

梵文第九十三課

SANSKRIT LESSON #93

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तस्य चशारिपुत्र तथागतस्य-अप्रमेयः श्रावकसङ्घो येषाँ न सुकरँ
प्रमाणमाख्यातुँ शुद्धानामर्हताँ । एवरूपैः शारिपुत्र बुद्धक्षत्रगुणव्यूहैः
समलंकृतँ तद्बुद्धक्षेत्रँ ॥ ९ ॥

*tasya ca śāriputra tathāgatasya-aprameyah śrāvakasaṅgho yeṣāṃ na sukaram
pramāṇamākhyātum śuddhānāmarhatāṃ / evaṃrūpaiḥ
śāriputra buddhakṣetraguṇavyūhaiḥ samalaṃkṛtaṃ tadbuddhakṣetraṃ //9 //*

And, Śāriputra, that Thus Come One has an immeasurable Sound Hearer assembly, of which pure Arhats the number is not easy to tell. With such arrays of qualities of a Buddhaland, Śāriputra, is this Buddhaland adorned. (9)

又舍利弗，彼佛有無量無邊聲聞弟子，皆阿羅漢，非是算數之所能知。舍利弗，彼佛國土，成就如是功德莊嚴。

釋迦牟尼佛跟舍利弗說： *ca* 「而且」，按照字面直譯「彼如來」- *tasya* 和 *tathāgatasya* 皆為屬格、單數 —— 「有一個」（梵語中無字可表） *aprameyah* 「不可測量的」 *śrāvaka* 「聲聞」（參閱 VBS#360） *saṅgho* 「眾」（參閱 VBS#356）在英文裡頭，「如來」也能夠做一個所有動詞的主詞，像前面翻譯的就是。

他接著說： *yeṣāṃ* 「率皆」（屬格、複數、陽性），其前述詞為 *śrāvaka* （已知為複數，由

Śākyamuni Buddha says to *śāriputra*: *ca and*, then literally **of that Thus Come One**—*tasya* and *tathāgatasya* being genitive singular—**there is an** (not expressed in Sanskrit) *aprameyah* **immeasurable śrāvaka Sound Hearer** (see VBS #360) *saṅgho assembly* (see VBS #356). In English **Thus Come One** can be the subject of a possessive verb though, as translated above.

He continues: *yeṣāṃ of which* –genitive plural

於做爲複合字的前半部，故無表示格的字尾)。 *yeṣām* 是一個有代名詞性質的形容詞，它所導出的關係子句的主詞是 *pramāṇam* 「尺度/量」(參閱 VBS#435) - 主格、單數、中性。「是」無梵字可表。有 *na* 「不」使其呈否定狀態的述部 *sukaram* 「容易」，支配著不定詞 *ākhyātum* 又「名，語」。

Śuddhānām 「清淨」(其屬格、複數、陽性的特性皆與 *arhatām* 「阿羅漢(的)」一致，請參閱 VBS#361)。雖然按照梵語文面直譯，是上面那種讀法，但我們也可解作「有無量無邊聲聞，皆阿羅漢」。要算出這些阿羅漢的數目究竟有多少，可不是件簡單的事，因爲阿彌陀佛除了表示無量壽 (*Amitāyus*)、無量光 (*Amitābha*) 以外，連他的聲聞弟子也是無量無邊的啊！

masculine, whose antecedent is *śrāvaka*, understood to be plural although without a case ending since it is the first member of a compound. This pronominal adjective introduces a relative clause whose subject is *pramāṇam number/measure* (see VBS #435), nominative singular neuter. No verb is appears. The predicate, negated by *na not*, is *sukaram easy*, which governs the infinitive *ākhyātum to tell*.

Śuddhānām (of) pure/purified is genitive plural masculine, agreeing with *arhatām (of) Arhats* (see VBS #361). Literally the Sanskrit reads this way, but you could say **Sound Hearers, pure Arhats, whose number is not easy to tell**. It's not a simple matter to count the number of Arhats, because an additional quality of the Buddha Limitless Life (*Amitāyus*), also called Limitless Light (*Amitābha*), is that his assembly of Sound Hearer disciples is also limitless.



祝您

時時佛光普照

月月福慧雙增

新年快樂

日日如意吉祥

年年壽祿無量



萬佛城金剛菩提海月刊同仁謹賀

*In every moment may the Buddha's light shine everywhere;
May each day be auspicious, as you wish;
May every month bring increasing blessings and wisdom;
And May each year bring you immeasurable prosperity and long life.
May you have a happy new year.*

Respectfully yours, All of the staff of Vajra Bodhi Sea