



梵文第六十六課

SANSKRIT LESSON #66

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पुनरपरं शारिपुत्र तत्र बुद्धक्षेत्रे नित्यप्रवादितानि दिव्यानि तूर्याणि सुवर्णवर्णा
च महापृथिवी रमणीया ।

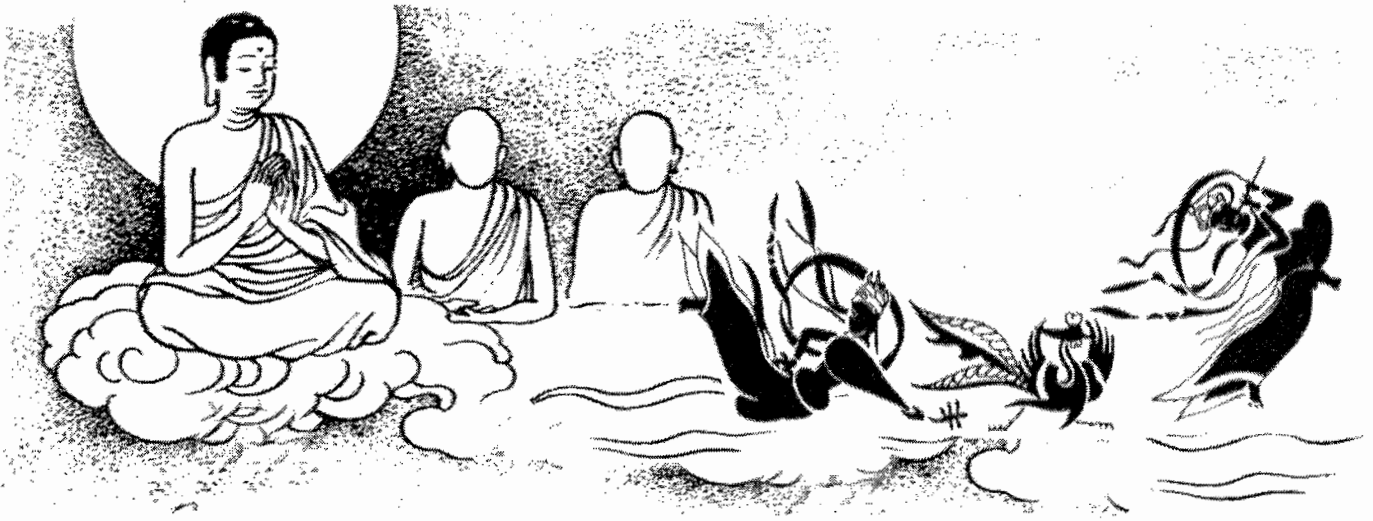
*Punaraparaṃ śāriputra tatra buddhakṣetre nityapravāditāni divyāni tūryāṇi
suvarṇavarṇā ca mahāpṛthivī ramaṇīyā /*

Moreover, Śāriputra, in that Buddhaland divine musical instruments constantly sound forth,
and the great earth is gold in color, delightful.

又舍利弗，彼佛國土，常作天樂，黃金為地。

現在釋迦牟尼佛開始對其弟子舍利弗描述極樂世界 (Sukhāvātī) 的另一景象。佛說：「又 *punaraparaṃ* 彼 *tatra* 佛國土 *buddhakṣetre* 常作 *nityapravāditāni* 天 *divyāni* 樂 *tūryāṇi*」。在 *nityapravāditāni*, *nitya* 形容詞，意義是「常、恆久、持續」。為複合詞的第一部份，當副詞，譯

Śākyamuni Buddha now begins to describe a different aspect of the Land of Happiness (Sukhāvātī) to his disciple Śāriputra, and so says, *punaraparaṃ furthermore tatra in that buddhakṣetre Buddhaland nityapravāditāni* constantly sound forth *divyāni* divine *tūryāṇi musical instruments*. In *nityapravāditāni*, *nitya*, the adjective meaning **constant/eternal/continual** is used adverbially as the first member of the compound and so translates





為「常」。Nitya 和 pravādita 「奏樂、鳴擊」。從語根 √vad- 「言說、吹奏」加上字頭「前、進、去」組合為完成式被動分詞。Pravāditāni 直譯為鳴擊，主格、複數、中性，與 tūryāṇi 「樂器」一致（語幹式是 tūrya，中性詞）。這些 tūryāṇi 更進一步地被賦予天之特性（語幹式是 divya，形容詞）。

Ca 「而、且」，除了天樂之外，mahā 「大」（複合形容詞）pṛthivī 「地」（陰性詞，在此屬主格、單數，語幹式與此相同。）是 suvarṇavarṇā 「黃金色」。Ramaṇīyā 「愛樂」。suvarṇavarṇā 是所有格複合形容詞修飾，mahāpṛthivī 亦是主格、單數、陰性。Varṇa 陽性詞意謂「色」。形容詞 suvarṇa 直譯為「妙」(su)「色」(varṇa)，亦為「黃金色」正如中性詞 suvarṇa 意謂「黃金」。大地是「黃金」suvarṇa 「色」(varṇa) (suvarṇavarṇā)，注意 ramaṇīyā 「愛樂」，從語根 √ram- 「愛、愛樂」而來之動名詞，直譯是愛樂。結尾亦是長 -ā，這是陰性結尾，和為語幹是短 -a 的名數。雖然陰性詞 pṛthivī 是以長 ā 結尾。這是真正值得令人鼓舞的，娑婆世界的塵土，在阿彌陀佛的國土竟儼如黃金。

constantly. Nitya is combined with pravādita sounded forth, perfect passive participle from the root √vad- speak/sound plus prefix pra- forth. Pravāditāni, which literally translated would read (are) sounded forth, is nominative plural neuter agreeing with tūryāṇi musical instruments (stem form tūrya, a neuter noun). The tūryāṇi are further characterized as divyāni divine (stem form divya, an adjective).

Ca and, i.e., besides there being heavenly music, the mahā great (adjective in compound) pṛthivī earth (a feminine noun, here nominative singular; the stem form is identical) is suvarṇavarṇā gold in color, ramaṇīyā delightful. Suvarṇavarṇā is a possessive adjective compound modifying mahāpṛthivī and so nominative singular feminine. The masculine noun varṇa means color, and the adjective suvarṇa, literally of good (su) color (varṇa) also means golden, just as the neuter noun suvarṇa meant gold. The earth is said to have or possess color (varṇa) which is golden (suvarṇa), and so is gold in color (suvarṇavarṇā). Note that ramaṇīyā delightful, gerundive from root √ram- enjoy/take pleasure/delight in—literally to be enjoyed/delighted in—also ends in long -ā, the feminine ending in this case and number for adjectives whose stems are in short -a, even though the feminine noun pṛthivī ends in long -ī. The meaning is that it is truly a pleasure and delightful to behold what in the Sahā world is ordinary dirt—for in Amitābha Buddha's Buddhahland it looks just like gold!



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