

# 梵文第八十三課

## SANSKRIT LESSON #83

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पुनरपरं शारिपुत्र तत्र बुद्धक्षेत्रे तासां च तालपङ्कीनां तेषां च  
किङ्किणीजालानां वातेरितानां वल्गुर्मनोज्ञः शब्दो  
निश्चरति ।

*punarapara* × *ā*riputra tatra buddhakṣetre tāsā × ca tālapaṅkīnā × teṣā × ca  
*ki*ūkiūjījānā × *v*āteritānā × *val*gurmanojñaḒ āabdo niācarati /

Moreover, *ā*riputra, in that Buddhaland when those rows of *tāla* trees and those nets of little bells are stirred by the wind, a sweet and delightful sound comes forth.

舍利弗，彼佛國土，微風吹動，諸寶行樹，及寶羅網，出微妙音。

因爲釋迦牟尼佛還想多告訴舍利弗一些關於極樂國土的事，故他說：  
*punarapara* × 「並且」，*ā*riputra 「舍利弗」，*tatra* 「在那個」  
*buddhakṣetre* 「(阿彌陀佛的)佛土」有些極其微妙的東西。這一記敘文句的文法結構，看來多少有點複雜。其主詞爲 *āabdo*<sup>1</sup> 「聲音」，定動詞是 *niācarati* 「出行、出<sup>2</sup>」。有二個形容詞修飾 *āabdo*: *valgur*<sup>3</sup> 「甜美」和 *manojñaḒ*<sup>4</sup> 「意適、愛樂」。都是以 *r/s/Ē/o*<sup>5</sup> (單數、陽性) 爲主詞的語尾變化。

*ā*kyamuni Buddha has more to tell his disciple *ā*riputra about the Land of Happiness, and so he says: *punarapara* × moreover, *ā*riputra *ā*riputra, tatra in that buddhakṣetre Buddhaland of Amitābha Buddha there is something else especially fine. The grammatical construction that describes it is somewhat complex, however. The subject of the sentence is *āabdo*<sup>1</sup> sound, and its finite verb is *niācarati* goes forth.<sup>2</sup> Two adjectives modify *āabdo*: *valgur*<sup>3</sup> sweet and *manojñaḒ*<sup>4</sup> delightful. The endings are variations of the nominative singular masculine ending: *r/s/Ē/o*<sup>5</sup>.

Also dependent on *āabdo* are two more nouns in the genitive plural, each introduced by the correlatives *ca...ca*, which so combined mean both...and.<sup>6</sup> They are the compound *tālapaṅkīnā* × rows of *tāla* trees, and the compound *ki*ūkiūjījānā ×<sup>7</sup> nets of little bells. Each noun is modified by

從屬於 *āabda* 的兩個名詞，都是屬格、複數，它們需要藉著相關連接詞引導而出 *ca...ca*（兩者都...），這兩個複合字名詞是 *tAlapaŪktInĀx* 「諸寶行樹」和 *kiŪkiŪljĀlĀnĀx*<sup>7</sup> 「寶羅網」，它們各被一個指示形容詞所修飾，如 *tĀsĀx* 「那些的」（屬格、複數、陰性）與 *teçĀx* （屬格、複數、中性）。接著是完成被動語態分詞 *lritĀnĀx* 「動、發動<sup>8</sup>」用來修飾前述兩個名詞，其人稱、性、數、格、都和最接近它的 *kiŪkiŪljĀlĀnĀx* 一致。將陽性名詞 *vĀta* 「風」加在 *lrita* 之前，即 *vĀta + lrita = vĀterita* 「風動、風煽」。

在英文裡，屬格片語通常會被放進一個由「when」所領導的關係子句裡，在極樂世界中，當微風吹動諸寶行樹及寶羅網，極其微妙聲音就隨之而出。

注釋：

1. — *āabda* 的主格、單數、陽性。
2. — 第三人稱、單數、現在式、主動語態、直敘法。來自字根  $\sqrt{car}$  + 字首 *niā*。
3. — 主格、陽性、單數形的 *valgu* 「美麗的／可愛的／甜美的（聲音）」
4. — 主格、陽性、單數形的 *manojña* 「意適；愛樂」。
5. — 請看第五課（VBS #334，1998年三月），內有完整的討論。
6. — 注意，*ca* 要放在它所連繫的字後面，而非像英文一樣放在前面。
7. — 在第五十二課（VBS #397，2003年六月）有詳盡的討論。
8. — 屬格、複數、中性，來自字根  $\sqrt{lr}$  「動、發動」。

a demonstrative adjective, whether *tĀsĀx* of those (genitive plural feminine), or *teçĀx* (genitive plural neuter). Also, the perfect passive participle *lritĀnĀx* stirred<sup>8</sup> modifies both nouns, yet agrees with the noun to which it is closest: *kiŪkiŪljĀlĀnĀx*. To *lrita* is prefixed the masculine noun *vĀta* wind, the resulting sound combination *vĀta + lrita* becoming *vĀterita* stirred by the wind.

In English, the genitive phrase is made into a relative clause introduced by "When". When the soft wind blows through the trees and nets in the Land of Ultimate Bliss, incredibly wondrous sounds come forth.

#### Notes:

1. Nominative singular masculine of *āabda*.
2. Third person singular present active indicative from root  $\sqrt{car}$  + prefix *niā*.
3. Nominative singular masculine of *valgu* beautiful/lovely/sweet (of sounds).
4. Nominative singular masculine of *manojña* pleasing to the mind/delightful.
5. See VBS #334 for full discussion.
6. Remember that *ca* is placed after the word it connects, not before it as in English.
7. These were fully discussed in Lesson 52 (VBS #397, June, 2003).
8. Genitive plural neuter from root  $\sqrt{lr}$  move/stir/agitate.

