

梵文第七十四課

SANSKRIT LESSON #74

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ते त्रिष्कृत्वो रात्रौ त्रिष्कृत्वो दिवसस्य सनिपत्य संगीतिं कुर्वन्ति स्म
स्वकस्वकानि च रुतानि प्रव्याहरन्ति ।

*te triṣkṛtvo rātrau triṣkṛtvo divasasya saṁnipatyā saṁgītiṁ kurvanti sma
svakasvakāni ca rutāni pravāharanti /*

是諸衆鳥，晝夜六時，出和雅音。

釋迦牟尼佛前面所提到的 *hamsāḥ* 「鵝」，*krauñcāḥ* 「麻鷓」，以及 *mayūrāḥ* 「孔雀」是 Sukhāvātī 極樂世界」中種種美麗雜色之鳥中的數例。現在他說：*te* 「它們」，（那些鳥）¹，*triṣkṛtvo* 「三次」*rātrau* 「一個晚上」和 *triṣkṛtvo* 「三次」*divasasya* 「一個白天」²，*saṁnipatyā* 「一同斂翅飛下」³，*kurvanti* 「形成」⁴，*saṁgītiṁ* 「一個合唱隊」⁵，*ca* 「並且」*pravāharanti* 「唱出」⁶，*svakasvakāni* 「它們自己優雅的」⁷，*rutāni* 「聲音」⁸。

1. 主格、多數、陽性，指示代名詞；為 *kurvanti* 和 *pravāharanti* 動詞的主詞。
2. 這句在《金剛菩提海雜誌》# 412 期(第六十七課)中有詳盡的討論。
3. *-ya* 動名詞來自字根 \sqrt{pat} -「飛/落下」加字首 *saṁ-*「共、同」和 *ni-*「下來」。
4. 第三人稱、多數、現在式，主動語態的指示動詞來自字根 \sqrt{kr} -「做，造成，形成」。這兒的 *sma* 前置詞表示出這是一種習慣性的動作。
5. 陰性名詞 *saṁgīti* 「齊唱/合唱、共鳴」是直接受格、單數，其組成是字根 \sqrt{gai} -「唱」加字首 *saṁ-*；它是動詞 *kurvanti* 的直接受詞。
6. 第三人稱、多數、現在式，主動語態的指示動詞，來自字根 \sqrt{hr} -「拿著/提著/帶著」加字首 *pra-*「往前」，*vy-* 和 *a-* 的合併是表示「呼/鳴/長鳴」。
7. 直接受格、多數、中性的形容詞 *svakasvaka* 「各自的」，用來修飾 *rutāni*。
8. 直接受格、多數，中性的名詞 *ruta* 「叫喚；鳥語」是 *pravāharanti* 的直接受詞。

They, three times a night and three times a day, having flown down together, form a chorus, and sing forth their own proper sounds.

Śākyamuni Buddha has just mentioned *hamsāḥ* geese, *krauñcāḥ* curlews, and *mayūrāḥ* peacocks as examples of the many beautiful, varicolored birds in Sukhāvātī the Land of Happiness. He now says: *te* they, those birds,¹ *triṣkṛtvo* three times *rātrau* a night and *triṣkṛtvo* three times *divasasya* a day,² *saṁnipatyā* having flown down together,³ *kurvanti* form⁴ *saṁgītiṁ* (a) chorus,⁵ *ca* and *pravāharanti* sing forth⁶ *svakasvakāni* their own proper⁷ *rutāni* sounds.⁸

1. Nominative plural, masculine, of the demonstrative pronoun; subject of verbs *kurvanti* and *pravāharanti*.
2. See *Vajra Bodhi Sea* issue #412 (Lesson 67) for full discussion of this phrase.
3. The *-ya* gerund from root \sqrt{pat} - fly/fall + prefixes *saṁ-* together and *ni-* down.
4. Third person plural, present active indicative verb from root \sqrt{kr} - do/make/form. The particle *sma* here indicates habitual action.
5. Accusative singular of the feminine noun *saṁgīti* singing together/chorus, from root \sqrt{gai} - sing + prefix *saṁ-* together; direct object of verb *kurvanti*.
6. Third person plural, present active indicative verb from root \sqrt{hr} - take/raise/carry + prefixes *pra-* forth, *vy-* and *a-*, the combination meaning speak/utter/sing forth.
7. Accusative plural neuter of the adjective *svakasvaka* one's own proper/one's own/own, modifying *rutāni*.
8. Accusative plural of the neuter noun *ruta* sound/cry/call; direct object of *pravāharanti*.