梵文第五十八課

SANSKRIT LESSON #58

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अष्टाङ्गोपेतवारिपरिपूर्णाः

aṣṭāṅgopetavāriparipūrṇāḥ

filled with water endowed with eight qualities　八功德水充滿其中

Puṣkariṇyaḥ 於極樂世界中的蓮花池，在此繼續描述蓮花池的景象，下一個字是長的複合字 *aṣṭāṅgopetavāri-paripūrṇāḥ*「八功德水充滿其中」，這個字的最後一部份 *paripūrṇāḥ*「充滿」是主格、多數、陰性的被動完成分詞，配合前面的 *puṣkariṇyaḥ*「蓮花池」。這個字的字根 √*pṝ*- 是「使滿」的意思，加上字首 *pari*- 使字有「到處」的的意思，於是成為「充滿」。整個複合字是來修飾蓮花池，所以是充滿著「水」*vāri*，其字是中性名詞，加添在 *paripūrṇāḥ*。而 *vāri* 也有其修飾字，*aṣṭāṅgopeta*「具八功德」，而這個修飾字本身也是個複合字。

　　Upeta 是字根 √*i*-「走、去」的被動完成分詞，加上字首 *upa*- 有「近」之意思。*upa* 和 √*i* 合起來，音變為 *upê*-，加上被動完成分詞的字尾 -*ta*，意思為「走近」，延伸其意義成為「到達」或「獲得」，在完成式裡就是有「已得」之意，於是就成為「具有」。　　（下接第19頁）

The *puṣkariṇyaḥ*, that is, the lotus pools, in the World of Happiness Sukhāvatī here continue to be described in one long compound word as *aṣṭāṅgopetavāri-paripūrṇāḥ* **filled with water endowed with eight qualities**. The final member of the compound, *paripūrṇāḥ* **filled with**, is the perfect passive participle nominative plural feminine, agreeing with the previous occurrence of *puṣkariṇyaḥ* **lotus pools**. It is based upon the root √*pṝ* **to fill up/become full**, with the prefix *pari*- which adds the idea of **all around**, and hence completeness. The entire compound modifies the word for lotus pools then, which are said to be filled with **water**, *vāri*, the neuter noun which is affixed to *paripūrṇāḥ*. That word *vāri* in turn has a modifier, being characterized as *aṣṭāṅgopeta*, **endowed with eight qualities**, and that modifier itself is a compound word.

　　Upeta is the perfect passive participle of the root √*i*- **go** plus the prefix *upa*- which suggests the idea of **near**. *Upa* and √*i*- by sound combination become *upê*-, to which is added the perfect passive participle suffix -*ta*. The meaning **going near**, by extension, comes to mean **reach to** or **obtain**, and in the perfect tense means to have obtained, and therefore to possess or be endowed with.