes a pool

120. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who cures pain of the limbs. Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài chữa hết đau tay, chân.

## 南無除手足痛觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô trừ thủ túc thống Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

121. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who cures head and face pain. Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài chữa hết đau đầu, mặt.

## 南無除頭面痛觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô trừ đầu diện thống Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

122. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who cures throat pain.

Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài chữa hết đau cổ họng.

# 南無除咽喉痛觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô trừ yết hầu thống Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

123. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who cures shoulder and arm pain.

Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài chữa hết đau vai, bắp tay.

# 南無除肩膊痛觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô trừ kiên bác thống Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

124. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who cures cold and flu.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài chữa lành cảm cúm.

#### 南無除風病觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô trừ phong bênh Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

125. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who cures epidemic diseases.

Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài chữa hết các bệnh dịch.

# 南無除氣病觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô trừ khí bệnh Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

126. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who cures hemorrhoids.

Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài chữa hết bệnh trĩ.

# 南無除痔病觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô trừ trĩ bênh Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

127. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who cures dysentery diseases.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài chữa hết kiết ly.

## 南無除痢病觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô trừ ly bệnh Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

128. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who cures urinary tract infections.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài chữa lành nhiễm trùng đường tiểu.

#### 南無除痳病觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô trừ lâm bênh Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

129. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who cures tumors in the abdomen.

Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài chữa lành bênh bướu ở bung.

南無除癴癖病觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô trừ luyến tích bệnh Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

130. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who cures leprosy.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài chữa lành phong cùi.

南無除白癩病觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô trừ bạch lai bênh Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

131. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who cures cancer.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài chữa lành ung thư.

南無除重癩病觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô trừ trọng lại bệnh Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

132. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who cures scabies.

Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài chữa lành ghẻ lở.

南無除疥癬病觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô trừ giới tiển bệnh Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

133. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who cures acne.

Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài chữa hết mụn bọc.

南無除皰瘡觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô trừ bào sang Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

134. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who cures the orange boils.

Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài chữa hết nhọt màu cam.

南無除甘瘡觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô trừ cam sang Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

135. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who cures the red boils.

Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài chữa hết nhọt đốm hoa.

南無除華瘡觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô trừ hoa sang Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

136. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who cures abscesses.

Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài chữa hết nhọt chảy mủ.

南無除漏瘡觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô trừ lậu sang Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

137. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who cures infectious boils.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài chữa hết nhọt độc.

南無除毒瘡觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô trừ độc sang Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

138. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who cures swelling.

Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài chữa hết sưng phù.

南無除癕腫觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô trừ ung thũng Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

139. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who cures measles.

Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài chữa lành bệnh sởi.

南無除游腫觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô trừ du thũng Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

140. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who cures cystic acne.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài chữa hết mụt đầu đinh.

南無除疔腫觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô trừ đinh thũng Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

141. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who cures heat rashes.

Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài chữa hết rôm sảy.

南無除節腫觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô trừ tiết thũng Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

142. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who cures infectious edema.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài chữa hết sưng độc.

南無除毒腫觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô trừ độc thũng Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

143. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who cures epilepsy.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài chữa hết chứng động kinh.

南無除患癩癇觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô trừ hoạn lại giản Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

144. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who cures hepatitis.

Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài chữa lành viêm gan.

南無除患甘潤觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô trừ hoạn cam nhuận Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

145. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, those who single-mindedly recite His name become steadfast, so they are not afraid of imprisonment and shackles.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, người nhất tâm niệm danh hiệu Ngài trở nên kiên định, không sợ giam cầm, xiềng xích.

南無除囚禁枷鎖觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô trừ tù cấm già tỏa Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

146. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, those who single-mindedly recite His name become steadfast, so they are not afraid of getting beaten, scolded, and criticized.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, người nhất tâm niệm danh hiệu Ngài trở nên kiên định, không sợ bị đánh, chửi, dèm chê.

南無除打罵誹謗觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô trừ đả mạ phỉ báng Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

147. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, those who single-mindedly recite His name become steadfast, so they are not afraid of being harmed and terrorized

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, người nhất tâm niệm danh hiệu Ngài trở nên kiên định, không sợ bị mưu hại, khủng bố.

南無除謀害恐怖觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô trừ mưu hại khủng bố Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

148. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, those who single-mindedly recite His name become steadfast, so they are not afraid of unfair treatment.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, người nhất tâm niệm danh hiệu Ngài trở nên kiên định, không sơ điều bất lợi.

## 南無除不饒益事觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô trừ bất nhiêu ích sư Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

149. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, the cultivators recite the Heart Dharani for the benefit of all species.

Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, người trì Tâm Chú Đai Bi vì lợi ích muôn loài.

#### 南無持咒利他觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô trì Chú lợi tha Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

147-148. Inner Freedom. The Angulimala Sutra refers to a murderer named Angulimala who intended to kill the Buddha, but the Buddha converted him to an Arhat! When Venerable Thích Nhật Từ visited and shared Dharma talk with 2,000 prisoners at K20 prison in Bến Tre province, Việt Nam, 2007, he told this story and explained the five lessons: (1) Stopping means beginning. (2) Avoiding violence and bad deeds. (3) Controlling ego. (4) Lessons in compassion. (5) Results of transformation. Through his virtue of tenderness and compassion for a group that are often treated with indifference, he helped to awaken the listeners' latent qualities, abilities that can help them face adverse situations. His message gives solace: there can be an "Inner Freedom" even in a restricted daily life. One of the great social problems of our contemporary world is the large and growing prison population. The hundreds of thousands of inmates, a large percentage of them young men who committed offenses in their teen years, create a financial and human burden that has reached staggering proportions. In the state of California, prison budgets now exceed the allotment for higher education (Thích, 2014).

149. Human beings have so much suffering, especially poverty. According to the annual United Nations statistics: Half a billion people face starvation, and 786 million people are chronically undernourished (240 million in Africa). Many children do not achieve full physical and mental development, so they are vulnerable to diseases resulting in high infant mortality rates. Their life expectancy is shortened. In South Asia, 30% of babies are born underweight due to inadequate access to food. Maternal mortality is about 18 times greater in the Southern hemisphere. The main causes of death are infection and parasitic diseases, which kill 17 million people. In particular, polluted water causes nearly 1 billion cases of diarrhea. Worldwide, 13 million children under 5 years of age die; nearly 200 million children under five are malnourished; 130 million children lack access to primary education; 200 million children must work in dangerous and exploitative conditions (Soest, 1997). About 150 million people are homeless and 1.6 billion people live in cramped, hazardous, and stressful homes (List of countries by homeless population, n.d.).

150. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, sincerely reciting the Heart Dharani creates spiritual vibrations directed at the water to transform the sins of bathers.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, chí thành trì Chú tạo nên rung động tâm linh hướng vào nước, giúp người tắm rửa chuyển hóa tội chướng.

南無持咒浴水霑人消罪觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô trì Chú dục thủy triêm nhân tiêu tội Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

151. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, sincerely reciting the Heart Dharani creates feelings of calmness to help relieve physical and emotional strain. Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, chí thành trì Chú tạo nên cảm xúc êm dịu, giúp người nhận giảm căng thẳng thân, tâm.

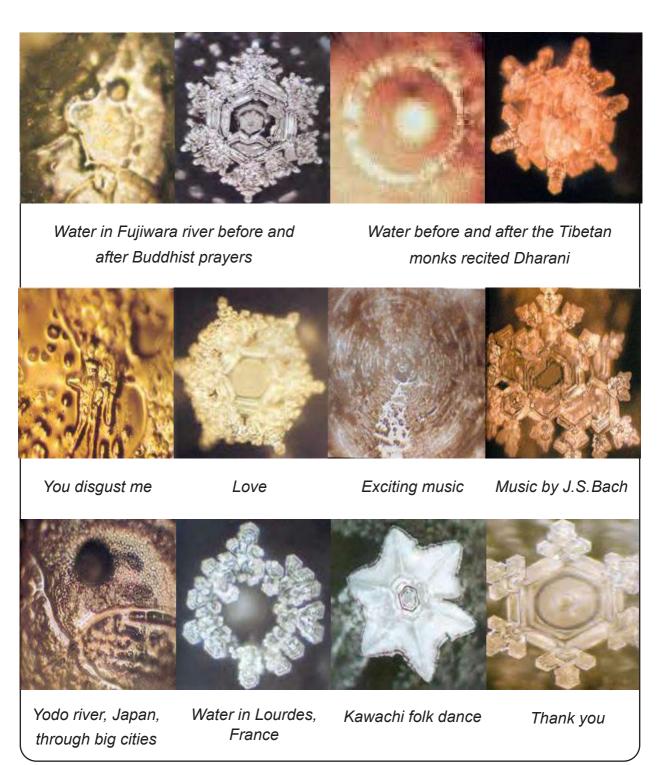
南無持咒風吹人身得利觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô trì Chú phong xuy nhân thân đắc lợi Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

**<sup>150-151.</sup>** Intrinsic vibrations beneficial for health. Using high-speed photography, Dr. Masura Emoto (2005) discovered that crystals formed in frozen water reveal changes when specific, concentrated thoughts are directed towards them. He found that water from clear springs and water that has been exposed to loving words show brilliant, complex, and colorful snowflake patterns. In contrast, polluted water or water exposed to negative thoughts form incomplete, asymmetrical patterns with dull colors. When the water is exposed to beautiful sounds and images, it also creates extremely beautiful snowflake images. This wonderful study implies that humans are exposed to the types of waves that are beneficial for the brain and body that will help the metabolism of internal energy to be more circulating, harmonious, and mellow. The implications of this research create a new awareness of how we can positively impact the earth and our personal health.

<sup>&</sup>quot;Hado is a Japanese word that means 'wave', or 'move,' but the official definition of Hado, as used by Dr. Emoto for his purposes, is: 'the intrinsic vibrational pattern at the atomic level in all matter. The smallest unit of energy. Its basis is the energy of human consciousness'... Everything emits an attitude, or aura, and this affects the things around it. What's more, external stimuli can affect the vibration of certain entities, and thereby change the mood of those entities. Examples of such stimuli are music or spoken or written words" (Hado, the Energy of Life, n.d.).

# Crystals formed in frozen water reveal changes when specific, concentrated thoughts are directed towards them



152. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, any words that the reciters of the Heart Dharani say will sound like pure Dharma, so the listeners will feel bliss, love, and respect.

Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, người trì Chú thốt ra lời gì cũng khiến người hoan hỷ, quý mến.

南無持咒出言歡喜愛敬觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô trì Chú xuất ngôn hoan hỷ ái kính Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

153. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, sincerely reciting the Heart Dharani creates spiritual energy, helping recipients transform their sins. Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, chí thành trì Chú tạo nên năng lượng tâm linh, giúp người nhận chuyển hóa tội chướng.

南無持咒風吹著人滅罪觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô trì Chú phong xuy trước nhân diệt tội Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

154. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, the reciters of the Heart Dharani are always supported by the Devas and Dragons.

Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, người trì Chú được Trời, Rồng ủng hộ. 南無持咒龍天常當擁護觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô trì Chú Long Thiên thường đương ủng hộ Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

<sup>152. &</sup>quot;If the Dharani-holder says anything, no matter good or bad, it sounds like pure Dharma-sound to all heavenly demons, Exterior-paths practitioners, deities, dragons, ghosts, and spirits, thus they will respect the Mantra-holder" (Great Compassion Dharani Sutra, 2009, p. 14). Having obtained such results, it is thanks to the practitioner attaining the one-pointedness-of-mind, the mind and its object are pure.

<sup>&</sup>quot;Chanting the Lotus Sutra by night,

the sound shook the galaxies.

The next morning when planet Earth woke up,

her lap was full of flowers." (Plum Village, 2000, p. 291).

**<sup>153.</sup>** See # 150-151.

155. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, the power of reciting the Heart Dharani (along with the people's peaceful ways of life) can lessen the effects of national catastrophes.

Kính Lav Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, oai lực trì Chú (cùng nếp sống hòa hợp của toàn dân) giải trừ tai họa cho đất nước.

南無咒力能除國土灾難觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô Chú lực năng trừ quốc đô tai nan Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

156. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, the power of reciting the Heart Dharani along with the people's peaceful ways of life can prevent enmity between countries.

Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, oai lực trì Chú cùng nếp sống hòa hợp của toàn dân ngăn nước khác thù nghịch.

南無咒力能除他國怨敵觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô Chú lực năng trừ tha quốc oán địch Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

live in peace and happiness" (Great Compassion Dharani Sutra, 2009, p. 16).

154-155. Catastrophes. "When there are catastrophes in a country, if the king of the country can manage state affairs according to correct laws, be liberal towards people and animals, not do anybody an injustice, absolve people from blames, and keep both his body and his mind sincere and diligent, and in this way recite this Great Compassion Dharani Holy Mantra, then all the catastrophes of his country will disappear, the five kinds of crops will be abundant, and his people will

156. Preventing enmity. Per the Great Passing Sutra, King Ajatasattu sent his chief minister Vassakra to inquire from the Buddha whether the King had any chance of success in invading Vajji. The Buddha was not on any side, he just asked Ananda about the situation of fulfilling the seven

conditions of social stability that He once taught in Vajji:

- (1) The people in this country live in harmony.
- (2) The people are united.
- (3) The law is fair and has a tradition.
- (4) The people are virtuous and respectful.
- (5) The society is safe and secure.
- (6) The ruler and his people have faith and respect religious traditions.
- (7) They respect and support the Sangha.

In response to each question, Venerable Ananda answered that the above 7 conditions have been applied successfully in Vajji. By an objective analysis that was persuasive, and the Buddha helped Vassakra realize that "Vajji was still very powerful, and his King Ajatasattu could not conquer Vajji" (Digha Nikaya, 1996, p. 231).

157. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, the power of reciting the Heart Dharani along with modern agricultural technologies can bring good harvest and prosperity to the country.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, oai lực trì Chú cùng cách trồng trọt mới, giúp đất nước được mùa, thịnh vượng.

南無咒力能使國土豐饒觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô Chú lực năng sử quốc độ phong nhiêu Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

158. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, the mighty power of reciting the Heart Dharani along with prevention and cure can prevent the spread of epidemies.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, oai lực trì Chú cùng phòng ngừa và chữa trị ngăn được bệnh dịch lan tràn.

南無咒力能除疫氣流行觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô Chú lực năng trừ dịch khí lưu hành Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

**<sup>157-160.</sup> Environmental pollution.** Human beings are facing a series of pressing global environmental issues: climate change, global warming, biodiversity degradation, resource degradation of fresh water, ozone depletion, soil degradation and desertification, pollution of the sea and ocean, pollution of toxic, and persistent toxic organic substances. Consequently, the health of residents and the ecosystem are both seriously harmed. "About 40% of deaths worldwide is caused by water, air and soil pollution" (Tunza Eco Generation, 2017).

<sup>-</sup> In the Pacific Ocean, there is an area where ocean currents come together and move in a large circle. In this circular movement, the currents collect garbage. People call it the **Great Pacific Garbage Patch**. And 90% of this garbage is plastic, of which 80% comes from land. Garbage floats down rivers and streams and into the ocean. Plastic bags are carried out to sea with the wind. In 1997, a sailor named Charles Moore discovered these two patches and calculated that there were more than 3 million tons of plastic floating in the water. At one point he found the patch was 100 feet deep. In 2005, he estimated the size of the 2 patches together encompassing an area of 10 million square miles, an area the size of Africa. All of this garbage is hurting the environment. Fish and seabirds often think little pieces of plastic are a kind of food and they eat them. Plastic kills more than one million seabirds every year. Almost all of the plastics produced in the world in the last 60 years are still in the environment. The only solution is better control of waste on land. We need to reduce the amount of plastic we produce and use. We also have to keep beaches and the whole shoreline clean (Maraget, 2011).

159. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who (teaches human beings to protect nature) which regulates rain and sun.

Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài (day con người bảo vệ thiên nhiên), giúp mưa nắng điều hòa.

南無能除水旱不調觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô năng trừ thủy han bất điều Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

160. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who teaches human beings to stop polluting the environment, which can lessen the effects of the irregular cyclical movements of the sun and the moon.

Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài day con người dừng ô nhiễm môi trường, giảm hiện tượng mặt trời, mặt trăng chuyển dịch không bình thường.

南無能除日月失度觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô năng trừ nhật nguyệt thất đô Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

161. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who can help prevent traitors of the government from causing unrest.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài giúp ngăn phản thần gây loạn.

南無能弭叛臣謀逆觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô năng nhị bạn thần mưu nghịch Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

162. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who can advise foreign enemies to end hatred and retreat.

Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài khuyên ngoại địch hóa giải thù nghịch, lui quân.

南無能使外國怨敵自降觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô năng sử ngoại quốc oán địch tự hàng Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

<sup>161-162.</sup> No war. In the Kunala Jataka, the Buddha brought to resolution of war between two countries of Sakya and Koliya. Close relations were re-established. After becoming practitioners, both kings said, "Had not the Buddha come, we should have slain one another and set flowing rivers of blood. It is owing to the Buddha that we are alive" (The Jataka, 1905, Vol. 5, pp. 219-220).

163. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who encourages (the rulers to practice the Tenfold Virtues of the Ruler) to perfect their country's politics. Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài khuyến khích (các nhà lãnh đạo áp dụng Thập Vương Pháp) nên chính trị quốc gia hoàn hảo.

南無能令國還政治觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô năng linh quốc hoàn chính trị Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

164. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who encourages the rulers to apply the Buddha's teachings to have favorable weather and climate.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài khuyến khích các nhà lãnh đạo áp dụng lời Phật dạy nên mưa thuận, gió hòa.

南無能令雨澤順時觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô năng linh vũ trạch thuận thời Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

**163. Tenfold Virtues of the Ruler** are the Buddhist Dharma that rulers of people, countries, companies, offices, or other organisations are proposed to hold. It states:

**164-167.** In the **Kutadanta Sutra**, the Buddha suggested economic development instead of force to reduce crime. "The government should use the country's resources to improve the economic conditions of the country. It could embark on agricultural and rural development, provide financial support to those who undertake an enterprise and business, provide adequate wages for workers to maintain a decent life with human dignity" (Dhammanada, 2002, p. 315).

<sup>(1)</sup> Charity: being prepared to sacrifice one's own pleasure for the well-being of the public, such as giving away one's belongings or other things to assist others.

<sup>(2)</sup> Morality: practicing physical and mental morals and being a good example for others.

<sup>(3)</sup> Altruism: being generous and avoiding selfishness, practicing altruism.

<sup>(4)</sup> Honesty: being honest and sincere towards others, performing one's duties with loyalty and sincerity to others.

<sup>(5)</sup> Gentleness: having gentle temperament, avoiding arrogance, and never defaming others.

<sup>(6)</sup> Self controlling: destroying passion and performing duties without indolence.

<sup>(7)</sup> Non-anger: being free from hatred and remaining calm during confusion.

<sup>(8)</sup> Non-violence: exercising non-violence, not being vengeful.

<sup>(9)</sup> Forbearance: practicing patience to serve public interests.

<sup>(10)</sup> Uprightness: respecting opinions of other persons, avoiding prejudice and promoting public peace and order (The Jataka, 1905).

165. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who encourages the rulers to develop their economies and not use oppression, so that they can have abundant crop yields.

Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài khuyến khích các nhà lãnh đạo phát triển kinh tế thay vì bao lực nên cây trái, vật thực dồi dào.

南無能令果實豐饒觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô năng linh quả thực phong nhiêu Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

166. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who encourages the rulers to develop their economies and not use oppression to bring peace and happiness to the people.

Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài khuyến khích các nhà lãnh đạo phát triển kinh tế thay vì bao lực nên nhân dân an lạc.

南無能興人民安樂觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô năng hưng nhân dân an lạc Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

167. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who encourages the rulers to apply the Buddha's teachings to eliminate all misfortunes.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài khuyến khích các nhà lãnh đạo áp dụng lời Phật dạy nên xấu ác tiêu trừ.

南無能令惡事消滅觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô năng linh ác sự tiêu diệt Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

168. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who encourages the rulers and their people to apply the Buddha's teachings, so that they gain security and stability for the country.

Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài khuyến khích các nhà lãnh đạo và dân chúng áp dung lời Phât day nên đất nước yên ổn.

南無能令國土安穩觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô năng linh quốc độ an ổn Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

<sup>168.</sup> State religion. In 704, when the first Constitution of Japan was published by Prince Shōtoku, Buddhism was considered the state religion. "The second article of the Constitution states: Honor the Three Jewels. The Three Jewels means Buddha, Dharma, and Sangha. This is the supreme command of the kingdom" (Lý, 1997, p. 66). The Japanese believe that Prince Shōtoku was the embodiment of Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva.

169. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who invites Sunlight Bodhisattva to help living beings.

Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài mời Bồ Tát Nhật Quang giúp chúng sanh.

南無令日光菩薩擁護眾生觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô linh Nhật Quang Bồ Tát ủng hộ chúng sanh Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

170. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who invites Moonlight Bodhisattva to help living beings.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài mời Bồ Tát Nguyệt Quang giúp chúng sanh.

南無令月光菩薩擁護眾生觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô linh Nguyệt Quang Bồ Tát ủng hộ chúng sanh Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

171. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who guides living beings to develop their Mahayana seeds by practicing the Six Paramitas.

Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài hướng dẫn chúng sanh nuôi lớn mầm Giáo Pháp Đại Thừa bằng thực hành Lục Độ hạnh.

南無能令大乘法芽增長觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô năng linh Đại Thừa Pháp nha tăng trưởng Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

172. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who encourages researchers to practice the Buddha Dharma, so they become eloquent.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài khích lệ nhà nghiên cứu thực hành Phật Pháp nên biên tài vô ngại.

南無能興所修成辦觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô năng hưng sở tu thành biên Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

<sup>169-171.</sup> Sunlight Bodhisattva and Moonlight Bodhisattva are the two leading Bodhisattvas who assist the Medicine Master Buddha in the "Pure Vaidurya" in the Eastern Land.

Six Paramitas: giving, moral precepts, patience, vigor, meditational concentration, and wisdom.

173. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, those who sincerely recite the Heart Dharani shall not suffer from fifteen kinds of untimely death.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, người trì Tâm Chú Đại Bi không bị mười lăm nan chết oan.

南無能除十五種惡死觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô năng trừ thập ngũ chủng ác tử Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

174. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, the Dharani-reciters shall not die of starvation.

Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, người trì Chú không chết vì đói.

南無不令飢餓苦死觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô bất linh cơ ngã khổ tử Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

- 172. Ocean poem. In the Sutra of Fa Hai King, the Buddha taught: Our brother fisherman has described eight wonderful characteristics of the sea. I will now describe eight wonderful characteristics of the true path.
- (1) The Dharma is like the ocean whose shores slope gently downwards. In the teaching, every person can progress from the easy to the difficult, from the low to the high, from the superficial to the profound. The Dharma is broad enough to accommodate every temperament.
- (2) As the ocean stays in the same place, so does the Dharma. The principles of the teaching are constant. The precepts have been clearly transmitted. The true Dharma dwells wherever people study and practice the principles and precepts.
- (3) As the ocean never holds onto a corpse, the Dharma does not tolerate ignorance, laziness, or violation of the precepts. Any person who does not maintain the practice will find himself eventually removed from the community.
- (4) As the ocean receives all rivers equally, the Dharma receives people from all castes equally. And just as rivers that empty into the sea leave their own names behind, those who enter the path leave their caste, lineage, and former positions behind to take the name of Bhiksu.
- (5) Just as the level of the sea remains constant, the Dharma remains constant no matter how many or how few people follow it. Dharma cannot be measured by numbers.
- (6) As seawater is always salty, the Dharma, though it be revealed in countless ways and though there are countless methods of practice, has only one taste. That is the taste of liberation.
- (7) As the ocean contains coral, mother-of pearl, and precious stones, the Dharma contains sublime and precious teachings like the Four Noble Truths, the Four Right Efforts, the Five Faculties, the Five Powers, the Seven Factors of Awakening, and the Noble Eightfold Path.
- (8) As the ocean provides a safe refuge to thousands of living beings, the Dharma provides refuge to all, whether they are unschooled children or Great Beings like the Bodhisattvas. There are countless students of Dharma who have attained the fruits of Stream Enterer, Once Returner, Never Returner, or Arhat (Thich, 1991).

175. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, the Dharani-reciters shall not die from being imprisoned or tortured.

Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, người trì Chú không chết vì giam cầm, đánh đập.

#### 南無不為禁杖楚死觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô bất vi cấm trượng sở tử Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

176. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, the Dharani-reciters shall not die because of hostility from those they have mistreated.

Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, người trì Chú không chết vì oan gia thù địch.

#### 南無不為冤讎對死觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô bất vị oan thù đối tử Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

177. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, the Dharani-reciters shall not die in battlefields.

Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, người trì Chú không chết vì giết nhau giữa chiến trường.

# 南無不為軍陣相殺死觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô bất vi quân trận tương sát tử Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

178. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, the Dharani-reciters shall not die from evil desires and hatred.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, người trì Chú không chết vì ham muốn ác độc, thù oán.

#### 南無不為惡欲怨苦死觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô bất vi ác dục oán khổ tử Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

179. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, the Dharani-reciters shall not die from the venom of poisonous snakes.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, người trì Chú không chết vì rắn độc cắn.

# 南無不為毒蛇所中死觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô bất vi độc xà sở trúng tử Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

180. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, the Dharani-reciters shall not die from drowning and burning.

Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, người trì Chú không bị chết trôi, lửa cháy. 南無不為水火漂焚死觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô bất vi thủy hỏa phiêu phần tử Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

181. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, the Dharani-reciters shall not die from being poisoned.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, người trì Chú không chết vì thuốc độc. 南無不為毒藥所中死觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô bất vi độc dược sở trúng tử Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

182. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, the Dharani-reciters shall not die from poisonous insects and worms.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, người trì Chú không chết vì trùng độc hại. 南無不為蠱毒所害死觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô bất vị cổ độc sở hai tử Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

183. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, the Dharani-reciters shall not die of madness or insanity.

Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, người trì Chú không chết vì điện loạn. 南無不為狂亂失念死觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô bất vi cuồng loan thất niêm tử Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

<sup>173.</sup> These kinds of untimely death are similar to the explanation of Salvation Bodhisattva in the Sutra of the Medicine Buddha (2001, pp. 42-43).

<sup>174-195.</sup> The core of the Heart Dharani is the 10 Wonderful Hearts, which show the process of practicing the Bodhisattva path from a practitioner commencing the first vow to the Buddhahood. Before reciting the Heart Dharani, practitioners need to turn towards living beings and make 16 great vows and apply 12 sources of energy supported by the Buddhas. The great power of this Dharani can transform the evil karmas in the previous lives into powerful aspirations in the current cultivation. To do so, the practitioners, with pure sincerity, vow to keep the precepts and repent their previous sins themselves and on behalf of living beings in countless past kalpas. At the same time, they keep reciting this Dharani. As a result, they can avoid 15 evil deaths and other intense karmas; concurrently, they gain 15 good birth places and other merits (Ten Features of the Great Compassionate Heart Sutra, p. 169 of this book).

184. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, the Dharani-reciters shall not die by landslides or falling trees.

Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, người trì Chú không chết vì cây đổ, bờ sup.

## 南無不為樹岸墜落死觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô bất vi thu ngan truy lạc tử Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

185. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, the Dharani-reciters shall not die from curses and bewitchings.

Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, người trì Chú không chết vì người ác trù е́т.

#### 南無不為惡人厭魅死觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô bất vi ác nhân yểm mi tử Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

186. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, the Dharani-reciters shall not die by deviant spirits or evil ghosts.

Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, người trì Chú không chết vì thần tà, quỷ dĩr.

#### 南無不為邪神惡鬼得便死觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô bất vi tà thần ác quỷ đắc tiện tử Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

187. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, the Dharani-reciters shall not die from malignant illnesses.

Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, người trì Chú không chết vì thân mang bênh dữ.

## 南無不為惡病纏身死觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô bất vi ác bệnh triền thân tử Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

188. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, the Dharani-reciters shall not commit suicide.

Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, người trì Chú không tự hại vì không biết on thân mạng.

# 南無不為非分自害死觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô bất vi phi phân tư hai tử Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

189. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, those who sincerely recite the Heart Dharani will obtain fifteen kinds of good birth.

Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, người trì Tâm Chú Đại Bi được sanh mười lăm chỗ lành.

#### 南無得十五種善生觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô đắc thập ngũ chủng thiện sanh Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

190. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, the Dharani-reciters were born under a kind ruler.

Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, người trì Chú sanh ra gặp Vua hiền.

# 南無所生常逢善王觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô sở sanh thường phùng thiện Vương Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

191. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, the Dharani-reciters shall always be born in a peaceful country.

Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, người trì Chú sanh vào nước bình yên.

# 南無常生善國觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô thường sanh thiện quốc Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

192. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, the Dharani-reciters shall always be born during a prosperous time.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, người trì Chú sanh vào thời thịnh vượng. 南無常生好時觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô thường sanh hảo thời Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

193. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, the Dharani-reciters shall often meet virtuous friends.

Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, người trì Chú thường gặp bạn lành.

#### 南無常逢善友觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô thường phùng thiện hữu Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

194. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, the Dharani-reciters shall be born with complete senses.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, người trì Chú đầy đủ giác quan.

## 南無身根具足觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô thân căn cụ túc Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

**196. Five precepts of a Buddhist.** Plum Village (2009) explains the followings:

- (1) Aware of the suffering caused by the destruction of life, I vow to cultivate the insight of interbeing and compassion and learning ways to protect the lives of people, animals, plants, and minerals. I vow not to kill, not to let others kill, and not to support any act of killing in the world, in my thinking, or in my way of life.
- (2) Aware of the suffering caused by exploitation, social injustice, stealing, and oppression, I vow to cultivate kindness and learn ways to work for the well-being of people, animals, plants, and minerals. I will practice generosity by sharing time, energy, and material resources with people in need. I vow not to steal and not to possess anything that belongs to others. I will respect the property of others, but I will prevent others from profiting from human suffering or the suffering of other species on Earth.
- (3) Aware of the suffering caused by sexual misconduct, I vow to cultivate responsibility and learn ways to protect the safety and integrity of individuals, couples, families, and society. I vow not to engage in sexual relations without true love and a deep, long-term commitment. To preserve the happiness of myself and others', I vow to respect my commitment and others'. I will do everything in my power to protect children from sexual abuse and to prevent couples and families from being broken up by sexual misconduct.
- (4) Aware of the suffering caused by unmindful speech and the inability to listen to others, I vow to cultivate loving speech and deep listening in order to bring joy and happiness to others and relieve their suffering. Knowing that words can create happiness or suffering, I vow to speak truthfully, with words that inspire self-confidence, joy, and hope. I will not spread news that I do not know to be certain and not criticize or condemn things of which I am not sure. I will refrain from uttering words that can cause division or discord, or that can cause the family or the community to break up. I vow to make all efforts to reconcile and resolve all conflicts, however small.
- (5) Aware of the suffering caused by unmindful consumption, I vow to cultivate good health for myself, my family, and my society by practicing mindful eating, drinking, and consuming. I will ingest only items that preserve peace, well-being, and joy in my body, in my consciousness, and in the collective body and consciousness of my family and society. I vow not to use alcohol or other intoxicants or to ingest foods or other items that contain toxins, such as certain TV programs, magazines, books, films, websites, electronic games, gambling, and conversations. I am aware that to harm my body or my consciousness with these poisons is to betray my ancestors, my parents, my society, and future generations. I will work to transform violence, fear, anger, and confusion in myself and in society by following a diet and good habits for myself and for society. I understand that a proper diet is crucial for self-transformation and for the transformation of society.

195. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, the Dharani-reciters shall follow the path of a pure and mature heart.

Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, người trì Chú tâm đạo thuần thành.

南無道心純熟觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô đạo tâm thuần thục Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

196. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, the Dharani-reciters shall not violate the precepts.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, người trì Chú không phạm giới luật. 南無不犯禁戒觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô bất phạm cấm giới Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

197. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, the Dharani-reciters shall have harmonious families.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, người trì Chú gia đình hòa thuận.

南無所有眷屬和順觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô sở hữu quyến thuộc hòa thuận Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

198. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, the Dharani-reciters shall obtain the respect.

Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, người trì Chú được tôn kính.

南無得人恭觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô đắc nhân cung Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

199. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, the Dharani-reciters shall not have their possessions plundered by others.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, người trì Chú không bị chiếm đoạt tài sản. 南無所有無他劫奪觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô sở hữu vô tha kiếp đoạt Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

200. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, the Dharani-reciters shall have their wishes satisfied.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, người trì Chú cầu gì được nấy.

## 南無所求皆稱觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô sở cầu giai xứng Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

201. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, the Dharani-reciters shall always have support from the Devas, Dragons, and Good Deities.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, người trì Chú được Trời, Rồng, Thiện Thần ủng hộ.

### 南無龍天善神常護觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô Long Thiên Thiện Thần thường hộ Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

202. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, the Dharani-reciters shall be born in places where they will see the Buddha and hear the Dharma.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, người trì Chú sanh ra được thấy Phật, nghe Pháp.

### 南無所生見佛聞法觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô sở sanh kiến Phật văn Pháp Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

203. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, the Dharani-reciters shall have a profound understanding of the meaning of the Buddha's teachings.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, người trì Chú hiểu ý nghĩa sâu khi nghe Phật Pháp.

#### 南無所聞正法悟甚深義觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô sở văn Chánh Pháp ngộ thậm thâm nghĩa Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

203. The Proper Dharma. The Buddha's first teaching is the Four Noble Truths: (1) The truth of sufferings: birth; aging; illness; death; union with what is displeasing; separation from what is pleasing; not to get what one wants; the five aggregates subject to clinging. All of them are sufferings. (2) The truth of the origin of sufferings: craving for sensual pleasures and for becoming. (3) The truth of the complete cessation of suffering which is Nirvana. (4) The truth of the path leading to the cessation of the origin of sufferings: It is the Noble Eightfold Path consisting of right view, right intention, right speech, right action, right livelihood, right effort, right mindfulness, and right concentration. This Path contains the threefold training of precept, samadhi, and wisdom (Narada, 1988).

204. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, may I quickly know languages and all subjects in life.

Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, nguyên con mau biết ngôn ngữ và các môn học thế gian.

南無與我速知一切法觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô dữ ngã tốc tri nhất thiết pháp Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

205. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, may I soon obtain the eye of Wisdom.

Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, nguyên con sớm được mắt Trí Tuê. 南無與我早得智慧眼觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô dữ ngã tảo đắc Trí Tuê nhãn Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

206. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, may I quickly ferry living beings to the shore of liberation.

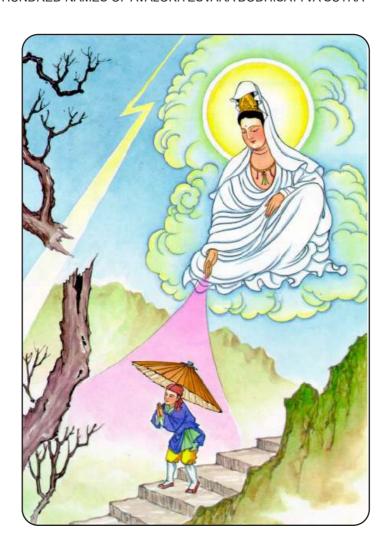
Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, nguyên con mau đô hết thảy chúng sanh. 南無與我速度一切眾觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô dữ ngã tốc độ nhất thiết chúng Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

204-210. Ten vows. These are the ten vows before reciting the Great Compassionate Heart Dharani. Their content is the journey of Bodhisattva, both for attaining Enlightenment and saving living beings. The practitioners' first vow is to know all the laws, cultures, religions, ethics, education, economics, science, and especially languages because they must communicate with people from diverse backgrounds. Then they need to make efforts to practice the precepts, samadhi, and wisdom to attain the Great Wisdom as a skillful means to help living beings escape from samsara. The ultimate purpose of the journey is to end all greed, hatred, and delusion to attain Nirvana.

Samadhi (Skt) means concentration. In the Jewel Platform Sutra, Hui-Neng taught: "Samadhi and wisdom are one substance, not two. Samadhi is the substance of wisdom, and wisdom is the function of samadhi. Where there is wisdom, samadhi is in the wisdom. Where there is samadhi, wisdom is in the samadhi. For example, a lamp and its light. With the lamp, there is light. Without the lamp, there is darkness. The lamp is the substance of the light and the light is the function of the lamp" (Thiện Phúc, 2005, Vol. 6, p. 4527).

Five eyes. (1) The flesh-eye sees obstacles and does not penetrate. (2) The heavenly eye penetrates unobstructed. (3) The Dharma-eye can contemplate only the relative truth. (4) The wisdom-eye can contemplate and know true emptiness. (5) The Buddha-eye blazes forth like a thousand suns. Although the five eyes' functions differ, their substance is of one source.



Avoiding lightning

207. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, may I soon obtain skillful means. Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, nguyện con sớm được phương tiện khéo. 南無與我早得善方便觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô dữ ngã tảo đắc thiện phương tiện Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

208. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, may I quickly board the Prajna boat. Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, nguyện con mau lên thuyền Bát Nhã. 南無與我速乘般若船觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô dữ ngã tốc thừa Bát Nhã thuyền Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

209. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, may I soon transcend the ocean of suffering.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, nguyện con sớm vượt qua biển khổ. 南無與我早得越苦海觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô dữ ngã tảo đắc việt khổ hải Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

210. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, may I quickly achieve the Precepts and Samadhi.

Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, nguyện con mau thành tựu Giới Định. 南無與我速得戒定道觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô dữ ngã tốc đắc Giới Đinh đạo Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

211. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, may I soon achieve Nirvana. Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, nguyện con sớm chứng Niết Bàn. 南無與我早登涅槃山觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô dữ ngã tảo đăng Niết Bàn sơn Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

212. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, may I quickly achieve the Unconditioned Dharma.

Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, nguyên con mau chứng Vô Vi Pháp. 南無與我速會無為舍觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô dữ ngã tốc hội Vô Vi xá Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

213. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, may I soon achieve the Dharma Body.

Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, nguyện con sớm được chân thân Phật. 南無與我早同法性身觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô dữ ngã tảo đồng Pháp tánh thân Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

**<sup>211-212.</sup> Unconditioned:** "another expression of Nirvana" (Bodhi, 2005, p. 364).

<sup>213.</sup> Three Bodies of a Buddha. The Dharma Body (Dharmakaya, Skt) is the principle and nature of Fundamental Enlightenment. The Reward Body is attained as the result of a series of spiritual disciplines carried on through so many kalpas. The Transformation Body is a compassionate appearance in response to living beings.

214. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, may I often see all the Buddhas in the universe.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, nguyện con thường thấy mười phương Phât.

南無常見十方佛觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô thường kiến thập phương Phật Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

215. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, may I often listen to all Dharmas. Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, nguyện con thường nghe tất cả Pháp. 南無常聞一切善法觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô thường văn nhất thiết thiện Pháp Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

216. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, may I often witness the effects of His thousand eyes and thousand hands.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, nguyện con thường chứng kiến hiệu lực ngàn tay ngàn mắt.

南無常覩千手千眼觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô thường đổ thiên thủ thiên nhãn Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

- **215**. **The Diamond Sutra.** Those who deeply practice the perfect Wisdom of Prajna are aware that all dharmas are empty, dependent arising, interbeings, and selfless. The Buddha said, "All dharmas are the Buddha-Dharma" (Thiện Phúc, 2005, Vol. 6, p. 4599).
- **216.** Thousand hands and eyes. Cultivating the hearts of kindness, compassion, joy, and equanimity, we will recognize countless Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva's arms around us like the arms of parents, teachers, nurses, soldiers, farmers, workers, garbage collectors, etc. The most Venerable Hsuan Hua (n.d.) explains that a Bodhisattva is one who helps others. If you help people, you are a Bodhisattva; if I help you, I am also a Bodhisattva.
- **217-218. Potalaka mountain.** A famous mountain located on the southern coast of India. Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva manifested Himself there. "From countless Buddhas and congregations, I have repeatedly heard, accepted and held this Dharani, and the joys were also repeatedly aroused from my heart, and made me greatly enthusiastic" (Great Compassion Dharani Sutra, 2009, p. 4).

**<sup>214.</sup> Ten directions:** north, south, east, west, northeast, northwest, southeast, southwest, above, and below. Ten directions mean all universes. In this Saha world, the Enlightened Ones and living beings dwell in the same place. To save living beings, the Enlightened Ones enter this polluted world. For example, Venerable Ananda made His vow: "I vow to enter first the evil world even though difficulties and dangers. If a single being is not accomplished Buddhahood, accordingly I also must renounce Nirvana's Bliss" (Shurangama Sutra, n.d).

217. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who has often appeared at Potalaka mountain.

Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài thường ngư nơi núi Phổ Đà.

南無常在補陀落山觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô thường tại Bổ Đà Lạc sơn Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

218. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who has taught the Heart Dharani by practicing Himself.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài dạy Tâm Chú Đại Bi bằng thân giáo. 南無常演說大悲心咒觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô thường diễn thuyết Đại Bi Tâm Chú Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

219. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, appreciative of His grace of kindness and compassion, the Vajra Secret-Traces Knight vows to help the Heart Dharani-reciters.

Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, cảm đức từ bi Ngài nên Mật Tích Kim Cang nguyện giúp người trì Tâm Chú Đại Bi.

南無能遣密跡金剛擁護觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô năng khiển Mật Tích Kim Cương ủng hộ Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

219-271. Guarding Dharani-reciters. Appreciative of His kindness and compassion, many Devas, Dragons, Good Deities, Immortals, Yaksas, Pajis, Sahassakkhas, Kimnaras, Golden Peacock King, Asuras, Ghandharvas, Mahoragas, Ghost Kings ect. vow to guard the Dharani-reciters of the Great Compassion Heart.

Tree Deity. "In 1942, during the transmission of the Precepts by the Most Venerable Xu Yun in China, a tree spirit which lived in a tree at the monastery came to receive him as a Bhiksu preceptee. He said that he was called Zhang, 34 years old, and had been born in Qujiang. As he was frank and sincere, he was provided with all the things required and given the Dharma name of Zhang Yu. Before the transmission, he worked hard at cleaning the temple. He was reserved and did not speak to the other monks. When he was admitted to the Vinaya Hall, he faultlessly observed the rules of discipline, but after he had received the Bodhisattva Precepts, he could not be found, so his robe and certificate of discipleship were kept in the Vinaya Hall. Before the next year transmission of the Precepts, Master Xu Yun dreamed that the monk Zhang Yu came and asked for the certificate. Asked where he went after the transmission, he replied that he had not gone anywhere as he lived with the Earth Deity at the monastery. His certificate was then burned as an offering and thus returned to him" (Yun, 2017, p. 176).

220. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, appreciative of His grace of kindness and compassion, Ucchusma vows to help the Dharani-reciters. Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, cảm đức từ bi Ngài nên Ô Sô Kim Cang nguyện giúp người trì Chú.

南無常得烏芻金剛擁護觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô thường đắc Ô Sô Kim Cương ủng hộ Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

221. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, appreciative of His grace of kindness and compassion, Kundalin vows to help the Dharani-reciters. Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, cảm đức từ bi Ngài nên Kim Cang Quân Trà Lợi nguyện giúp người trì Chú.

南無能遣軍荼利金剛擁護觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô năng khiển Quân Trà Lợi Kim Cương ủng hộ Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

222. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, appreciative of His grace of kindness and compassion, Ankusa vows to help the Dharani-reciters. Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, cảm đức từ bi Ngài nên Kim Cang Uyên Câu Thi nguyên giúp người trì Chú.

南無能遣鴦俱屍金剛擁護觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô năng khiển Uyên Câu Thi Kim Cương ủng hô Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

223. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, appreciative of His grace of kindness and compassion, the Eight Clans' Powerful Knights vow to help the Dharani-reciters.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, cảm đức từ bi Ngài nên Tám Bộ Lực Sĩ nguyện giúp người trì Chú.

南無能遣八部力士擁護觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô năng khiển Bát Bộ Lực Sĩ ủng hộ Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

224. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, appreciative of His grace of kindness and compassion, Shankara vows to help the Dharani-reciters. Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, cảm đức từ bị Ngài nên Thống Lãnh Tám Bộ Lực Sĩ nguyện giúp người trì Chú.

南無能遣賞迦羅金剛擁護觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô năng khiển Thưởng Ca La Kim Cương ủng hộ Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

225. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, appreciative of His grace of kindness and compassion, Mahesvara vows to help the Dharani-reciters. Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, cảm đức từ bị Ngài nên Trời Đại Tự Tại nguyên giúp người trì Chú.

南無能遣摩醯首羅擁護觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô năng khiển Ma Hê Thủ La ủng hô Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

226. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, appreciative of His grace of kindness and compassion, Narayana vows to help the Dharani-reciters. Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, cảm đức từ bị Ngài nên Trời Na La Diên nguyện giúp người trì Chú.

南無能遣那羅延擁護觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô năng khiển Na La Diên Ủng Hộ Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

227. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, appreciative of His grace of kindness and compassion, Kumbhiraba vows to help the Dharani-reciters. Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, cảm đức từ bi Ngài nên Thần Kim Tỳ La nguyên giúp người trì Chú.

南無能遣金毗羅擁護觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô năng khiển Kim Tỳ La ủng hộ Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

228. Homage to Avalokite vara Bodhisattva, appreciative of His grace of kindness and compassion, Kapila vows to help the Dharani-reciters. Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, cảm đức từ bi Ngài nên Thần Bà Tỳ La nguyện giúp người trì Chú.

南無能遣婆毗羅擁護觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô năng khiển Bà Tỳ La ủng hộ Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

229. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, appreciative of His grace of kindness and compassion, Garuda vows to help the Dharani-reciters. Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, cảm đức từ bi Ngài nên Đầu Đàn Chim Cánh Vàng nguyện giúp người trì Chú.

南無能遣婆馺婆擁護觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô năng khiển Bà Cấp Bà ủng hô Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

230. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, appreciative of His grace of kindness and compassion, Sahassakkhas vow to help the Dharani-reciters. Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, cảm đức từ bị Ngài nên Chim Cánh Vàng nguyên giúp người trì Chú.

南無能遣迦婁羅擁護觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô năng khiển Ca Lâu La ủng hô Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

231. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, appreciative of His grace of kindness and compassion, Perfect-virtuous Chebuds vows to help the Dharani-reciters.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, cảm đức từ bi Ngài nên Thần Mãn Hỷ Xa Bát nguyện giúp người trì Chú.

南無能遣滿善車缽擁護觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô năng khiển Mãn Hỷ Xa Bát ủng hộ Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

232. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, appreciative of His grace of kindness and compassion, Kimnara vows to help the Dharani-reciters. Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, cảm đức từ bi Ngài nên Thần Chân Đà La nguyện giúp người trì Chú.

南無能遣眞陀羅擁護觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô năng khiển Chân Đà La ủng hộ Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

233. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, appreciative of His grace of kindness and compassion, Panika vows to help the Dharani-reciters. Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, cảm đức từ bi Ngài nên Dược Xoa Bán Chỉ La nguyện giúp người trì Chú.

南無能遣半祇羅擁護觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô năng khiển Bán Chỉ La ủng hộ Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

234. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, appreciative of His grace of kindness and compassion, Bhipagara King vows to help the Dharani-reciters. Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, cảm đức từ bi Ngài nên Vua Thần Cây nguyện giúp người trì Chú.

南無能遣畢婆伽羅王擁護觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô năng khiển Tất Bà Già La Vương ủng hô Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

235. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, appreciative of His grace of kindness and compassion, Vitasaharas vows to help the Dharani-reciters. Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, cảm đức từ bi Ngài nên Thần Hoan Hỷ nguyện giúp người trì Chú.

南無能遣應德毗多擁護觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô năng khiển Ứng Đức Tỳ Đa ủng hộ Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

236. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, appreciative of His grace of kindness and compassion, Makara vows to help the Dharani-reciters. Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, cảm đức từ bị Ngài nên Đầu Đàn Cá Ma Kiệt nguyện giúp người trì Chú.

南無能遣薩和羅擁護觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô năng khiển Tát Hòa La Ủng Hộ Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

237. Homage to Avalokite vara Bodhisattva, appreciative of His grace of kindness and compassion, Brahma King vows to help the Dharani-reciters. Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, cảm đức từ bị Ngài nên Trời Pham Vương nguyện giúp người trì Chú.

南無能遣三缽羅擁護觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô năng khiển Tam Bát La ủng hộ Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

238. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, appreciative of His grace of kindness and compassion, Suyamadeva vows to help the Dharani-reciters. Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, cảm đức từ bi Ngài nên Thần Tịnh Cư nguyện giúp người trì Chú.

南無能遣五部淨居擁護觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô năng khiển Ngũ Bô Tinh Cư ủng hô Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

239. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, appreciative of His grace of kindness and compassion, Yama vows to help the Dharani-reciters. Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, cảm đức từ bi Ngài nên Diêm Vương nguyện giúp người trì Chú.

南無能遣燄羅擁護觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô năng khiển Diễm La ủng hô Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

240. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, appreciative of His grace of kindness and compassion, Sakra vows to help the Dharani-reciters. Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, cảm đức từ bi Ngài nên Vua Trời Đế Thích nguyện giúp người trì Chú.

南無能遣帝釋王擁護觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô năng khiển Đế Thích Vương ủng hộ Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

241. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, appreciative of His grace of kindness and compassion, Sarasvatis vows to help the Dharani-reciters. Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, cảm đức từ bi Ngài nên Vua Trời Đại Biên Tài nguyện giúp người trì Chú.

南無能遣大辯天擁護觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô năng khiển Đại Biện Thiên ủng hộ Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

242. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, appreciative of His grace of kindness and compassion, Vardhanas vows to help the Dharani-reciters. Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, cảm đức từ bi Ngài nên Thiên Nữ Cát Tường nguyện giúp người trì Chú.

南無能遣功德天擁護觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô năng khiển Công Đức Thiên ủng hộ Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

243. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, appreciative of His grace of kindness and compassion, Great Vardhanas vows to help the Dharani-reciters. Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, cảm đức từ bi Ngài nên Thiên Nữ Đại Cát Tường nguyên giúp người trì Chú.

南無能遣婆涅那擁護觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô năng khiển Bà Niết Na ủng hô Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

244. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, appreciative of His grace of kindness and compassion, Dhritarastra King vows to help the Dharani-reciters. Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, cảm đức từ bị Ngài nên Vua Trời Đề Đầu Lại Tra nguyện giúp người trì Chú.

南無能遣提頭賴吒天王擁護觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô năng khiển Đề Đầu Lại Tra Thiên Vương ủng hộ Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

245. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, appreciative of His grace of kindness and compassion, Hariti vows to help the Dharani-reciters. Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, cảm đức từ bi Ngài nên Thần Bổ Đan Na nguyện giúp người trì Chú.

南無能遣補丹那擁護觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô năng khiển Bổ Đan Na ủng hô Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

246. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, appreciative of His grace of kindness and compassion, Great Strength Deities vow to help the Dharani-reciters. Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, cảm đức từ bi Ngài nên các Thần Đại Lực nguyên giúp người trì Chú.

南無能遣大力眾擁護觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô năng khiển Đại Lực Chúng ủng hộ Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

247. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, appreciative of His grace of kindness and compassion, Virudhaka King vows to help the Dharani-reciters. Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, cảm đức từ bi Ngài nên Vua Trời Tỳ Lâu Lặc Xoa nguyện giúp người trì Chú.

南無能遣毗婁勒叉天王擁護觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô năng khiển Tỳ Lâu Lặc Xoa Thiên Vương ủng hộ Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

248. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, appreciative of His grace of kindness and compassion, Virupaksa King vows to help the Dharani-reciters. Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, cảm đức từ bi Ngài nên Vua Trời Tỳ Lâu Bác Xoa nguyện giúp người trì Chú.

南無能遣毗婁博叉天王擁護觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô năng khiển Tỳ Lâu Bác Xoa Thiên Vương ủng hô Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

249. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, appreciative of His grace of kindness and compassion, Vaisravana King vows to help the Dharani-reciters. Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, cảm đức từ bi Ngài nên Vua Trời Tỳ Sa Môn nguyện giúp người trì Chú.

南無能遣毗沙門天王擁護觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô năng khiển Tỳ Sa Môn Thiên Vương ủng hộ Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

250. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, appreciative of His grace of kindness and compassion, the Golden Peacock King vows to help the Dharani-reciters.

Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, cảm đức từ bi Ngài nên Đai Bàng Kim Sí Điểu nguyện giúp người trì Chú.

南無能遣金色孔雀王擁護觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô năng khiển Kim Sắc Khổng Tước Vương ủng hộ Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

251. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, appreciative of His grace of kindness and compassion, the Twenty-eight Clans of Great Immortals vow to help the Dharani-reciters.

Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, cảm đức từ bi Ngài nên Hai Mươi Tám Bộ Đại Tiên nguyên giúp người trì Chú.

南無能遣二十八部大僊眾擁護觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô năng khiển Nhi Thập Bát Bô Đại Tiên Chúng ủng hộ Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

252. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, appreciative of His grace of kindness and compassion, Manibhadra vows to help the Dharani-reciters. Kính Lay Bộ Tát Quán Thế Ẩm, cảm đức từ bị Ngài nên Dược Xoa Ma Ni nguyện giúp người trì Chú.

南無能遣摩尼王擁護觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô năng khiển Ma Ni Vương ủng hộ Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

253. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, appreciative of His grace of kindness and compassion, Gunabhadra vows to help the Dharani-reciters. Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, cảm đức từ bị Ngài nên Dược Xoa Bat Đà La nguyện giúp người trì Chú.

南無能遣跋陀羅擁護觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô năng khiển Bạt Đà La ủng hộ Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

254. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, appreciative of His grace of kindness and compassion, Pancika-Imperator vows to help the Dharani-reciters. Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, cảm đức từ bi Ngài nên Dược Xoa Tán Chi nguyên giúp người trì Chú.

南無能遣散支大將擁護觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô năng khiển Tán Chi Đai Tướng ủng hô Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

255. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, appreciative of His grace of kindness and compassion, Phalava vows to help the Dharani-reciters. Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, cảm đức từ bi Ngài nên Dược Xoa Phất La Bà nguyện giúp người trì Chú.

南無能遣弗羅婆擁護觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô năng khiển Phất La Bà ủng hô Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

256. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, appreciative of His grace of kindness and compassion, Nanda Dragon-King vows to help the Dharani-reciters. Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, cảm đức từ bi Ngài nên Vua Rồng Nan Đà nguyện giúp người trì Chú.

南無能遣難陀龍王擁護觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô năng khiển Nan Đà Long Vương ủng hộ Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

257. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, appreciative of His grace of kindness and compassion, Upandanda Dragon-King vows to help the Dharani-reciters.

Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, cảm đức từ bi Ngài nên Vua Rồng Bat Nan Đà nguyện giúp người trì Chú.

南無能遣跋難陀龍王擁護觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô năng khiển Bạt Nan Đà Long Vương ủng hộ Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

258. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, appreciative of His grace of kindness and compassion, Sagara Dragon-King vows to help the Dharani-reciters. Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, cảm đức từ bi Ngài nên Bà Già La Long Vương nguyện giúp người trì Chú.

南無能遣婆伽羅龍王擁護觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô năng khiển Bà Già La Long Vương ủng hộ Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

259. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, appreciative of His grace of kindness and compassion, Ibhra Dragon-King vows to help the Dharani-reciters. Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, cảm đức từ bi Ngài nên Y Bát La Long Vương nguyên giúp người trì Chú.

南無能遣伊缽羅龍王擁護觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô năng khiển Y Bát La Long Vương ủng hộ Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

260. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, appreciative of His grace of kindness and compassion, Asuras vow to help the Dharani-reciters. Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, cảm đức từ bi Ngài nên A Tu La nguyện giúp người trì Chú.

南無能遣阿修羅擁護觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô năng khiển A Tu La Ủng Hộ Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

261. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, appreciative of His grace of kindness and compassion, Gandharvas vow to help the Dharani-reciters. Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, cảm đức từ bi Ngài nên Thần Múa Hát nguyên giúp người trì Chú.

南無能遣乾闥婆擁護觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô năng khiển Càn Thát Bà ủng hộ Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

262. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, appreciative of His grace of kindness and compassion, Kinnara vows to help the Dharani-reciters. Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, cảm đức từ bi Ngài nên Thần Nhạc Trời nguyện giúp người trì Chú.

南無能遣緊那羅擁護觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô năng khiển Khẩn Na La ủng hộ Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

263. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, appreciative of His grace of kindness and compassion, Mahoraga vows to help the Dharani-reciters. Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, cảm đức từ bi Ngài nên Thần Rắn Lớn nguyện giúp người trì Chú.

南無能遣摩睺羅擁護觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô năng khiển Ma Hầu La ủng hộ Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

264. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, appreciative of His grace of kindness and compassion, the Deity of Water vows to help the Dharani-reciters. Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, cảm đức từ bi Ngài nên Thần Nước nguyện giúp người trì Chú.

南無能遣水神擁護觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô năng khiển Thủy Thần ủng hộ Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

265. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, appreciative of His grace of kindness and compassion, the Deity of Fire vows to help the Dharani-reciters. Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, cảm đức từ bi Ngài nên Thần Lửa nguyện giúp người trì Chú.

南無能遣火神擁護觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô năng khiển Hỏa Thần ủng hộ Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

266. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, appreciative of His grace of kindness and compassion, the Deity of Wind vows to help the Dharani-reciters. Kính Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, cảm đức từ bi Ngài nên Thần Gió nguyên giúp người trì Chú.

南無能遣風神擁護觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô năng khiển Phong Thần ủng hộ Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

267. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, appreciative of His grace of kindness and compassion, the Deity of Earth vows to help the Dharani-reciters. Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, cảm đức từ bi Ngài nên Thần Đất nguyện giúp người trì Chú.

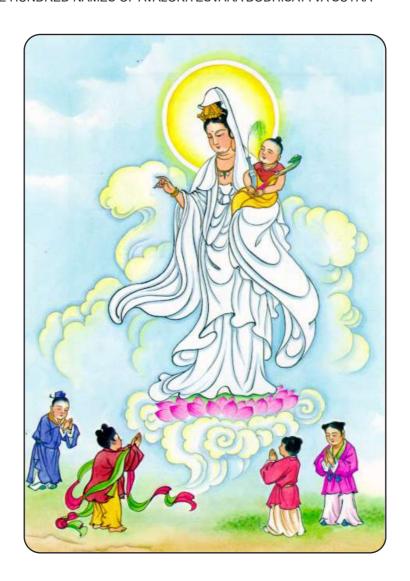
南無能遣地神擁護觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô năng khiển Địa Thần ủng hô Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

268. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, appreciative of His grace of kindness and compassion, the Deity of Thunder vows to help the Dharani-reciters. Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, cảm đức từ bị Ngài nên Thần Sấm nguyên giúp người trì Chú.

南無能遣雷神擁護觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô năng khiển Lôi Thần ủng hộ Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.



Helping women give birth to son or daughter as desires

269. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, appreciative of His grace of kindness and compassion, the Deity of Lightning vows to help the Dharani-reciters. Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, cảm đức từ bi Ngài nên Thần Sét nguyện giúp người trì Chú.

南無能遣電神擁護觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô năng khiển Điện Thần ủng hộ Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

270. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, appreciative of His grace of kindness and compassion, Kumbhandas vow to help the Dharani-reciters. Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, cảm đức từ bi Ngài nên Quỷ Yểm Mị nguyện giúp người trì Chú.

南無能遣鳩槃荼擁護觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô năng khiển Cưu Bàn Trà ủng hộ Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

271. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, appreciative of His grace of kindness and compassion, Pisacas vow to help the Dharani-reciters. Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, cảm đức từ bi Ngài nên Quỷ Đam Tinh Khí nguyên giúp người trì Chú.

南無能遣毗舍闍擁護觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô năng khiển Tỳ Xá Xà ủng hộ Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

272. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who encourages the practitioners to quickly fulfill the Six Paramitas.

Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài khuyến khích người tu tập mau hoàn mãn sáu Ba La Mât.

南無速令滿足六度行觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô tốc linh mãn túc Luc Đô hanh Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

<sup>272.</sup> Paramita (Skt) means reaching the other shore to Nirvana. "For Mahayana Buddhists, the main goal is to become a Buddha. The Arhats, the Pratyekabuddhas, the Zen Masters also attained Enlightenment and Liberation, but they were still not the Buddhas. Why do Buddhists vow to become a Buddha? Is enlightenment and liberation not enough? Not enough for ones who have understood and seen all living beings as themselves. We are no different from living beings; the suffering of living beings is our own suffering, and the liberation of living beings is also our own liber ation. If you have not understood, then you must at least think that, from beginning to currently, drifting in samsara, all living beings have at least once been our parents. They have nurtured, loved, cared for us with much hardship, sometimes even sacrificing their lives for us. As such, how we only vow to attain enlightenment and liberation alone" (Thích, 1990, p. 3).

273. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who encourages the Sravakas to quickly achieve the four stages of Enlightenment.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài khuyến khích các bậc Thanh Văn mau chứng bốn quả Thánh.

南無速令聲聞證果觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô tốc linh Thanh Văn chứng quả Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

274. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who encourages the practitioners to quickly gain deep faith in Mahayana.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài khích lệ người tu tập sớm tin sâu Pháp Đại Thừa.

南無速令得大乘信根觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô tốc linh đắc Đại Thừa tín căn Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

273. The four stages of enlightenment: (1) The Stream-Enterer enters the stream of the Noble Eightfold Path, opens the eye of the Dharma, and has the utmost confidence in the Three Precious Jewels. The Stream-Enterer eliminates the three fetters of identity view, doubt, and wrong grasp of ritual rules. (2) The Once-Returner weakens the three fetters of lust, hatred, and delusion. (3) The Non-Returner eliminates the five fetters above (except for delusion). (4) The Arhat eliminates the five fetters of desire for existence in form realm, desire for formless existence, conceit, restlessness, and delusion. One who enters this stage is free from all ten fetters, becomes free from the cycle of rebirth and death, and attains Nirvana.

Arhat (Skt), Arahant (P): A monk or a nun who has attained Nirvana.

274. Faith in Mahayana: All living beings have the Buddha-nature. The Kalama Sutra is often cited by those of the Theravada and Mahayana traditions alike as the Buddha's "charter of free inquiry." The Kalama Sutra states: "Come, Kalamas. Do not go upon what has been acquired by repeated hearing, nor upon tradition, nor upon rumor, nor upon what is in a scripture, nor upon surmise, nor upon an axiom, nor upon specious reasoning, nor upon a bias towards a notion that has been pondered over, nor upon another's seeming ability, nor upon the consideration, the monk is our teacher. Kalamas, when you yourselves know: These things are good; these things are not blamable; these things are praised by the wise; undertaken and observed, these things lead to benefit and happiness, enter on and abide in them."

The Buddha continues to argue that the three unwholesome roots of greed, hatred, and delusion lead to the opposite negative results, i.e. they are unskillful, blameworthy, etc. Consequently, behavior based on these three roots should be abandoned. Moral judgements of actions can therefore be deduced by analyzing whether these actions are based on the unwholesome roots or not (Bodhi, 1998).

275. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who encourages the practitioners to quickly attain the Stages and Paths of the Bodhisattvas.

Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài khuyến khích người tu tập mau chứng các quả vi Bồ Tát.

南無速令得十住地觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô tốc linh đắc Thập Trụ Địa Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

276. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who encourages the practitioners to quickly attain the Stream-enterer.

Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài khuyến khích người tu tập mau Vào Dòng Thánh.

南無速令到佛地觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô tốc linh đáo Phật Đia Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

277. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who encourages the practitioners to quickly achieve the thirty-two good marks.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài khuyến khích người tu tập mau được ba mươi hai tướng tốt.

南無速令成就三十二相觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô tốc linh thành tựu tam thập nhị tướng Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

275-276. See # 273. Buddha-land is a land in which a Buddha dwells.

277-278. Thirty-two good marks. (1) Level feet, (2) thousand-spoked wheel sign on the feet, (3) long, slender fingers, (4) pliant hands and feet, (5) toes and fingers finely webbed, (6) full-sized heels, (7) arched insteps, (8) thighs like a royal stag, (9) hands reaching below the knees, (10) well-retracted male organ, (11) height and stretch of arms equal, (12) every hair-root dark colored, (13) body hair graceful and curly, (14) golden hued body, (15) ten-foot aura around him, (16) soft, smooth skin, (17) soles, palms, shoulders and crown of head well-rounded, (18) area below the armpits well-filed, (19) lion shaped body, (20) body erect and upright, (21) full, round shoulders, (22) forty teeth, (23) teeth white, even and close, (24) four canine teeth pure white, (25) lion-jawed, (26) saliva that improves the taste of all food, (27) tongue long and broad, (28) voice deep and resonant, (29) eyes deep blue, (30) eyelashes like a royal bull, (31) white urna curl that emits light between brows, (32) fleshy protuberance on the crown of the head (Digha Nikaya, 1996, pp. 205-206).

Eighty signs of perfection are just replicated based on the thirty-two good marks and the addition of some more good marks.

278. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who encourages the practitioners to quickly achieve the eighty signs of perfection.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài khuyến khích người tu tập mau được tám mươi vẻ đẹp.

南無速令成就八十種好觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô tốc linh thành tựu bát thập chủng hảo Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

279. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who converts sinners to eliminate their evil karmas and immediately empty hell.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài cảm hóa tội nhân dứt nghiệp ác tức thì hết địa ngục.

南無能令地獄門開罪人解脫觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô năng linh địa ngục môn khai tội nhân giải thoát Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

280. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who guides cultivators to achieve a state of bliss.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài hướng dẫn người tu tập thân tâm nhẹ nhàng, an lạc.

南無能令眾生得大勝樂觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô năng linh chúng sanh đắc đại thắng lạc Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

281. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who guides living beings to achieve great benefits.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài hướng dẫn chúng sanh tu tập được lợi ích lớn.

南無能令眾生得大勝益觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô năng linh chúng sanh đắc đại thắng ích Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

**<sup>279.</sup> Ksitigarbha Bodhisattva** is so compassionate that He renounces the Buddhahood to rescue living beings from suffering and help them to attain enlightenment. His vow: "If the hell is not empty, I shall not attain Buddhahood" (Ksitigarbha Bodhisattva Sutra, n.d, p.11).

**<sup>280 - 285.</sup>** Thanks to the effective guide of Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, all the wishes of the practitioners are fulfilled, and their evil karmas will be eliminated. **Karma deed** means what one does. One deed is a cause; an accumulation of deeds becomes **karma.** As each cause will bring a corresponding effect, and karmic actions also bring precious rewards or bad results.

282. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, the power of reciting the Cintamani Cakra Dharani can eliminate evil karmas.

Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, oai lực trì Chú Như Ý Luân tiêu trừ nghiệp dữ.

南無咒力能令惡業障破壞觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô Chú lực năng linh ác nghiệp chướng phá hoại Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

283. Homage to Avalokitesvara Bodhisattva, thanks to the power of the Cintamani Cakra Dharani, the Dharani-reciters will be freed even if in hell. Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, nhờ oai lực trì Chú Như Ý Luân, dù đoa địa ngục cũng ra khỏi.

南無咒力應墮地獄即得解脫觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô Chú lực ứng đọa địa ngục tức đắc giải thoát Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

284. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, any wishes by those who recite the Cintamani Cakra Dharani will come true as fast as the wind.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, người trì Chú Như Ý Luân mong cầu việc gì thì kết quả đến nhanh như gió.

南無於所求物如風疾至觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô ư sở cầu vật như phong tật chí Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

285. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, those who sincerely recite His name will have any of their wishes come true.

Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, người thành tâm niệm danh hiệu Ngài thì nguyện việc gì đều được cả.

南無心所願事悉能與之觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô tâm sở nguyện sự tất năng dữ chi Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

286. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, the practitioners wishing to see the Buddha will immediately see the Buddha.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, người tu tập mong thấy Phật liền thấy Phât ngay.

南無若欲見佛當與見佛觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô nhược dục kiến Phật đương dữ kiến Phật Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

287. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, He who hears the cries of living beings immediately comes to their rescue without anyone knowing.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài nghe tiếng chúng sanh kêu thương liền đến giúp mà không ai hay biết.

南無觀世音心秘密與願觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô Quán Thế Âm tâm bí mật dữ nguyện Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

288. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who gives the great rain of treasures.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài cho trận mưa châu báu lớn.

南無雨大寶雨觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô vũ đại bảo vũ Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

289. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who is the great tree whose shade protects living beings in countless kalpas.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài là tàn cây che chở chúng sanh vô số kiếp.

南無如大劫樹觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô như đại kiếp thụ Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

**286. Seeing the Buddha.** In the Platform Sutra of Dharma-Treasure, the Sixth Patriarch Hui Neng taught: What is meant by "no-thought?"

**288-292.** In **Nepal**, He is Karunamaya, the Deity of Rain, Prosperity, Longevity, and Well-being (Tuladhar-Douglas, 2006). In the year 1177 in Việt Nam, when drought harmed crops and health, the Monk Tinh Giới successfully prayed for rain many times (Lê, 2005).

<sup>- &</sup>quot;No-thought means to view all dharmas with a mind undefiled by attachment.... One who awakens to the no-thought dharma completely penetrates the ten thousand dharmas be empty; one who awakens to the no-thought dharma sees all Buddha realms; one who awakens to the no-thought dharma arrives at the Buddha position." (Thiện Phúc, 2003, Vol. 6, p. 4518).

**<sup>287.</sup>** Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva's **esoteric practices** include 3,000 demeanors and 84,000-minute conducts. Among the ten great major disciples of the Buddha, Rahula is foremost in esoteric. The Three thousand demeanors originate from the 250 Precepts of a Bhikshu. Each Precept is complete with all four demeanors of walking, standing, lying down, and sitting  $(250 \times 4)$  to make 1,000. These 1,000 demeanors transcend across all three periods of past, present, and future  $(1,000 \times 3)$  to make 3,000 demeanors (Ibid, p. 111); 84,000-minute conducts are the extremely small conducts of the above 3,000 demeanors.

290. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who is the great valuable Cintamani.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài là viên ngọc Như Ý quý giá.

南無如如意珠觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô như Như Ý châu Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

291. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, those who sincerely recite His name can obtain whatever wishes they seek.

Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, người thành tâm niêm danh hiệu Ngài hoàn mãn moi ước nguyên.

南無一切所願悉皆滿足觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô nhất thiết sở nguyện tất giai mãn túc Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

292. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, thanks to sincerely reciting His name, the practitioners' wishes are unobstructed.

Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, nhờ chí thành niêm danh hiệu Ngài nên mọi mong cầu không trở ngại.

南無一切所求無能障礙觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô nhất thiết sở cầu vô năng chướng ngại Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

293. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, reciting the Cintamani Dharani without choosing a good day is still effective.

Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, trì Chú Như Ý Ma Ni không chọn ngày tốt vẫn hiệu quả.

南無不須擇日讀即成就觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô bất tu trạch nhật độc tức thành tựu Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

294. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, reciting the Cintamani Dharani will have good results without being a vegan.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, trì Chú Như Ý Ma Ni không ăn chay trường vẫn hiệu lực.

南無不須持齋讀即應驗觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô bất tu trì trai độc tức ứng nghiệm Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

293-297. See # 24-26.

295. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, no Dharani is comparable to the Cintamani Dharani.

Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, không chú nào sánh bằng Chú Như Ý Luân.

### 南無無有餘咒與如意輪等者觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô vô hữu dư Chú dữ Như Ý Luân đẳng giả Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

296. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who teaches the sinners to sincerely repent thus eliminating the five sins that lead to avici hell.

Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài day người pham tôi thành tâm sám hối nên tiêu trừ năm tôi địa ngực vô gián.

南無五無間罪消滅無餘觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô ngũ vô gián tội tiêu diệt vô dư Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

297. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, just reciting the Cintamani Dharani will give peace to the practitioners who have worries.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, trì Chú Như Ý Ma Ni mọi mối lo đều yên. 南無若有諸患但讀皆除觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô nhược hữu chư hoạn đãn độc giai trừ Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

298. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, those who recite the Cintamani Dharani will be successful in their struggle or competition.

Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, người trì Chú Như Ý Ma Ni chiến đấu, tranh đua điều gì cũng thành công.

南無戰伐闘爭無有不勝觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô chiến phạt đấu tranh vô hữu bất thắng Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

299. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, His merits and virtues transformed into good marks Himself.

Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, công đức Ngài hiện ra tướng tốt chiếu sáng tự trang nghiêm.

南無一切妙具皆自莊嚴觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô nhất thiết diệu cu giai tư trang nghiệm Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

300. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who encourages cultivators to practice the Four Right Efforts, so that they completely leave the evil ways and go straight to the path of Enlightenment.

Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài khích lệ người tu tập Tứ Chánh Cần bỏ đường dữ, thẳng đến Giác Ngộ.

南無直至菩提永離惡獸觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô trực chí Bồ Đề vĩnh ly ác thú Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

301. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who encourages cultivators to practice the Four Right Efforts, so that they eliminate their sins and finally attain Buddhahood.

Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài khích lê người tu tập Tứ Chánh Cần dứt tham, sân, si, rốt ráo thành Phật.

南無罪惡消滅究竟成佛觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô tội ác tiêu diệt cứu cánh thành Phât Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

302. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who encourages cultivators to practice the Four Right Efforts, so that they can harvest more food and assets. Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài khích lê người tu tập Tứ Chánh Cần thêm nhiều thức ăn, của cải,

南無能令貨食增長觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô năng linh hóa thực tăng trưởng Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

303. Homage to Avalokitesvara Bodhisattva, who encourages cultivators to practice the Four Right Efforts, so that they obtain wealth, nobility, and full equipment.

Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài khích lệ người tu tập Tứ Chánh Cần giàu sang, đồ dùng đầy đủ.

南無富貴資生無不豐足觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô phú quý tư sanh vô bất phong túc Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

<sup>298-303.</sup> The Four Right Efforts: Endeavor to prevent evil from forming; Endeavor to eliminate already-formed evil; Endeavor to start performing good deeds; and Endeavor to perform more good deeds.

304. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, those who always recite His Name have a long-term refuge.

Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, người thường niệm danh hiệu Ngài có chỗ tưa lâu dài.

### 南無常念觀音永作依怙觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô thường niêm Quán Âm vĩnh tác y hỗ Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

305. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who achieved the Great Compassion from previous innumerable kalpas.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài đã thành tựu hạnh cứu khổ từ vô lương kiếp.

### 南無於無量劫成就大悲觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô ư vô lượng kiếp thành tựu đại bi Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

306. Homage to Avalokitesvara Bodhisattva, who encourages cultivators to practice the Four Right Efforts, so that they achieve the rare wishes. Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài khích lệ người tu tập Tứ Chánh Cần đủ mong cầu hiếm có.

### 南無滿足諸希求觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô mãn túc chư hy cầu Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

307. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who encourages cultivators to practice the Four Right Efforts, so that they have more good Dharmas. Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài khích lệ người tu tập Tứ Chánh Cần thêm thiên Pháp.

#### 南無增長諸白法觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô tăng trưởng chư Bach Pháp Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

**<sup>304-308.</sup>** He often blesses the practitioners to fulfill their wishes and grow the four Dharmas: The mind is happy and diligent when listening to the Buddha's teachings; endeavoring practice the 6 Paramitas; cultivating all the good deeds; and achieving all the virtues and merits to become a Buddha.

308. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who encourages cultivators to practice the Four Right Efforts, so that they achieve the wholesome roots. Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài khích lệ người tu tập Tứ Chánh Cần thành tưu mọi việc lành.

#### 南無成就一切善根觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô thành tựu nhất thiết thiên căn Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

309. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, those who sincerely recite His Name become steadfast, so they overcome all fears.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, người nhất tâm niệm danh hiệu Ngài trở nên kiên định, xa lìa tất cả sơ hãi.

# 南無遠離一切諸畏觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô viễn ly nhất thiết chư úy Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

310. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, the Buddha encouraged the Good Deities to always support Him.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài được Đức Phật khuyến khích Thiện Thần ủng hô.

#### 南無佛敕善神常當擁護觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô Phật sắc Thiện Thần thường đương ủng hộ Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

311. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who currently appears as a Bodhisattva to help living beings fulfill their wishes.

Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài đang hành hạnh Bồ Tát giúp chúng sanh hoàn mãn moi ước nguyên.

#### 南無現作菩薩成就眾生觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô hiện tác Bồ Tát thành tựu chúng sanh Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

<sup>309.</sup> Giving of non-fear. People usually live in fear. When practitioners offer the kind of teaching, practice, and insight that help someone get free of fear, that is the greatest gift for them.

**<sup>310-311.</sup>** When a Buddha appears in the world, there are other Buddhas, Bodhisattvas, and Dharma protectors to support Him. When a Bodhisattva appears, there are also such supports. E.g. when True Dharma Brightness Tathagata had appeared, Sakyamuni had manifested as His disciple. Then Sakyamuni Buddha appeared, Avalokiteśvara supported as His Bodhisattva (Hoàng, 2014).

312. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who helps everyone equally cultivate to prevent good seeds from turning bad.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài giúp mọi người bình đẳng tu tập, không để suy thoái những hạt giống tốt.

### 南無退散害苗菓子觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô thoái tán hại miêu quả tử Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

313. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who uses the Wish-Fulfilling Pearl Mudra to help those who recite the Heart Dharani obtain wealth.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài bắt ấn Ngọc Như Ý giúp người trì Tâm Chú Đại Bi giàu có.

### 南無如意珠手觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô Như Ý Châu thủ Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

314. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who uses Lasso Mudra to help the Dharani-reciters have a stabiliby in their life.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài bắt ấn Dây Lụa giúp người trì Chú ổn định cuộc sống.

# 南無羂索手觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô Quyến Sách thủ Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

**312. All people are equal.** The fact that the Buddha accepted Sunita, an untouchable, as an ordained monk into His Sangha resulted in a strong opposition among higher castes in the capital of Kosala. Answering to this accusation, the Buddha said, "Accepting untouchables into the Sangha was simply a question of time. Our way is a way of equality. We do not recognize caste. Though we may encounter difficulties over Sunita's ordination now, we will have opened a door for the first time in history that future generations will thank us for. We must have courage" (Singh, 2003, p. 161). Every person's blood is red. Every person's tears are salty. We are all human beings. We must find a way for all people to be able to realize their full dignity and potential (Thích, 2002).

**313-352. Mudra** is a seal, a sacred gesture made with hands and fingers in meditation (Thích, 2003). Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva uses the 42 mudras to help the Dharani-reciters of the Great Compassionate Heart Dharani: (1) obtain the life fully stable, richness, and necessities; (2) get fruits, melons, and various crops; (3) obtain happy family, good friends, job promotions; (4) heal various diseases; (5) eliminate all fears and evil obstacles, evade all fierce animals, vanquish all heavenly demons, deities, monsters, and ghosts, fight against foreign invasion; and (6) obtain various merits and virtues, be reborn in heavenly palaces or beside Buddhas (Blofeld, 1988). There are only 39 mudras mentioned here, the three others are listed in the Supplemental Sentences.

315. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who uses Precious Bowl Mudra to help the Dharani-reciters heal various diseases in the abdomen.

Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài bắt ấn Bát Báu giúp người trì Chú chữa lành bệnh nơi bụng.

南無寶鉢手觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô Bảo Bát thủ Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

316. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who uses Precious Sword Mudra to help the Dharani-reciters subdue demons and monsters.

Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài bắt ấn Kiếm Báu giúp người trì Chú điều phục quy, thần.

南無寶劍手觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô Bảo Kiếm thủ Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

317. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who uses Vajra Mudra to help the Dharani-reciters subdue heavenly demons and evil deities.

Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài bắt ấn Bạt Chiết La giúp người trì Chú hàng phục thiên ma, tà thần.

南無跋折羅手觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô Bat Triết La thủ Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

318. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who uses Vajra Pestle Mudra to help the Dharani-reciters vanguish enemies.

Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài bắt ấn Chày Kim Cang giúp người trì Chú hàng phục oán giặc.

南無金剛杵手觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô Kim Cương Xử thủ Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

319. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who uses Fearless-Giving Mudra to help the Dharani-reciters eliminate all fears.

Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài bắt ấn Thí Vô Úy giúp người trì Chú không sơ hãi.

南無施無畏手觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô Thí Vô Úy thủ Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

320. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who uses Sun-Quintessence Mani Mudra to help the Dharani-reciters heal poor eyesight.

Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài bắt ấn Mặt Trời giúp người trì Chú chữa hết mờ mắt

### 南無日精摩尼手觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô Nhật Tinh Ma Ni thủ Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

321. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who uses Moon-Quintessence Mani Mudra to help the Dharani-reciters find an antidote for poison.

Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài bắt ấn Mặt Trặng, giúp người trì Chú không nhiễm đôc.

### 南無月精摩尼手觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô Nguyệt Tinh Ma Ni thủ Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

322. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who uses Precious Bow Mudra to help the Dharani-reciters obtain promotions in their jobs.

Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài bắt ấn Cung Báu giúp người trì Chú thăng tiến nghề nghiệp.

## 南無寶弓手觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô Bảo Cung thủ Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

323. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who uses Precious Arrow Mudra to help the Dharani-reciters know virtuous friends.

Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài bắt ấn Tên Báu giúp người trì Chú gặp ban lành.

#### 南無寶箭手觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô Bảo Tiễn thủ Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

324. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who uses Willow Branch Mudra to help the Dharani-reciters heal various physical illnesses.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài bắt ấn Nhành Dương giúp người trì Chú chữa lành thân bênh.

#### 南無楊枝手觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô Dương Chi thủ Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

325. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who uses White Whisk Mudra to help the Dharani-reciters eliminate evil obstacles.

Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài bắt ấn Cây Phất Trắng giúp người trì Chú trừ ác chướng.

### 南無白拂手觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô Bach Phất thủ Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

326. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who uses Vase Mudra to help the Dharani-reciters achieve harmony among all relatives.

Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài bắt ấn Hồ Bình giúp người trì Chú quyến thuộc hòa thuận.

### 南無胡瓶手觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô Hồ Bình thủ Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

327. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who uses Shield Mudra to help the Dharani-reciters stay away fierce beasts.

Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài bắt ấn Thẻ Bài giúp người trì Chú tránh xa thú dữ.

## 南無傍排手觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô Bàng Bài thủ Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

328. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who uses Axe Mudra to protect the Dharani-reciters against imprisonment from the authorities.

Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài bắt ấn Búa Phủ Việt giúp người trì Chú khỏi bi bắt giữ.

### 南無鉞斧手觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô Việt Phủ thủ Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

329. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who uses Jade Bracelet Mudra to help the Dharani-reciters obtain the filial care of their children.

Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài bắt ấn Vòng Ngọc giúp người trì Chú có con hiểu thảo chăm sóc.

### 南無玉環手觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô Ngọc Hoàn thủ Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

330. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who uses White Lotus Mudra to help the Dharani-reciters obtain various merits and virtues.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài bắt ấn Hoa Sen Trắng giúp người trì Chú thành tựu công đức.

### 南無白蓮花手觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô Bạch Liên Hoa thủ Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

331. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who uses Blue Lotus Mudra to help the Dharani-reciters be reborn in a Pure Land.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài bắt ấn Sen Xanh giúp người trì Chú vãng sanh Tịnh Độ.

### 南無青蓮花手觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô Thanh Liên Hoa thủ Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

332. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who uses the Precious Mirror Mudra to help the Dharani-reciters obtain great wisdom.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài bắt ấn Gương Báu giúp người trì Chú có trí tuệ lớn.

#### 南無寶鏡手觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô Bảo Kính thủ Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

333. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who uses Purple Lotus Mudra to help the Dharani-reciters personally meet Buddhas from all directions.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài bắt ấn Sen Tím giúp người trì Chú gặp mười phương Phật.

### 南無紫蓮花手觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô Tử Liên Hoa thủ Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

334. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who uses Five Colored Cloud Mudra to help the Dharani-reciters achieve extraordinary energy.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài bắt ấn Mây Năm Sắc giúp người trì Chú có năng lực phi thường.

#### 南無五色雲手觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô Ngũ Sắc Vân thủ Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

335. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who uses Water-Bottle Mudra to help the Dharani-reciters be reborn into Brahma heaven.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài bắt ấn Quân Trì giúp người trì Chú tái sanh cõi Trời Sơ Thiền.

#### 南無軍持手觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô Quân Trì thủ Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

336. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who uses Red Lotus Mudra to help the Dharani-reciters be reborn in heavens.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài bắt ấn Sen Hồng giúp người trì Chú tái sanh các cõi trời.

### 南無紅蓮花手觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô Hồng Liên Hoa thủ Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

337. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who uses Precious Halberd Mudra to help the Dharani-reciters fight against foreign invasion.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài bắt ấn Kích Báu giúp người trì Chú chống ngoại xâm.

### 南無寶戟手觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô Bảo Kích thủ Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

338. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who uses Precious Trumpet Shell Mudra to help increase the power of the Bodhi-mandala.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài bắt ấn Loa Báu tăng uy lực đạo tràng.

### 南無寶螺手觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô Bảo Loa thủ Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

339. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who uses Skull Staff Mudra to help the Dharani-reciters achieve everything as desired.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài bắt ấn Gậy Đầu Lâu giúp người trì Chú mọi điều như ý.

### 南無髑髏杖手觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô Độc Lâu Trượng thủ Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

340. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who uses Prayer Beads Mudra to help the Dharani-reciters attain reception by the Buddhas.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài bắt ấn Chuỗi Ngọc giúp người trì Chú được Phật tiếp dẫn.

## 南無數珠手觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô Sổ Châu thủ Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

341. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who uses the Precious Vase Mudra to help hungry beings have enough food and drinks.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài bắt ấn Tịnh Bình giúp ngạ quỷ no đủ, mát mẻ.

### 南無寶餅手觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô Bảo Bình thủ Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

342. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who uses Precious Seal Mudra to help the Dharani-reciters have eloquence.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài bắt ấn Khuôn Dấu Báu giúp người trì Chú biện luận giỏi.

#### 南無寶印手觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô Bảo Ấn thủ Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

343. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who uses Kusinagara Iron Hook Mudra to keep the Dharani-reciters guarded by the Eight Vajra Deities.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài bắt ấn Cây Đinh Ba giúp người trì Chú được Thiên Long Bát Bộ hộ trì.

### 南無俱屍鐵鉤手觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô Câu Thi Thiết Câu thủ Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

344. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who uses Tin Staff Mudra to help the Dharani-reciters protect living beings.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài bắt ấn Tích Trượng giúp người trì Chú bảo vệ chúng sanh.

### 南無錫杖手觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô Tích Trượng thủ Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

345. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who uses Joining Palms Mudra to help living beings respect and love each other.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài bắt ấn Chắp Tay giúp chúng sanh thương kính nhau.

### 南無合掌手觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô Hiệp Chưởng thủ Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

346. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who uses Nirmana Buddha Mudra to help the Dharani-reciters be reborn beside the Buddhas.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài bắt ấn Hóa Hình Phật giúp người trì Chú tái sanh bên Phật.

### 南無化佛手觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô Hóa Phật thủ Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

347. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who uses Nirmana-Palace Mudra to help the Dharani-reciters be reborn in places with Buddhas.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài bắt ấn Hóa Cung Điện giúp người trì Chú ở gần chỗ Phật.

### 南無化宮殿手觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô Hóa Cung Điện thủ Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

348. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who uses Precious Sutra Mudra to help the Dharani-reciters achieve eruditeness.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài bắt ấn Kinh Báu giúp người trì Chú thông tuệ.

#### 南無寶經手觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô Bảo Kinh thủ Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

349. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who uses Non-retrogression Golden Wheel Mudra to help the Dharani-reciters have a steady Bodhi-heart.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài bắt ấn Bất Thoái Kim Luân giúp người trì Chú tâm Bồ Đề kiên cố.

## 南無不退金剛手觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô Bất Thoái Kim Cương thủ Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

350. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who uses Summit Nirmana Buddha Mudra to help the Dharani-reciters receive from the Buddhas the prophecy of Buddhahood.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài bắt ấn Hóa Phật Trên Đầu giúp người trì Chú được chư Phật thọ ký thành Phật.

南無頂上化佛手觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô Đính Thượng Hóa Phật thủ Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

351. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who uses Grape Mudra to help bountiful harvests of fruit and crops.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài bắt ấn Quả Nho giúp mùa màng, cây trái bội thu.

南無蒲萄手觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô Bồ Đào thủ Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

352. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who manifests in the form with forty-two arms performing forty-two mudras completely.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài hiện thân bốn mươi hai tay bắt ấn thủ nhãn.

南無具四十二臂觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô cụ tứ thập nhị tý Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

353. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who completely attained the miraculous eyes.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài đủ mắt thần thông.

南無具神通眼觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô cụ thần thông nhãn Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

**Dharma-door:** an entrance to the Dharma or a method of practice.

**<sup>353-358.</sup>** Six sense-organs. When still deluded, practitioner's eyes, ears, nose, tongue, body, and mind are like six thieves who plunder the merits and virtues of their household. However, after enlightened, these six senses become the six miraculous powers that help living beings (Shurangama Sutra, n.d.).

**Bodhimanda:** a site of enlightenment; any place of practice such as a pagoda or a hermitage regardless of its size.

354. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who completely attained the miraculous ears.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài đủ tai thần thông.

南無具神诵耳觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô cụ thần thông nhĩ Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

355. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who completely attained the miraculous nose.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài đủ mũi thần thông.

南無具神通鼻觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô cụ thần thông tỷ Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

356. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who completely attained the miraculous tongue.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài đủ lưỡi thần thông.

南無具神通舌觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô cụ thần thông thiệt Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

357. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who completely attained the miraculous body.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài đủ thân thần thông.

南無具神通身觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô cụ thần thông thân Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

358. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who completely attained the miraculous mind.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài đủ ý thần thông.

南無具神通意觀世音菩薩

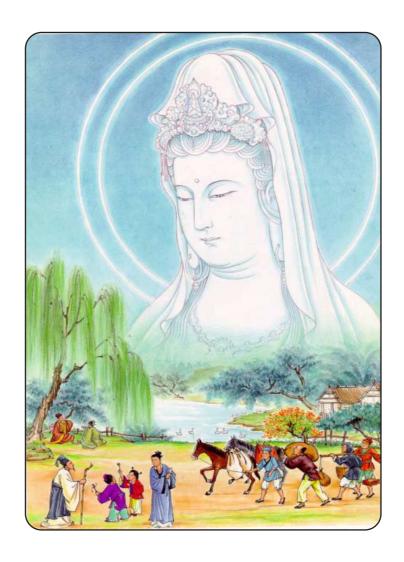
Nam Mô cụ thần thông ý Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

359. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who attained the heavenly eyes.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài có thiên nhãn thông.

南無得天眼通觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô đắc thiên nhãn thông Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.



Regarding living beings with compassionate eyes

360. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who attained the heavenly ears. Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài có thiên nhĩ thông.

## 南無得天耳通觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô đắc thiên nhĩ thông Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

361. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who attained the heavenly nose. Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài có thiên tỷ thông.

# 南無得天鼻通觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô đắc thiên tỷ thông Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

362. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who attained the heavenly tongue. Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài có thiên thiệt thông.

### 南無得天舌通觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô đắc thiên thiệt thông Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

363. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who attained the heavenly body. Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài có thiên thân thông.

## 南無得天身通觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô đắc thiên thân thông Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

364. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who attained the heavenly mind. Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài có thiên ý thông.

### 南無得天意通觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô đắc thiên ý thông Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

365. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who attained one thousand hands. Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài có ngàn tay.

## 南無得千手觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô đắc thiên thủ Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

**359-364. Hearing and Reflecting.** Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva retold His story of entering samadhi through a process of hearing and reflecting:

<sup>&</sup>quot;Initially, I entered the flow through hearing and forgot objective states. Since the sense-objects and sense-organs were quiet, the two characteristics of movement and stillness crystallized and did not arise. After that, gradually advancing, the hearing and what was heard both disappeared. Once the hearing was ended, there was nothing to rely on, and awareness and the objects of awareness became empty. When the emptiness of awareness reached an ultimate perfection, emptiness and what was being emptied then also ceased to be. Since production and extinction were gone, still extinction was revealed. Suddenly I transcended the mundane and transcendental worlds, and throughout the ten directions a perfect brightness prevailed" (Thích, 2002, p. 563).

**<sup>365-371.</sup> Universal door.** Universal means the capacity to cover everything, all kinds of ground, all kinds of situations, all places and moments, all time and space. This is the kind of practice that can respond to all kinds of situations of suffering. Avalokiteśvara is the Bodhisattva of love and compassion. No matter what the situation requires, love is the answer (Thích, 2003).

366. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who attained one thousand eyes. Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài có ngàn mắt.

南無得千眼觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô đắc thiên nhãn Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

367. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who attained the Great Compassionate Heart Dharani.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài được Tâm Chú Đại Bi.

南無得大悲心陀羅尼觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô đắc Đại Bi Tâm Đà La Ni Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

368. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who attained manifestation of various forms and opened the universal door that covers everything to help living beings progress on cultivation.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài hiện nhiều hình tướng, mở ra vô số Pháp môn giúp chúng sanh tiến trên đường đạo.

南無得普門示現觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô đắc Phổ Môn Thị Hiện Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

369. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who attained the power to save living beings who traverse the sea of suffering.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài cứu chúng sanh qua biển khổ.

南無得度生觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô đắc đô sanh Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

370. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who instantly got His vow fulfilled. Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài được như nguyện.

南無得與願觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô đắc dữ nguyện Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

371. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who has usually proclaimed the Heart Dharani.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài thường dạy Tâm Chú Đại Bi. 南無能說大悲心陀羅尼觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô năng thuyết Đại Bi Tâm Đà La Ni Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

372. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who encourages the practitioners to achieve the fruitions of ten Bhumis.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài khuyến khích hành giả chứng quả Thập Địa.

#### 南無令十地時果觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô linh Thập Địa đắc quả Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

373. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who encourages the Sravakas to achieve the four stages of Enlightenment.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài khuyến khích các bậc Thanh Văn chứng Tứ Quả.

#### 南無令四果時果觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô linh Tứ Quả đắc quả Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

374. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who has never forgotten the Heart Dharani for countless billions of kalpas.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, qua vô số ức kiếp, Ngài không bao giờ bỏ quên Tâm Chú Đai Bi.

#### 南無不忘失大陀羅尼觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô bất vong thất Đại Đà La Ni Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

**372. Ten stages of the Bodhisattva path:** (1) Ground of Happiness: rejoicing at realizing a partial aspect of the truth. (2) Ground of Leaving Filth: being free from all defilements. (3) Ground of Emitting Light: radiating the light of wisdom. (4) Ground of Blazing Wisdom: burning away earthly desires. (5) Ground of Difficult Conquest: surmounting the illusions of ignorance as the Middle Way. (6) Ground of Manifestation: supreme wisdom begins to manifest. (7) Ground of Travelling Far: transcending the state of the Two Vehicles. (8) Ground of Not Moving: dwelling firmly in the truth of the Middle Way and not being perturbed by anything. (9) Ground of Wholesome Wisdom: preaching the Dharma that perfectly suits the potentials of living beings. And (10) Ground of the Dharma Cloud: benefiting living beings with the Dharma, just as the cloud rains impartially on all things.

373. See # 273.

**374-376. Making the heart stay still in one place**, do not think about others (Great Compassion Dharani Sutra, 2009, p. 9). Reciting Dharani is a way to **unite the body and mind**, like the first breaths of the 16 mindful breaths: Breathing in a long breath, I know I am breathing in a long breath. Breathing out a long breath, I know I am breathing out a long breath. *These breaths enable you to cut through forgetfulness and unnecessary thinking* (Khải Thiên, p. 57).

375. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who encourages practitioners to recite this Heart Dharani without interruption.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài khích lệ người trì Tâm Chú Đại Bi không xao lãng.

南無令常讀此咒無令斷絕觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô linh thường độc thử Chú vô linh đoạn tuyệt Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

376. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, the Dharani-reciters concentrate on one-pointedness of mind and do not think about anything else.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, người trì Chú lắng tâm một chỗ, không nghĩ chi khác.

南無制心一處觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô chế tâm nhất xứ Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

377. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who has one thousand eyes to see living beings everywhere simultaneously.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, ngàn mắt Ngài soi thấy chúng sanh khắp nơi cùng một lúc.

南無千眼照見觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô thiên nhãn chiếu kiến Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

**<sup>377-379.</sup>** Extending the arms of the Bodhisattva. Since 1940, Vietnamese Buddhism has organized a program of educating children and young people named the Buddhist Youth Association (BYA). Its purpose is to train youths to be true Buddhists and productive citizens for society. Its motto is Compassion, Wisdom, and Bravery, and its insignia is the White Lotus. Members wear the following uniform: gray shirt, blue pants, and tennis shoes. Every week, all members gather to learn the Buddha's teachings and participate in outdoors activities such as games, sports, tying ropes and knots, camping, teamwork, and practicing leadership. There are indoor activities like drawing, making cookies, cooking, etc. Additionally, they are encouraged to write articles for their annual newspapers, to participate in musical performances. The BYA also teaches the Vietnamese language and culture. Learning the Buddha's teachings from beginning to advanced levels has planted good seeds in children from an early age. Many monks and nuns are former BYA members. Its current membership in Việt Nam and abroad is over 150,000. If counting the former generations through 80 years, the total number will be hundreds of thousands of members (Vietnamese Buddhist Youth Association in the World, 2017).

378. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who has one thousand hands to support living beings everywhere simultaneously.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, ngàn tay Ngài nâng đỡ chúng sanh khắp nơi cùng một lúc.

南無千手護持觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô thiên thủ hộ trì Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

379. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who says the words as they are. Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, lời Ngài nói ra như thật.

南無出口言音觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô xuất khẩu ngôn âm Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

380. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who has been praised by ninety-nine hundred-thousand Ganges-river-sands Buddhas.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài được chín mươi chín ức hằng sa chư Phật khen ngợi.

南無得九十九億恒沙諸佛愛念觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô đắc cửu thập cửu ức hằng sa chư Phật ái niệm Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

381. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, based on the truth that all dharmas are empty, He sees the Buddha-nature Within living beings similar to the Buddha.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài căn cứ lẽ thật các pháp rỗng lặng, biết Phật tánh nơi chúng sanh và Phật như nhau.

南無以實觀眾生觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô dĩ thật quán chúng sanh Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

<sup>380.</sup> Ganges-river-sands: numberless.

**<sup>381-383.</sup> To mediate** (Dhyana, Skt; jhana, P): "While meditation is essential to the Buddha's teachings, practice of mindfulness is the heart of meditation. Mindfulness is the energy of being aware and awake to the present moments. It lights up the recesses of the practitioner's mind or helps them look at the heart of things to see their true nature. Besides, it can embrace and transform all mental formations" (Trần, 2005, p. 38).

382. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who is illuminated by the light of all Tathagatas.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài được ánh sáng chư Phật chiếu đến. 南無時一切如來光明普照觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô đắc nhất thiết Như Lai quang minh phổ chiếu Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

**384. Samadhi.** The Buddhist Samadhi is based on the truth to end suffering. There are two ways of practicing:

- (1) "One-pointedness-of-mind" requires the practitioner to concentrate his/her mind on one point. This has led many Western scholars to translate samadhi as "concentration". The subject doing the concentration is the (I/Me). To accomplish one-pointedness-of-mind requires the practitioner to focus his/her whole mind (mindfulness) onto the object.
- (2) On the other hand, the "unified mind" requires the practitioner to apply his/her "awareness." In this way, samadhi is equivalent to the state of "wordless awareness" in which the subject being aware of the unified mind is the capacity for self-awareness. "By attaining unified mind samadhi, the practitioner experiences a feeling of elation and bliss. This practice will take the practitioner to the ultimate destination which is the Buddha-nature. In the Nikaya, the Buddha gave prominence to the unified mind as the state of samadhi" (Thích, 2017, p. 117).

#### The Buddha realized and abided in the 4 meditation stages:

- (1) Bliss Born of Separation. He began to practice His own "awareness samadhi of breathing in and out" that He discovered by Himself. He recounted this state: "Quite secluded from desires, secluded from unwholesome states, I entered upon and abided in the first meditation, which is accompanied by inner talk and inner dialogue, with elation and bliss born of seclusion. But such pleasant feelings that arose in me did not invade my mind and remain."
- (2) Bliss Born of Samadhi. "I entered upon and abided in the second meditation: elation and bliss born of stillness, unification of awareness, free inner talk and inner dialogue internal assurance. But such pleasant feelings that arose in me did not invade my mind and remain."
- (3) Wonderful Happiness of Being Apart from Bliss. "I entered upon and abided in the third meditation, of which the holy ones declare, 'Equanimous and aware, he dwells in bliss.' But such pleasant feelings that arose and remain in me did not influence my mind."
- (4) Clear Purity of Casting Away Thought. "I entered upon and abided in the fourth meditation: purity of equanimity and awareness, neither bliss nor suffering. But such pleasant feelings that arose and remain in me did not influence my mind." Finally, the Buddha said that his mind was "a state of bare cognition, purified, bright, unblemished, rid of imperfection, malleable, widely, steady, and imperturbable" (lbid., pp. 112-149).

383. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who uses the Heart Dharani to save living beings.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài dùng Tâm Chú Đại Bi cứu chúng sanh

南無恒以陀羅救眾生觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô hằng dĩ Đà La cứu chúng sanh Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

384. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who is always aware in the great samadhi.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài thường biết rõ ràng trong đại định. 南無常時百千三昧現前觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô thường đắc bách thiên tam muội hiện tiền Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

385. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, appreciative of His grace of kindness and compassion, the Eight Vajra Deities vow to help the Heart Dharani-reciters.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, cảm đức từ bi Ngài nên Tám Bộ Chúng nguyện giúp người trì Tâm Chú.

南無能遣龍天八部擁護觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô năng khiển Long Thiên Bát Bộ ủng hộ Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

**<sup>385-386.</sup>** Three small calamities are wars, diseases, and starvation. The calamity of World War II (2020) took place across the globe. Most of the combat action took place in Europe, Pacific, Atlantic, Indian Ocean, South-East Asia, Middle East, Mediterranean, North Africa, Australia, and briefly in North and South America. It began on September 1st, 1939 and ended on September 2rd, 1945. Total deaths: 73 million, including 24 million military members and 49 million civilians.

**Three final world catastrophes** that will destroy the whole world are fire, water, and storm. When this world comes to an end, living beings will be transferred to another world; and in the new world, they will continue samsara forever. To end the samsara, they must practice the Eightfold Path to attain Nirvana in this life (Hui, n.d.).

386. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who teaches cultivators to practice the Noble Eightfold Path to transform their bad karmas, so that they can avoid wars, diseases, and starvation.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài dạy người tu tập Bát Chánh Đạo chuyển hóa nghiệp xấu nên tránh chiến tranh, dịch bệnh, nghèo đói.

南無三災劫不能壞觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô tam tai kiếp bất năng hoại Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

387. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who constantly uses the Heart Dharani as a cure for illnesses in living beings.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài dùng Tâm Chú Đại Bi chữa bệnh cho chúng sanh.

南無常以陀羅尼療眾生病觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô thường dĩ Đà La Ni liệu chúng sanh bệnh Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

**387. Heart Dharani as a cure.** Mrs. Hạnh, 57 years old, suffered from a grotesque pain. She did not eat, drink, or sleep for more than four months but she had no physical ailment. Her face was flushed, her eyes intermittently looked back and forth, and scared. Many good doctors in San Francisco, California, could not heal this condition. Hạnh's husband took her to Từ Quang Pagoda to ask Master Tịnh Từ for help.

The Master and other monks constantly recited the Great Compassionate Heart Dharani. Then Hanh closed her eyes, the hair on her head flew backwards like a storm blowing, her hands clasped like a lotus bud, and she spoke in the high-pitched voice of a nineteen or twenty-year-old girl. The girl said that she died at sea with her mother and many people because their boat was sunk by a storm. The Master helped her to drink pure water from the Buddha altar. After drinking the glass of water, she awoke, hurried to the front of the altar of Hungry Ghosts, grabbed the food to put in her mouth, and devoured it. Then she gathered the offerings, including bananas, cakes, fruits, yams, and corn and went down to the altar to eat again. She also cried while screaming that many people were fighting her for food.

Calmly reciting the Dharani, the Master said soft, sweet words to call Hanh to go kneel in the center of the Buddha hall. The spirit clearly stated her name, her date of death, and her wish to listen to the Sutra. The Master wrote the spirit's name on the Deceased Person's Table, asked the kitchen staff to cook dishes, and prayed on behalf of the spirit. Almost 100 monks, nuns, and Buddhists attended this fervent prayer. Then Hanh fell on the floor unconscious. About ten minutes later, she awoke and returned to her normal self as if she had slept for a long time. Hanh's family and everyone were grateful and extremely happy to see her recover (Tinh Tùr, 1999).

388. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who can freely go anywhere He wishes when travelling around the Buddha-lands.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài tự do, tùy thuận tâm ý dạo các cõi Phật.

#### 南無遊諸佛國得自在觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô du chư Phật quốc đắc Tự Tại Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

389. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, the diligent cultivators recite this Dharani without interruption of sound.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, người trì Chú rốt ráo thanh âm liên tục. 南無誦此咒聲聲不絕觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô tụng thử chú thanh thanh bất tuyệt Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

390. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who teaches people to be content with their current conditions, so that they always achieve well-being anywhere. Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài dạy mọi người biết thiểu dục, tri túc nên ở đâu cũng yên vui.

## 南無所在處令人民安樂觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô sở tại xứ linh nhân dân an lạc Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

391. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who has complete, unthinkable mighty and holy power.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài đủ oai thần không thể nghĩ bàn. 南無具不可思議威神觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô cụ bất khả tư nghị uy thần Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

**<sup>388-389.</sup> Travelling the Buddha-lands.** Venerable Maudgalyayana, a disciple of Sakyamuni Buddha and foremost in supernatural powers, travelled to a distant solar system, to a planet inhabited by giant people, and also a Buddha whose disciples practicing under His guidance (Mahāmaudgalyāyana Visits Another Planet, 2005).

**<sup>390.</sup> Bhutan** is a peaceful country whose people know how to feel satisfied and being content with current conditions (Bhutan, 2020).

<sup>391-392.</sup> See # 14.

392. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who shows the merits and virtues of the Om-Mani-Padme-Hum Dharani.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài hiển bày công đức Chú Án Ma Ni Bát Di Hồng.

南無顯功德六字陀羅尼觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô hiển công đức Lục Tự Đà La Ni Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

393. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who has the Great Joys in Dharma to convey the benefit and happiness to living beings.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài đủ niềm Vui Pháp lợi lạc chúng sanh. 南無具種種法樂利樂眾生觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô cụ chủng chủng Pháp lạc lợi lạc chúng sanh Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

394. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who achieved the transformation of different bodies to speak Dharma according to each being.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài dùng mọi thân hình nói Pháp theo căn cơ từng chúng sanh.

南無時化身說法觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô đắc hóa thân thuyết Pháp Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

393. The joys in Dharma. Thanks to the flexible application of the Buddha's teaching, Zen Master Thích Nhất Hạnh was able to inspire hundreds of young monks and nuns from five continents to become disciples, and millions of lay people around the world quietly sat and listened to him. Ewell (1995) wrote the following report of the 1995 World Forum: "Optimism and a strong current of globalism swept through the opening reception of the State of the World Forum on Wednesday night as 500 captains of industry, religious leaders, and elder statesmen from 50 countries sipped champagne, ate caviar and began the conversation they hope will change the world." The participants, including US President George Bush, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, President of Czechoslovakia, Former Soviet President Gorbachop, Former Dutch Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers, gathered under the auspices of the Gorbachev Foundation of San Francisco for five days of brainstorming on global issues in the post-Cold War era.

Sitting under glittering chandeliers in a ballroom more accustomed to the pomp of presidents, the small brown-robed figure of Vietnamese Buddhist leader Thích Nhất Hạnh held hundreds of participants spellbound at a luncheon keynote address. "The huge hall fell silent - no dish clattered, no throat was cleared - save for Thích Nhất Hạnh's gentle voice, urging listeners to seek 'peace, stability, and freedom' in their hearts. 'The past is gone,' he said. 'The future is not yet come.' Our appointment with life is in the present moment." Up to 30 European and American Pastors, Priests, and Sisters attended the retreats and requested his books, tapes and CDs. Adrian Aloysius Stier, an American priest, became the monk named Chân Pháp Đệ (Young Brother - Brother Chân Pháp Đệ, 2016).

395. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who manifests in the body of a Buddha to speak Dharma.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài ứng hiện thân Phật nói Pháp. 南無現佛身說法觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô hiện Phật thân thuyết Pháp Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

396. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who manifests in the body of a Pratyekabuddha to speak Dharma.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài ứng hiện thân Bích Chi Phật nói Pháp.

#### 南無現辟支佛身說法觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô hiện Bích Chi Phật thân thuyết Pháp Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

397. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who manifests in the body of a Sravaka to speak Dharma.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài ứng hiện thân Thanh Văn nói Pháp. 南無現聲聞身說法觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô hiện Thanh Văn thân thuyết Pháp Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

398. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who manifests in the body of a Brahma King to speak Dharma.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài ứng hiện thân Trời Phạm Vương nói Pháp.

## 南無現梵王身說法觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô hiện Phạm Vương thân thuyết Pháp Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

399. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who manifests in the body of a Sakra to speak Dharma.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài ứng hiện thân Trời Đế Thích nói Pháp.

#### 南無現帝釋身說法觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô hiện Đế Thích thân thuyết Pháp Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

**<sup>394-397.</sup>** Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva manifests in the body of a Buddha, a Pratyekabuddha, a Sravaka, and a Brahma King to speak Dharma for them, causing them to attain liberation (Shurangama Sutra, n.d.).

400. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who manifests in the body of a Narayana to speak Dharma.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài ứng hiện thân Trời Tự Tại nói Pháp. 南無現自在天身說法觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô hiện Tự Tại Thiên thân thuyết Pháp Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

401. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who manifests in the body of a Mahesvara to speak Dharma.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài ứng hiện thân Trời Đại Tự Tại nói Pháp.

#### 南無現大自在天身說法觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô hiện Đại Tự Tại Thiên thân thuyết Pháp Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

**398-426.** For the beings who have many wishes, He manifests in the body of a Sakra, a Mahesvara, an Isvara, a Great Heavenly General, a Vaisravana, a Minor King, a Minister of State, an Elder, a Layman, a Brahman, a Bhikshu, a Bhikshuni, an Upasaka, an Upasika, a Woman, a Pure Youth, a Pure Maiden, an Heaven, a Dragon, a Yaksha, a Gandharva, an Asura, a Garuda, a Kinnara, a Mahoraga, an Human, a Non-human, or a Vajra-Wielding Spirit to speak Dharma to them, enabling them to accomplish their wishes.

**Woman.** Avalokiteśvara originated as a male body in India. However, in Southern countries, people have usually represented Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva as a female since the fifth century after the lunar calendar (Viên Trí, 2003). The females show the compassionate quality more successfully than that of males. In 1069 in Việt Nam, King Lý Thánh Tôn went to war with Champa in the South. His wife Ý Lan stayed at home to help with internal affairs so successfully that people called her Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva (Ngô, Lê, Phan, Vũ, 2004).

Ten Great Female Disciples. At the time of the Buddha's life, there were 1250 Bhiksus and Bhiksunis who attained the Arahantship. Among them, there were the ten Great Disciples on the Bhiksu side; parallel to that, there were also the ten Great Female Disciples. Here are those ten Bhiksunis: (1) Mahapajapati, the primary donna of the Buddhist Nuns Order. (2) Khema, Foremost in Wisdom. (3) Uppalananna, Foremost in Spiritual and Ubiquitous Powers. (4) Dhammadinna, Foremost in Eloquent Dharma Teacher. (5) Patacara, Foremost in Protector of Women. (6) Kisagotami, Foremost in Ascetic and Discipline Effort. (7) Bimba, Foremost in Great Mindfulness. (8) Bhadda Kudalakesa, Foremost in Scholar of the Dharma. (9) Soma, Foremost in Auspicious Quality and Perseverance. (10) Nanda, Foremost in Insight and Concentration (Abeysekera, n.d.)

402. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who manifests in the body of a Great Heavenly General to speak Dharma.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài ứng hiện thân Quan Trời Đại Tướng nói Pháp.

#### 南無現天大將軍身說法觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô hiện Thiên Đại Tướng Quân thân thuyết Pháp Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

403. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who manifests in the body of a Vaisravana to speak Dharma.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài ứng hiện thân Vua Trời Tỳ Sa Môn nói Pháp.

#### 南無現毗沙門身說法觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô hiện Tỳ Sa Môn thân thuyết Pháp Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

404. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who manifests in the body of a Minor King to speak Dharma.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài ứng hiện thân Vua nói Pháp.

#### 南無現小王身說法觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô hiện Tiểu Vương thân thuyết Pháp Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

405. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who manifests in the body of a Virtuous Elder to speak Dharma.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài ứng hiện thân Người Tuổi Cao Hiền Đức nói Pháp.

## 南無現長者身說法觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô hiện Trưởng Giả thân thuyết Pháp Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

406. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who manifests in the body of a Layman to speak Dharma.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài ứng hiện thân Dân Thường nói Pháp.

## 南無現居士身說法觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô hiện Cư Sĩ thân thuyết Pháp Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

407. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who manifests in the body of a Minister of State to speak Dharma.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài ứng hiện thân Thủ Tướng nói Pháp. 南無現宰官身說法觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô hiện Tể Quan thân thuyết Pháp Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

408. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who manifests in the body of a Brahman to speak Dharma.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài ứng hiện thân Bà La Môn nói Pháp. 南無現婆羅門身說法觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô hiện Bà La Môn thân thuyết Pháp Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

409. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who manifests in the body of a Bhikshu to speak Dharma.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài ứng hiện thân Tỳ Kheo nói Pháp. 南無現比丘身說法觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô hiện Tỳ Kheo thân thuyết Pháp Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

410. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who manifests in the body of a Bhikshuni to speak Dharma.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài ứng hiện thân Tỳ Kheo Ni nói Pháp. 南無現比丘尼身說法觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô hiện Tỳ Kheo Ni thân thuyết Pháp Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

411. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who manifests in the body of an Upasaka to speak Dharma.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài ứng hiện thân Nam Phật Tử nói Pháp.

南無現優婆塞身說法觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô hiện Ưu Bà Tắc thân thuyết Pháp Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

412. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who manifests in the body of an Upasika to speak Dharma.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài ứng hiện thân Nữ Phật Tử nói Pháp. 南無現優婆夷身說法觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô hiện Ưu Bà Di thân thuyết Pháp Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

413. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who manifests in the body of a Woman to speak Dharma.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài ứng hiện thân Phụ Nữ nói Pháp. 南無現婦女身說法觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô hiện Phụ Nữ thân thuyết Pháp Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

414. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who manifests in the body of a Pure Youth to speak Dharma.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài ứng hiện thân Bé Trai nói Pháp. 南無現童男身說法觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô hiện Đồng Nam thân thuyết Pháp Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

415. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who manifests in the body of a Pure Maiden to speak Dharma.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài ứng hiện thân Bé Gái nói Pháp. 南無現童女身說法觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô hiện Đồng Nữ thân thuyết Pháp Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

416. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who manifests in the body of a Deva to speak Dharma.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài ứng hiện thân Dân Trời nói Pháp. 南無現天身說法觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô hiện Thiên thân thuyết Pháp Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

417. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who manifests in the body of a Dragon to speak Dharma.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài ứng hiện thân Rồng nói Pháp. 南無現龍身說法觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô hiện Long thân thuyết Pháp Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

418. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who manifests in the body of a Yaksha to speak Dharma.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài ứng hiện thân Dạ Xoa nói Pháp. 南無現夜叉身說法觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô hiện Dạ Xoa thân thuyết Pháp Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

419. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who manifests in the body of a Gandharva to speak Dharma.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài ứng hiện thân Thần Múa, Hát nói Pháp.

## 南無現乾闥婆身說法觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô hiện Càn Thát Bà thân thuyết Pháp Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

420. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who manifests in the body of an Asura to speak Dharma.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài ứng hiện thân A Tu La nói Pháp. 南無現修羅身說法觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô hiện Tu La thân thuyết Pháp Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

421. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who manifests in the body of a Garuda to speak Dharma.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài ứng hiện thân Chim Cánh Vàng nói Pháp.

#### 南無現迦樓羅身說法觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô hiện Ca Lâu La thân thuyết Pháp Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

422. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who manifests in the body of a Kinnara to speak Dharma.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài ứng hiện thân Thần Nhạc Trời nói Pháp.

## 南無現緊那羅身說法觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô hiện Khẩn Na La thân thuyết Pháp Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

423. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who manifests in the body of a Mahoraga to speak Dharma.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài ứng hiện thân Rắn Lớn nói Pháp. 南無現摩睺羅伽身說法觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô hiện Ma Hầu La Già thân thuyết Pháp Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

424. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who manifests in the body of a Human being to speak Dharma.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài ứng hiện thân Người nói Pháp.

南無現人身說法觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô hiện Nhân thân thuyết Pháp Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

425. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who manifests in the body of a Non-human being to speak Dharma.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài ứng hiện thân loài Không Phải Người nói Pháp.

南無現非人身說法觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô hiện Phi Nhân thân thuyết Pháp Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

426. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who manifests in the body of a Vajra Secret-Traces Knight to speak Dharma.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài ứng hiện thân Thần Cầm Chày Kim Cang nói Pháp.

南無現執金剛身神說法觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô hiện Chấp Kim Cương thân Thần thuyết Pháp Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

427. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who gives the energy to be fearless.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài cho năng lượng không sợ.

南無施無畏觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô thí vô úy Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

**<sup>427-429.</sup>** Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva "may be very close to you right now. You may be able to touch Him just by reaching out your hand. Compassion does exist; understanding does exist. It is possible for us to cultivate the energy of compassion and understanding so that Avalokiteśvara can always be with us, in our daily life, and we will be well protected with understanding and compassion" (Thích, 2003, p. 134).

428. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who has ultimate freedom to complete any tasks unimpeded.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài tự do tùy thuận tâm ý, làm việc gì cũng không chướng ngại.

南無自在觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô Tự Tại Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

429. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, the sincere prayer of living beings touches His kindness and compassion, so He manifests accordingly.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, tâm thành chúng sanh cảm đức từ bi Ngài nên Ngài theo đó ứng hiện.

南無應感觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô ứng cảm Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

430. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who achieved the true body, touching all objects such as they are.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, thân Ngài xúc chạm biết như thật.

南無得如是身觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô đắc như thị thân Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

431. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who achieved the true eyes, seeing all sights such as they are.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, mắt Ngài thấy như thật.

南無得如是眼觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô đắc như thị nhãn Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

**<sup>430-437.</sup>** He achieved the six pure faculties (eyes, ear, nose, tongue, body, and mind), so their six objects (sight, sounds, smell, taste, touch, and thought) also became purified.

In the **Shurangama Sutra** (n.d.), Sakyamuni Buddha and all other Buddhas of the ten directions advised Ananda and the disciples that, "Your six sense organs are the roots of samsara. They are also the roots of Nirvana."

432. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who achieved the true ears, hearing all sounds such as they are.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, tai Ngài nghe như thật.

南無得如是耳觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô đắc như thị nhĩ Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

433. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who achieved the true nose, smelling all scents such as they are.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, mũi Ngài ngửi như thật.

南無得如是鼻觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô đắc như thị tỷ Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

434. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who achieved the true tongue, tasting all objects such as they are.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, lưỡi Ngài nếm như thật.

南無得如是舌觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô đắc như thị thiệt Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

435. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who achieved the true mind, awakening all things such as they are.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, ý Ngài biết như thật.

南無得如是意觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô đắc như thị ý Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

436. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who achieved seeing nature as it is. Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, tánh thấy Ngài như thật.

南無得如是見觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô đắc như thị kiến Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

437. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who achieved hearing nature as it is.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, tánh nghe Ngài như thật.

南無得如是聞觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô đắc như thị văn Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

438. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who achieved the way to apply properly as it is.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài ứng dụng như thật.

南無得如是用觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô đắc như thị dụng Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

439. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who achieved the way to act properly as it is.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài làm như thật.

南無得如是行觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô đắc như thị hành Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

438-441. Activities as-they-are. Mr. Phạm Đăng Siêu (1912-1994), also known as **Bác Siêu**, was a Buddhist layman full of wisdom and virtues. The monks and nuns in Huế city, Việt Nam, praised him as a "Bodhisattva." His only means of transportation was a very old bicycle, but he could ride it everywhere to help a lot of impoverished families, people with disabilities, and needy but studious students. He had no fortune but a compassionate heart, so many friends were willing to help. Even the poor friends who received charity occasionally shared a part of their donations to make offerings, give to others, and release captured animals back to their natural habitats. For more than 60 years, he quietly came to people in distress, regardless of the harsh weather condition. Bác Siêu is truly a Bodhisattva - alleviating pain and suffering without the need of an association, certificate, or recognition from the press, radio, or television.

Bác Siêu wrote in his charity diary: "Love! Love! I never dare to leave Love because it is the mother of spirit, the active source of spirituality. It is true, equal, and necessary like the spring air or the sunlight. Thanks to Love, everything is reincarnated, and human beings exist, so the leaders of religions praise it as the World Honored One or the Noble God. Love is invisible but exists in all shapes and forms, is unborn but is transformational birth forever. Although our eyes can not see, our ears can not hear, our minds can not think, we can receive it if we know how to stay quiet and sincere. Love is readily available within every person and everything in this world; however, few people are aware and embrace it themselves. To gain Love, we must keep ourselves pure, we must concentrate on our thoughts, and sincerely see other people like ourselves. In short, we should honestly turn to ourselves to realize the eternal source of life, then join in harmony to share with each other and to serve all people" (Love and Understanding Magazine, 2009, p. 22).

440. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who achieved love as it is.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài được tình thương như thật.

#### 南無得如是愛觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô đắc như thị ái Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

441. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who achieved the respect as it is. Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài tôn kính như thật.

#### 南無得如是敬觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô đắc như thi kính Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

442. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, I bow to the Buddha-nature Within myself in the same way I sincerely bow to Him.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, con kính lễ Phật Tánh nơi con như kính lễ Ngài.

#### 南無禮我如禮觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô lễ ngã như lễ Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

443. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, I touch the Buddha-nature Within myself which means I am beside Him.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, con trở về Phật Tánh nơi con là trở về Ngài.

#### 南無近我如近觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô cận ngã như cận Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

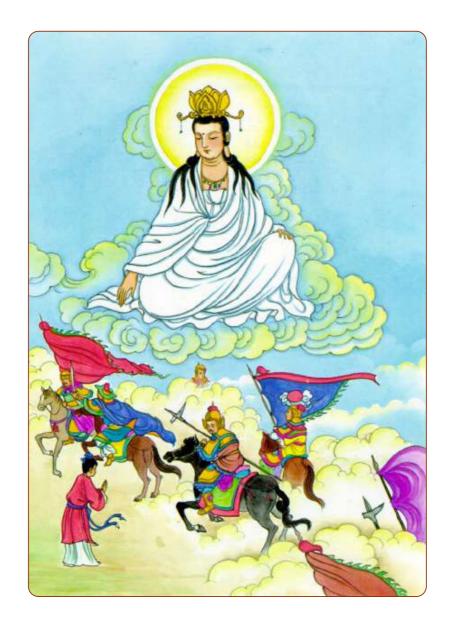
444. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, I realize the Buddha-nature Within myself to be identical to His Dharma Body.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, con nhận ra Phật tánh nơi con đồng Pháp thân Ngài.

#### 南無得我如得觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô đắc ngã như đắc Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

**<sup>442-447.</sup> Buddha-nature:** the seed of enlightenment in every person, representing our potential to become fully awake. Since all living beings possess this Buddha-nature, it is possible for them to attain enlightenment and become a Buddha, regardless of what level of existence they are. In the Mahayana Mahaparinirvana Sutra (1973, p. 101), the Buddha taught, "All beings have Buddha-natrue".



Giving fearelessness on the war field

445. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, I remember the Buddha-nature Within myself which means I remember Him.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, con nhớ Phật tánh nơi con là nhớ Ngài. 南無憶我如憶觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô ức ngã như ức Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

446. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, I worship the Buddha-nature Within myself which means I worship Him.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, con kính thờ Phật tánh nơi con như kính thờ Ngài.

#### 南無事我如事觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô sự ngã như sự Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

447. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, I offer to the Buddha-nature Within myself which means I present offerings to Him.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, con cúng dường Phật tánh nơi con như cúng dường Ngài.

#### 南無供養我如供養觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô cúng dường ngã như cúng dường Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

448. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, when the Buddha-nature Within myself is here and now, my three karmas of body, speech, and mind are pure. Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, khi Phật tánh nơi con hiện rõ là ba nghiệp thân, miệng, ý thanh tịnh.

#### 南無浄三業觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô tịnh tam nghiệp Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

449. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who obtained the wonderful name of the Listener to the Cries of Living Beings.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài có danh hiệu mầu nhiệm Lắng Nghe Tiếng Chúng Sanh Kêu Than.

#### 南無得觀音妙號觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô đắc Quán Âm diệu hiệu Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

**<sup>448.</sup> Purifying three karmars** by practicing 10 wholesome deeds: (1) Abstain from killing living beings. (2) Abstain from stealing. (3) Abstain from sexual misconduct. (4) Abstain from false speech. (5) Abstain from malicious speech. (6) Abstain from harsh speech. (7) Abstain from gossip. (8) Abstain from coveting. (9) Abstain from ill-will. And (10) Possess Right Understanding of Dharma. The numbers (1), (2), (3) belong to the body; (4), (5), (6), (7) belong to the speech; and (8), (9), (10) belong to the mind (Majjhima Nikaya, 1965).

450. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who guides cultivators to practice kindness, compassion, joy, and equanimity, so that they avoid the paths of hell, hungry ghosts, and animals.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài hướng dẫn người tu tập Từ, Bi, Hỷ, Xả nên khỏi sa địa ngục, ngạ quỷ, súc sanh.

南無除三途苦惱觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô trừ tam đồ khổ não Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

451. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, the nectar on His willow branch purifies the universe.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, giọt nước nhành dương giúp vũ trụ trong lành.

#### 南無法界得清涼觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô pháp giới đắc thanh lương Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

452. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, by practicing His teaching of blessings and wisdom at the same time, so living beings escape from all miseries. Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, nhờ thực hành lời dạy phước huệ song tu của Ngài nên chúng sanh hết khổ.

#### 南無易脫眾生諸苦觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô dịch thoát chúng sanh chư khổ Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

453. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who listens to the cries of living beings and immediately appears to help them out of their misery.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, nghe tiếng chúng sanh kêu than Ngài liền đến bên cạnh cứu giúp.

南無觀其音聲而得解脫觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô quán kỳ âm thanh nhi đắc giải thoát Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

**<sup>449-454.</sup> Nectar.** "Holding the willow branch, sprinkling the Nectar of Compassion, extinguishing heat, refreshing the world of humans by listening deeply and coming to help living beings and by teaching the Dharma, the Bodhisattva ends the suffering of all species. Bodhisattva's love and compassion are unmovable. His appearance manifests freedom and virtue. He responds wherever there is a need. No request for His help fails to be completed" (Plum Village Chanting and Recitation Book, 2000, p.154).

454. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, thanks to the power of reciting the Heart Dharani sincerely, the poison turns to nectar.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, nhờ oai lực trì Tâm Chú Đại Bi, thuốc độc thành Cam Lồ.

#### 南無使毒藥變成甘露漿觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô sử độc dược biến thành cam lộ tương Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

455. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, the reciters of His name keep their mind still and aware, so they no longer have lust.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, người niệm danh hiệu Ngài lặng yên, biết rõ nên không tham dục.

#### 南無令人離欲觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô linh nhân ly dục Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

456. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, the reciters of His name keep their mind still and aware, so they no longer have hatred.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, người niệm danh hiệu Ngài lặng yên, biết rõ nên không sân hận.

#### 南無令人離嗔觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô linh nhân ly sân Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

457. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, the reciters of His name keep their mind still and aware, so they no longer have delusion.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, người niệm danh hiệu Ngài lặng yên, biết rõ nên không si mê.

#### 南無令人離癡觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô linh nhân ly si Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

<sup>455-457.</sup> Transforming lust, hatred, and delusion. The Buddha taught: "Rahula, learn from the earth. Whether people spread pure and fragrant flowers, perfume, or fresh milk on it, or discard filthy and foul-smelling feces, urine, blood, mucus, and spit on it, the earth receives it all equally without clinging or aversion. When pleasant or unpleasant thoughts arise, do not let them entangle or enslave you. Learn from the water. When people wash dirty things in it, the water is not sad or disdainful. Learn from fire. Fire burns all things without discrimination. It is not ashamed to burn impure substances. Learn from the air. The air carries all fragrances whether sweet or foul" (Thích, 1991, p. 321).

458. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, any mother who prays to Him will give birth to sons and daughters, (that is, to give birth to children of wisdom and merit as they so desired.)

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, người mẹ nào cầu nguyện Ngài đều sanh con trai, con gái (nghĩa là sanh những người con có trí tuệ, phước đức). 南無與人得男女觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô dữ nhân đắc nam nữ Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

459. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, those who reverently bow to Him will not lose their blessings.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, người thành tâm kính lễ Ngài phước không mất đi.

#### 南無受人禮拜福不唐捐觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô thụ nhân lễ bái phước bất đường quyên Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

460. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, those who reverently present offerings to Him will get infinite blessings.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, người cúng dường Ngài phước không cùng tận.

#### 南無受人供養福不窮盡觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô thụ nhân cúng dường phước bất cùng tận Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

**<sup>458.</sup> Children.** The son symbolizes wisdom, and the daughter symbolizes merit. They do not represent gender (Thích, 2006, p. 699).

**<sup>459-467.</sup> Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva's vast vows** are as deep as the ocean thanks to the following: (1) He was a former Buddha and achieved infinite merits and virtues. (2) He manifests in this world to save living beings. (3) He has served hundreds of millions of Buddhas in the past and has aspired to countless beings. (4) He has always been reciting the Great Compassion Dharani for countless billions of kalpas. And (5) as a Bodhisattva, He is present everywhere at all times and manifests in innumerable forms. Therefore, those who reverently bow and offer to Him will get infinite blessings, and their efforts will not be in vain.

461. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who manifests in the various forms in which He travels the lands.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài hiện thân nhiều hình tướng dạo khắp thế gian.

南無以種種形游諸國土觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô dĩ chủng chủng hình du chư quốc độ Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

462. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who travels the lands to save living beings.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài dạo khắp nơi cứu giúp chúng sanh. 南無遊諸國土度脫眾生觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô du chư quốc độ độ thoát chúng sanh Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

463. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who skillfully responds wherever there is a need.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài khéo đáp ứng mong cầu mọi nơi. 南無善應諸方所觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô thiên ứng chư phương sở Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

464. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, whose vows are as wide and deep as the ocean.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, lời nguyện Ngài rộng sâu như biển.

南無弘誓深如海觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô hoằng thệ thâm như hải Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

465. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, whose vows last for countless lifetimes.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, lời nguyện Ngài kiên định qua vô lượng kiếp.

南無歷劫不思議觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô lịch kiếp bất tư nghì Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

466. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who has stayed close to learn from hundreds of millions of Buddhas.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài gần gũi học hỏi nhiều ngàn ức Phật. 南無侍多千億佛觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô thị đa thiên ức Phật Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

467. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, whose vows are absolutely grand and pure.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, lời nguyện Ngài vô cùng hùng vĩ, trong sáng.

南無發大清淨願觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô phát đại thanh tịnh nguyện Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

468. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, when hearing His name, I am immediately mindful of Him.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, nghe danh hiệu Ngài con liền thức tỉnh.

南無聞名不空過觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô văn danh bất không quá Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

469. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, when seeing His image, I am immediately mindful of Him.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, thấy hình tượng Ngài con liền thức tỉnh.

南無見身不空過觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô kiến thân bất không quá Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

470. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, when thinking of Him, I am immediately mindful of Him.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, nhớ đến Ngài con liền thức tỉnh.

南無心念不空過觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô tâm niệm bất không quá Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

**<sup>468-470.</sup>** Whoever calls His name in such a way that the mind becomes perfectly concentrated and pure, this person can overcome all kinds of suffering and become calm, lucid, and mindful.

471. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, those who practice His teaching of blessings and wisdom simultaneously overcome sufferings in all three realms. Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, người thực hành lời dạy phước huệ song tu của Ngài dứt khổ ba cõi Dục giới, Sắc giới, Vô Sắc giới.

#### 南無滅諸有苦觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô diệt chư hữu khổ Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

472. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, by virtue of sincerely reciting His name, those who intend to harm others become kind.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, nhờ chí thành niệm danh hiệu Ngài nên kẻ có ý định làm hại trở nên hiền lành.

南無將加害必起慈心觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô tương gia hại tất khởi từ tâm Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

473. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who has absolute miraculous powers.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài có đủ sức thần thông.

南無具足神通力觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô cụ túc thần thông lực Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

**<sup>471.</sup> Three realms:** (1) The realm of desire, where beings are attached to greed and lust. (2) The realm of form, where beings have less desire but are still attached to forms. And (3) the formless realm, where beings have discarded forms but are attached to formless samadhis. Based on modern psychology, these three realms represent the different levels of the practice of mindfulness, concentration, and insight that we can bring into our daily lives. Sometimes we are in the realm of formlessness, when we feel free of attachment and clinging, no longer running after things. Sometimes we dwell in the realm of form when we have freed ourselves of some, but not all, of our clinging and attachment. Most often we are in the realm of desire – completely immersed in attachment and clinging, and unable to experience the peace and joy of the present moment (Thich, 2003).

**<sup>472-475.</sup>** He is **the universal gateway** to the path of compassion and reconciliation; and through mindfulness of love, understanding, and compassion, the evil person is transformed into a gentle one. Through His great wisdom, He invents various skillful means to help in as many ways and as many forms as needed. Therefore, there is no place where He does not display His body.

474. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who vastly cultivates wisdom and proper means.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài rộng tu trí tuệ, phương tiện.

南無廣修智方便觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô quảng tu trí phương tiện Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

475. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, nowhere He does not manifest. Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, không nơi nào Ngài chẳng hiện thân.

南無無剎不現身觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô vô sát bất hiện thân Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

**476. Helping after death.** People after death must be reborn according to their karmas. Those who cultivated diligently will be immediately born in the good realms; those who did extremely cruel karmas will immediately fall into the evil paths. However, most dead people will fall into a phase called "bardo", the intermediate state between death and rebirth. This bardo is composed of atoms extremely light, lucid, mobile, and vulnerable; its awareness is seven times clearer than a living

person and can read others' minds. Bardo has an average duration of 49 days.

During the first weeks, bardo does not realize that it is dead. It returns home to meet the family and loved ones, tries to talk to them, tries to touch them on the shoulder, but living people can not reply. Consequently, the dead feels angry, hurt, and frustrated "like a fish writhing in hot sand." Bardo relives all the experiences of its past life. Every seven days, it is compelled to go through the experience of death once again with all its suffering, which easily leads to reincarnation in evil realms. Therefore, Buddhism has a method to dedicate all the merits to the bardo such as meditation, reciting Amitabha Buddha, chanting, repenting, offerings to the Three Jewels, releasing birds and fishes, or donating to charity.

Bardo must wait in the intermediate state until it can make a karmic connection with its future parents. Some cases, however, after seven weeks or even 100 years, bardos may not be reborn because they are so attached to their previous lives, and they fall into the realm of hungry ghosts that have no food, water, and sympathy.

According to the Ksitigarbha Sutra, impermanence can arrive at any time for anyone. Bardo wanders in darkness, not knowing its karmas and merits for 49 days while being stunned, deaf, and tormented by thousands of myriads of worries. How much more anguished will it be if it falls into the lower realms? The most effective time to do spiritual practice for the bardo is during the first 49 days, special emphasis to the first 21 days when the dead has a stronger link with this life (Rinpoche, 2003).

476. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, by reciting His name, the sufferings of birth, old age, sickness, and death all cease.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, nhờ niệm danh hiệu Ngài nên hết khổ sanh, già, bệnh, chết.

南無生老病死苦息滅觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô sanh lão bệnh tử khổ tức diệt Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

477. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who achieved the true contemplation of impermanence, non-self, and conditioned circumstances. Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài chứng lẽ thật các pháp vô thường, vô ngã, duyên hợp.

南無時真觀觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô đắc chân quán Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

478. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who achieved the pure contemplation.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài chứng phép quán đem lại trong sáng cho tâm hồn.

南無時清淨觀觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô đắc thanh tịnh quán Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

479. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who perceived that all dharmas are empty, and with this realization He overcame all ill-being.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài soi thấy các pháp đều không liền vượt qua mọi khổ ách.

南無廣大智慧觀觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô Quảng Đại Trí Tuệ quán Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

**<sup>477-479.</sup> Contemplation of truth** helps practitioners recognize the ultimate dimension. Seeing clearly to see the truth, not being delusional, not being shelled, the deceitful form outside makes practitioners blind. **Contemplation of purity** can bring peace and clarity of mind. It transforms or takes away the darkness and dust in the mind. **Contemplation of Prajna Paramita** is the contemplation on emptiness. All dharmas have no independent existence of their own, apart from reliance on other dharmas. Everything in the world, both physical and mental, is interdependent with everything else in the world. The temporary existence of each is dependent on its relations with what is not.

480. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who achieved the compassionate contemplation.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài chứng phép quán lòng bi.

南無時悲觀觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô đắc bi quán Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

481. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who achieved the kind contemplation.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài chứng phép quán lòng từ.

南無時慈觀觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô đắc từ quán Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

482. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, we constantly revere His five contemplations.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, chúng con nguyện thường chiêm ngưỡng năm phép quán của Ngài.

南無願願常瞻仰觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô nguyện nguyện thường chiêm ngưỡng Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

483. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, His five contemplations are the pure light.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, năm phép quán là ánh sáng thanh tịnh.

南無無垢清淨光觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô vô cấu thanh tịnh quang Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

484. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, His five contemplations are the Sun of Wisdom destroying darkness.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, năm phép quán là mặt trời Trí Tuệ phá tan mê chấp.

南無慧日破諸暗觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô tuệ nhật phá chư ám Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

**<sup>480-485.</sup>** Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva takes the substance of compassion as His Dharma substance. Compassion must be accompanied by wisdom to have the right effect. He uses equal kindness to help living beings.

485. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, His five contemplations illuminate the whole world.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, năm phép quán soi sáng khắp thế gian. 南無普明照世間觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô phổ minh chiếu thế gian Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

486. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, His compassionate substance, which comes from the precepts, is pure like lightning and thunder.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, chất liệu lòng bi đến từ giới luật tinh khiết như sấm rền.

#### 南無悲體戒雷震觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô bi thể giới lôi chấn Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

487. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, His kind intent is as generous as a gentle cloud.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, chất liệu lòng từ bao dung như áng mây lành.

#### 南無慈意妙大雲觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô từ ý diệu đại vân Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

Kind eyes observe all living beings means seeing with love, people are happy, and our hearts are also imbued with the sweetness of love. Let us look at beings with compassionate eyes and not wait for beings to look at us with sympathetic eyes. Sooner or later, all living beings will learn this method and will know to look back at us with compassionate eyes (Thích, 2003).

**<sup>486.</sup>** Compassionate substance. "The thunder of precepts. When Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva first began to cultivate, He held the precepts purely, and from this purity He brought forth vast kindness and compassion; the kindness that includes even those with whom one does not have affinities. This compassionate substance is like thunder. It emits a thunderous roar, and living beings are awakened by it" (Hua, 1998, p. 172).

**<sup>487-495.</sup> Kind intent** as a wondrous great cloud. The Bodhisattva uses equal kindness to help living beings and bestows joy upon them in an equal way. He is not a deity but a name for any real person with a real practice and real qualities. He is a holy person, but holiness does not belong to certain people. Everywhere that there is mindfulness, concentration, and insight there is the element of holiness. Therefore, when practitioners take the qualities of Avalokiteśvara as the object of their mindfulness, then the element of holiness arises in them too.

488. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who pours the Dharma rain like necta.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài rải mưa Pháp cam lồ.

南無澍甘露法雨觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô chú cam lồ Pháp vũ Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

489. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, His Dharma nectar extinguishes the fire of afflictions.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, mưa Pháp rưới tắt lửa phiền não.

南無滅除煩惱燄觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô diệt trừ phiền não diệm Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

490. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, His Dharma nectar causes all resentment to dissipate.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, mưa Pháp xóa sạch oán thù.

南無眾怨悉退散觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô chúng oán tất thoái tán Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

491. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, whose sounds are wondrous.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, tiếng thật vi diệu.

南無妙音觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô diệu âm Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

492. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, whose sounds are noble.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, tiếng thật cao quý.

南無梵音觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô phạm âm Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

493. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, whose sounds are strong as ocean waves.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, tiếng trầm hùng như sóng biển.

南無海潮音觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô hải triều âm Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

494. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, the pure Holy person.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, bậc Thánh thanh tịnh.

南無淨聖觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô tịnh Thánh Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

495. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, His kind eyes observe all living beings.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, mắt thương nhìn khắp chúng sanh.

南無慈眼觀眾生觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô từ nhãn quán chúng sanh Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

496. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who is the boundless ocean of blessings.

Kính Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, biển phước chứa vô cùng.

南無福聚海無量觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô phước tụ hải vô lượng Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

497. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who is the refuge of living beings who suffer from pain, agonies, distress, and death.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, chỗ tựa cho chúng sanh lúc khổ, não, nạn, chết

南無於苦惱死厄能為作依怙觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô ư khổ não tử ách năng vi tác y hỗ Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

**496-497.** The Bodhisattva's merits and virtues are the **boundless ocean of blessings.** To follow His cultivation, practitioners should practice the way of life as suggested in the meditation song named *"The River and the Sea"* (Trừng Sĩ, 2011):

"I have never seen the sea; I only see the stream of the river.

Listening to my teacher's telling, the sea is wider than the river.

The ocean is immense, the immensity of the blue sea is warm and heartfelt.

A human lifetime is like the river.

If anyone lives for all the people, his or her heart is wider than the river.

If anyone lives for himself or herself, his or her heart is narrower than the river."

The sea symbolizes the mind of freedom, immensity, and selflessness; the river represents the mind of attachment, narrowness, and selfishness. Cultivation is to recognize and transform the mind of attachment, narrowness, and selfishness into the mind of selflessness, freedom, immenseness, and vastness like the sea.

498. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, we vow to practice the Buddha's teachings to support the long lasting proliferation of the Buddha Dharma. Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, chúng con nguyện ủng hộ Phật Pháp hưng thịnh lâu dài bằng thực hành lời Phật dạy.

#### 南無擁護佛法使長存觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô ủng hộ Phật Pháp sử trường tồn Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

499. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, we vow to stay day and night in the peaceful refuge of Dharma.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, chúng con nguyện ngày đêm tự mình an trú trong Chánh Pháp.

#### 南無日夜自身依法住觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô nhật dạ tự thân y Pháp trụ Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

**498**. **Supporting the Buddha Dharma.** On June 11, 1963, Thích Quảng Đức Bodhisattva immolated himself on fire in Sài Gòn, Việt Nam, to warn President Ngô Đình Diệm and his government not to suppress Buddhism in Việt Nam (P. 162 of this book).

### 499. King Trần Thái Tông's vows of repentance at midnight.

First vow is that my mind is always awakened in stillness.

Second vow is to terminate the untamed mind.

Third vow is to destroy any doubt.

Fourth vow is that the moon of concentration is always complete.

Fifth vow is that all mental objects are non-arising and unceasing.

Sixth vow is to detach from the net of affection.

Seventh vow is to contemplate and practice the Ten Stages of the Path of Bodhisattva.

Eighth vow is to thoroughly understand the Dharma to liberate from the three realms.

Ninth vow is that my agitated mind is tamed.

Tenth vow is that my mind is in control.

Eleventh vow is to open my mind to listen and understand the Buddha's teachings.

Twelfth vow is to admire the Zen Patriarchs.

**500**. **Dwelling happily in the present moment.** In whatever place one dwells, there is constant peace and happiness. In the Bhaddekaratta Sutra, the Buddha taught: Do not lose yourself in the past. Do not lose yourself in the future. Do not get caught in your anger, worries, or fears. Come back to the present moment, and touch life deeply. This is mindfulness (Majjihima Nikaya, 1965).

500. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, we vow to practice the Buddha's teaching of living happily in the present moment, so in whatever place we dwell, there is constant well-being.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, chúng con nguyện thực hành lời Phật dạy hiện pháp lạc trú nên ở đầu cũng an vui.

南無隨所住處常安樂觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô tùy sở trụ xứ thường an lạc Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

## **Sincerely Proposing the Supplemental Sentences**

Based on the Great Compassion Dharani Sutra, the following sentences are missing in the Five Hundred Names of Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva Sutra.

May we sincerely propose them.

1B. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, the equal heart is one feature of the Heart Dharani.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, tâm bình đẳng là tướng mạo Tâm Chú Đại Bi

#### 南無平等心觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô bình đẳng tâm Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

2B. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, the non-clinging heart is one feature of the Heart Dharani.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, tâm không chấp giữ là tướng mạo Tâm Chú Đại Bi.

#### 南無無見取心觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô vô kiến thủ tâm Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

3B. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, the utmost Bodhi heart is one feature of the Heart Dharani.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, tâm vô thượng Bồ Đề là tướng mạo Tâm Chú Đai Bi.

#### 南無無上菩提心觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô vô thượng Bồ Đề tâm Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

4B. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, those who recite the Heart Dharani sow the seeds of wonderful language into their storehouse consciousness. Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, người trì Tâm Chú Đại Bi gieo hạt giống diệu ngữ vào tạng thức.

#### 南無妙語藏觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô diệu ngữ tạng Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

5B. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who uses the Precious Box Mudra to help the Heart Dharani-reciters obtain precious underground treasures.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài bắt Ấn Rương Báu giúp người trì Tâm Chú Đại Bi được kho báu trong lòng đất.

#### 南無寶篋手觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô Bảo Khiếp thủ Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

6B. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who uses Precious Bell Mudra whose echoing sounds cause all the Devas and Good Deities to come and assist.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài bắt ấn Linh Báu, khi âm thanh ngân vang, chư Thiên, Thiên Thần đều đến trợ lực.

#### 南無寶鐸手觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô Bảo Đạc thủ Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

7B. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who uses the Mudra of Coordinating One Thousand Arms to subdue evil demons.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Ngài bắt ấn Tổng Nhiếp Thiên Tý hàng phục các loài quỷ dữ.

#### 南無總攝千臂手觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô Tổng Nhiếp Thiên Tý thủ Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

8B. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, the Heart Dharani is also called the Vast, Great, and Perfect Dharani.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Tâm Chú Đại Bi còn gọi là Chú Quảng Đại Viên Mãn.

#### 南無廣大圓滿陀羅尼觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô Quảng Đại Viên Mãn Đà La Ni Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

9B. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, the Heart Dharani is also called the Unimpeded Great Compassion Dharani.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Tâm Chú Đại Bi còn gọi là Chú Vô Ngại Đai Bi.

#### 南無無礙大悲陀羅尼觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô Vô Ngại Đại Bi Đà La Ni Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

10B. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, the Heart Dharani is also called the Relief from Suffering Dharani.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Tâm Chú Đại Bi còn gọi là Chú Cứu Khổ. 南無救苦陀羅尼觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô Cứu Khổ Đà La Ni Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

11B. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, the Heart Dharani is also called the Life Prolonging Dharani.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Tâm Chú Đại Bi còn gọi là Chú Trường Tho.

#### 南無延壽陀羅尼觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô Diên Thọ Đà La Ni Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

12B. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, the Heart Dharani is also called the Eliminating Evil Ways Dharani.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Tâm Chú Đại Bi còn gọi là Chú Diệt Ác Thú.

## 南無滅惡趣陀羅尼觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô Diệt Ác Thú Đà La Ni Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

13B. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, the Heart Dharani is also called the Breaking Evil Karma Hindrances Dharani.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Tâm Chú Đại Bi còn gọi là Chú Phá Ác Nghiệp Chướng.

## 南無破惡業障陀羅尼觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô Phá Ác Nghiệp Chướng Đà La Ni Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

14B. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, the Heart Dharani is also called the Wish-Fulfilling Dharani.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Tâm Chú Đại Bi còn gọi là Chú Mãn Nguyện.

#### 南無滿願陀羅尼觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô Mãn Nguyện Đà La Ni Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

15B. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, the Heart Dharani is also called the Dharani Of Freedom In Accordance With The Heart.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Tâm Chú Đại Bi còn gọi là Chú Tùy Tâm Tự Tại.

#### 南無隨心自在陀羅尼觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô Tùy Tâm Tự Tại Đà La Ni Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

16B. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, the Heart Dharani is also called the Quickly Exceeding The Upper Stages Dharani.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, Tâm Chú Đại Bi còn gọi là Chú Tốc Siêu Thánh Địa.

## 南無速超聖地陀羅尼觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô Tốc Siêu Thánh Địa Đà La Ni Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

17B. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, thanks to His grace of kindness and compassion, when I go towards the mountain of knives, the mountain of knives itself collapses.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, nhờ đức từ bi Ngài, khi con hướng về non đao, non đao liền sup đổ.

## 南無與我向刀山刀山自摧折觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô dữ ngã hướng đao sơn, đao sơn tự tồi chiết Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

18B. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, thanks to His grace of kindness and compassion, when I go towards the fire, the fire itself extinguishes.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, nhờ đức từ bi Ngài, khi con hướng về lửa, lửa cháy tự khô tắt.

### 南無與我向火湯火湯自枯竭觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô dữ ngã hướng hỏa thang, hỏa thang tự khô kiệt Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

19B. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, thanks to His grace of kindness and compassion, when I go towards hell, it disappears.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, nhờ đức từ bi Ngài, khi con hướng về địa ngục, địa ngục liền dứt sạch.

南無與我向地獄地獄自消滅觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô dữ ngã hướng địa ngục, địa ngục tự tiêu diệt Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

20B. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, thanks to His grace of kindness and compassion, when I go towards the hungry ghosts, they become full.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, nhờ đức từ bi Ngài, khi con hướng về ngạ quỷ, ngạ quỷ liền tự no đủ.

南無與我向餓鬼餓鬼自飽滿觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô dữ ngã hướng ngạ quỷ, ngạ quỷ tự bảo mãn Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

21B. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, thanks to His grace of kindness and compassion, when I go towards the Asuras, their evil thoughts are tamed.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, nhờ đức từ bi Ngài, khi con hướng về a tu la, tâm ác a tu la trở nên hòa dịu.

南無與我向修羅惡心自調伏觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô dữ ngã hướng tu la, ác tâm tự điều phục Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

22B. Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, thanks to His grace of kindness and compassion, when I go towards the animals, they attain great wisdom.

Kính Lạy Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, nhờ đức từ bi Ngài, khi con hướng về loài vật, loài vật tự được trí tuê lớn.

南無與我向畜生畜生自得大智慧觀世音菩薩

Nam Mô dữ ngã hướng súc sanh, súc sanh tự đắc đại trí tuệ Quán Thế Âm Bồ Tát.

**<sup>1</sup>B-3B.** Three features of equal heart, non-clinging heart, and utmost Bodhi heart (Great Compassion Dharani Sutra, 2009, p. 9).

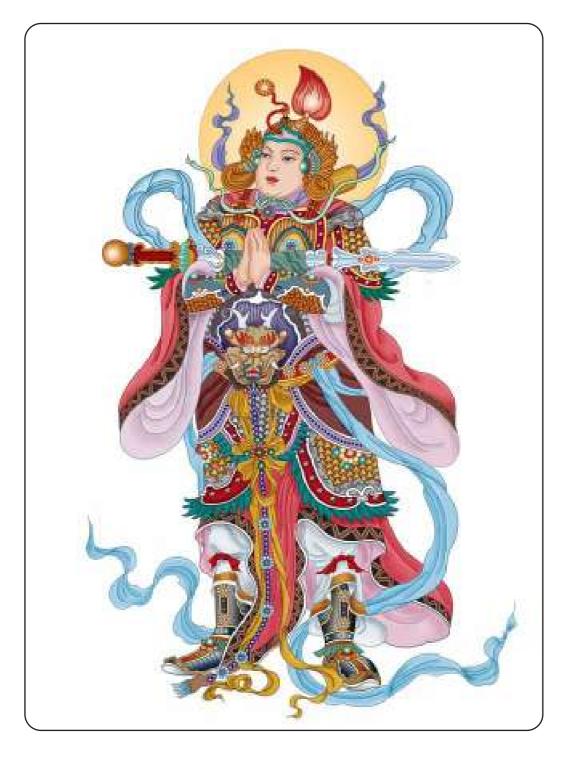
<sup>4</sup>B. The store of Wonderful language (Ibid., p. 14).

**<sup>5</sup>B-7B.** Three Mudras of Precious Box, Bell Box, and Coordinating 1,000 Arms (Ibid., p. 23).

<sup>8</sup>B-16B. Nine other names of the Great Compassionate Heart Dharani (Ibid., p. 17).

**<sup>17</sup>B-22B.** Six vows towards the evil paths (Ibid., pp. 4-5).

## Nam Mô Tam Châu Cảm Ứng Hộ Pháp Vi Đà Tôn Thiên Bồ Tát



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Khi chuyển ngữ Kinh Ngũ Bách Danh Quán Thế Âm sang tiếng Anh, con nhận ra vai trò chính của Ngài là **Pháp thí:** hướng dẫn người đời tu học Phật Pháp và các cách áp dụng đúng để lợi mình, lợi người, tự giác, giác tha; còn tha lực của Ngài là những trường hợp "cấp cứu". Qua cơn khổ nạn, mỗi người nên "Tự mình thắp đuốc lên mà đi, thắp lên với Chánh Pháp". (Niệm Ân).

Kinh Lay Bồ Tát Quán Thế Âm, chúng con nguyên thực hành lời Phật dạy hiện pháp lạc trú nên ở đầu cũng an vui. (Câu 500).

Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, who urges sinners to repent their sins and turn evil into goodness, whereupon the hells are immediately dispelled (Sentence 35).

Homage to Avalokitesvara Bodhisattva, who teaches living beings to practice the Noble Eightfold Path to transform their common bad karmas, so that they can avoid disasters of war, tsunami, and fire (Sentence 52).

Homage to Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva, I remember the Buddha-nature Within myself which means I remember Him (Sentence 445).

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