

༡། །འཕགས་པ་ཤེས་རབ་ཀྱི་པ་རོལ་དུ་ཕྱིན་པ་འབྱམ་པ་དང་། ཉི་མེད་ལྷོ་ལྷོ་པ་དང་།
ཐེ་བརྒྱུད་ལྷོ་ལྷོ་པའི་རྒྱ་ཆེར་བཤད་པ།

**An Extensive Explanation of “The Diacritic
Test of āḍḥīlīmṇñṅṅṛṣṣṭūṃ ĀḌHĪL̄LMṆÑÑṅṅR̄ṢṢṬŪṂ
ṢṢṬŪṂ”**

āḍḥīlīmṇñṅṅṛṣṣṭūṃ ĀḌHĪL̄LMṆÑÑṅṅR̄ṢṢṬŪṂ

BY

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An Extensive Explanation of “The Diacritic Test of āḍḥīlīmñññrṛṣṣṭūm ĀḌḤĪLĪ-
ṀṀÑÑŃŔŔṢṢṬŪM”

· Toh 00c ·

Degé Tengyur, vol. 93 (sher phyin, pha), folios 1.b–292.b

A COMMENTARY ON

· Toh 00 ·

TRANSLATED INTO TIBETAN BY

· *Surendrabodhi* · *zhu chen gyi lo tsA ba ban de ye shes sde* ·



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co.

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SUMMARY

This file contains test cases for root text references in 84000 TEI.

References are made to the test TEI file Toh 00 (*The Diacritic Test of āḍḥīlīmṇñīrṛṣṭūm ĀDHĪLĪMṆÑÑṚṚṢṢṬŪM*), and all references should also function as back references to this text e.g. a reference in this text to passage A should also function in passage A of the root text as a reference back to this commentary.

References are only made in the commentary text, not in the root.

Note, that the commentary text requires the a <link> element in the <sourceDesc> which declares it is a commentary of another text. E.g.: <link type="isCommentaryOf" target="toh00"/>.

The root text does not need such a declaration, but it does need a short code in it's <titleStmnt>. (See [1.2](#))

The Translation

The Noble 84000 Commentary Test
The Main Title

1.

REFERENCING LOCATIONS

· Textual Divisions ·

[F.71.a]

- 1.1 Reference an entire section in a quote by adding pointer inside the quote element e.g. `<q><ptr type="quote-ref" target="#SECTION-ID"/>Quoted text</q>`, where the SECTION-ID is the value of `@xml:id` of the section being referenced.¹

This quote references Chapter 10 of Toh 00 in its entirety.

- 1.2 The quote link is labelled with a shortcode for the referenced text, in this case T00. By default is derived from the Tohoku number of the text, in this case Toh 00.

You can specify a custom shortcode for a text, for instance *P18k* for *The Perfection of Wisdom in Eighteen Thousand Lines*, by adding a title to the target text with the type "shortcode" e.g. `<title type="shortcode" xml:lang="en">P18k</title>`

This quote references Chapter 1 of Toh 10, the *The Perfection of Wisdom in Eighteen Thousand Lines*.

· Non-textual Divisions ·

- 1.3 As a general rule the root text should *not* be influenced by the text referencing it. A root text should not be assumed know anything about its commentaries, hence details of the reference should not be encoded in the root text.

However it is possible to encode thematic (non-textual) divisions in a text, and in some cases these may be helpful to accurately reference a passage in a quote. This should always be created based on the semantic content of the

root text, not based on the reference in the commentary.

- 1.4 Chapter 12 of Toh 00 contains an example of a non-textual division. This quote demonstrates referencing a non-textual division:

This paragraph is in a new section of the text, but this section should not impact the structure of the text i.e. it should not be separated from the above paragraph, nor expressed in the Table of Contents.

As in this example, a non-structural division can be referenced in a quote (<q/>) in another text.

· Milestones ·

- 1.5 Adding a pointer to a quote, where the target is a milestone e.g. <q><ptr type="quote-ref" target="#MILESTONE-ID"/><p>Thus did I hear</p></q>, specifies the @xml:id value of the nearest preceding milestone to the quote.

Furthermore the above heading, despite being doubly nested, is the first structurally nested division and should only have a single dot either side of the title.

- 1.6 This may not necessarily be the paragraph directly adjacent to the milestone, simply the nearest preceding milestone.

As in this example, a non-structural division can be referenced in a quote (<q/>) in another text.

2.

QUOTE STYLES

· Blockquotes ·

2.1 This is an example of a blockquote, where the content node is nested within the quote node e.g. `<q><p>Quoted text</p></q>`.

Direct references to this text, for instance in a commentary, will be automatically indicated and back-referenced through links in the right hand margin.

This text is referenced by a second layout checks test TEI file that you should also verify for new versions.

· Inline Quotes ·

2.2 A quote element nested within a content node, rather than around it e.g. `<p><q>Quoted text</q></p>` indicates that the quote should be rendered inline.

"This text is quoted inline" is an example of an inline quote.

· Line Group Quotes ·

2.3 This example quotes a line group:

At first to renounce a householder's concerns and go forth is hard.

For a hedonist to be happy among renunciants is hard.

For the joyful set on perfection to act perfectly is hard.

For a learned wearer of the saffron robes to fall is hard.

· Empty Quotes ·

- 2.4 It is also possible to add a reference without any quoted text. For instance we can reference with an empty quote element e.g. `<q><ptr type="quote-ref" target="#MILESTONE-ID"/></q>` maintaining the synchronised scrolling.
- 2.5 Empty quotes can also highlight the quoted text using `<orig/>` e.g. `<q><orig><ptr type="quote-ref" target="#UT22084-000-000-50" rend="substring"/>Text to highlight</orig></q>`. For more on text highlighting see section [3.1](#).

3. REFERENCING A SPECIFIC STRING

· Substring Quotes ·

3.1 Quotes can link to, and highlight, specific phrases in the root text by specifying the `@rend` attribute of the pointer as "substring". `<ptr type="quote-ref" target="#MILESTONE-ID" rend="substring"/>`.

3.2 | "Direct references to this text,"

This will then parse the referenced passage to find the quoted text. Note that the trailing and leading punctuation, and any notes, are ignored.

| for instance in a commentary,²

Subsequent quotes should also link to the substring in the quoted passage.

| will be automatically indicated and back-referenced

| through markers in the right hand margin

3.3 The same text can be referenced more than once, and references should be case insensitive, as demonstrated in the following quote which quotes a substring of the previous quote.

| right hand margin

We also need to be sure that quotes in long passages are scrolled into view:

| A quote at the end of a long passage should scroll into view

· Non-matching Substring Quotes ·

3.4 However as the texts we are dealing with are contemporary translations of ancient texts it is likely that the quoted substring in the commentary is different from the root text. Hence if you want to link directly to the phrase, but it doesn't match, you can put the exact phrase in in the root text in `<orig/>`.

An example of this would be: `<q><p>The quote in the commentary text</p><orig><ptr type="quote-ref" target="#MILESTONE-ID" rend="substring"/>The quote in the root text</orig></q>`.

The (very different) ways to mark-up the quotations

Note the `<orig/>` element must be a direct child element of the `<q/>` element and the pointer has been placed in `<orig/>`. This ensures that this alternative text is used when referencing this particular root text.

3.5 Quotes can include text in square brackets that will then be merged into the text to be highlighted.

This is only in the quote itself. Text in the `<orig/>` will be considered literal text in the original.

cor[r]ectly linking

. When Quoted Texts Contain Mark-up .

3.6 If the source text contains mark-up elements these will disrupt the substring matching. There are a couple of ways to handle this. One is to simply copy the TEI from the source text into an `<orig/>` element.

In this example the source text contains a `<emph/>` element. We can either simply include the same markup in the quote.

This passage *should* be highlighted

Or, if the root and quote don't match, the markup can be copied into `<orig/>`.

despite the `<title/>` element.

This quote tests references that include a `<term/>` element.

...glossary entry "Element-B (Marked Mode)"

The following quote is shorter than the previous quote, but the text nodes are longer. Hence the previous quote will only fully highlight if the nodes are processed in the correct order.

Now testing the default mode="marked" with glossary entry "Element-B"

NOTE: Avoid copying `<note/>`, `<ref/>` or any other elements that do not belong in the text you are pasting into. Such elements can be replaced by empty `` or `<space/>` elements if necessary.

· Ellipsis Substring Quotes ·

- 3.7 If a quote contains an ellipsis (...) this will be operative in matching the substring text. The content quote will link to the text that begins with the text before the ellipsis and ends with the text following it.

NOTE: this should be an ellipsis character `…`, not just three full-stops.

It should be... correctly linking to that point.

- 3.8 Ellipses can also be used in combination with the `<orig/>`. This means the whole quote does not have to be included as the origin, just enough to provide a unique reference and a scope (the start and end points of the quote).

For instance the ellipsis character can simply substitute the non-matching part of the string. `<q><p>The quote in the commentary text</p><orig><ptr/>The quote in the...text</orig></q>`

Once loaded the commentary is supposed to scroll with the root text accordingly.

NOTE: As a general rule add as much of the target quote as possible as this will increase the likelihood of it being flagged if the link is broken.

· Numbered Occurrences ·

- 3.9 Problems can arise when words that occur multiple times in a passage are to be highlighted, or are used in conjunction with ellipses. Then it may be necessary to specify which of the terms is intended.

In the following passage the second instance of the word *Tārā* is specified by adding a number in square brackets after the word in the `<orig/>` element `<q><p>Tārā</p><orig>tārā[2]</orig></q>`:

Tārā (second)

The values refers to the number of occurrence of the term or phrase since the previous milestone.

This can be used in conjunction with ellipses to resolve further ambiguities about the span of the quote.

- | "Red *Tārā*",
- | "Red *Tārā*, white *Tārā*, green *Tārā*",
- | "white *Tārā*",
- | "white *Tārā*, green *Tārā*",
- | "green *Tārā*",
- | "white Buddha",
- | "white Buddha, blue Buddha".³

· Linking a Quote to Multiple Source Texts ·

3.10 It is also possible that a single quote can refer to multiple source texts, in which case you can simply add multiple pointers.

In this example the commentary quotes two source texts. Both have the same translation.

| The Thus-Gone One explained the causes

The order of quote links in the TEI should be maintained in the output. The following quote should be a duplicate of the preceding one but with the link order switched.

| The Thus-Gone One explained the causes

It is also possible that one or more of the target translations varies from the commentary text. In the following substring quote the first quote matches the root text, but the second one uses `<orig/>` to specify alternative content.

| This is the teaching of the Great Ascetic⁴

In the first reference the `<ptr/>` has been added to the `<p/>` element as the root text matches the quote. In the second reference the `<ptr/>` has been added to the `<orig/>` element to indicate that this quote reference uses the varying text.

· Other Tests ·

“form itself is emptiness, and emptiness itself is form,”

n.

NOTES

- n.1 This note demonstrates how the UI handles viewing notes and quotes.
- n.2 This note is in a *substring* quote and should not disrupt the highlighting.
- n.3 This example is not fully highlighting the corresponding phrase in the root text. This is a known limitation of the current system.
- n.4 This note includes a pointer ([1.1](#)) to verify that it doesn't cause a problem.

GLOSSARY

· Types of attestation for names and terms of the corresponding · source language

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

g.1 References

—
—
—

The word *references* is in the quotes in this text demonstrating how the glossary highlighting and the quote referencing interact.

