

# Borobudur: A Buddhist Monument in Central Java

## 婆羅浮屠：一座位於印尼爪哇中部的佛寺（續）

(continued)

A Talk Given by Dr. Hudaya Kandahjaya in the Online Sunday Evening Lecture Series on July 3, 2022

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Buddha images inside the perforated stūpas. 鏤空佛塔內的佛像。

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The multitude referred to by the Kayumwungan inscription are the honorable ones (ārya) being consecrated along with Śrī Ghananatha. Based on *the Sañ Hyañ Kamahāyānikan*, Śrī Ghananatha at Borobudur is Bhaṭāra Ryañ Buddha or Sañ Ryañ Dīpāvali.

The Buddha images inside the perforated stūpas symbolize Bhaṭāra Ratnatraya, or the Buddha, Dharma, and Sangha, which are represented by Bhaṭāra Śrī Sakyamuni, Bhaṭāra Śrī lokiteśvara, and Bhaṭāra Śrī Vajrapāṇi. Their positions are delicately differentiated by

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卡尤姆溫甘碑文中提到的「眾」，也是指與眾主——錫蘭迦納納達一同被供奉的聖者們。根據《聖大乘論》中的記載，眾主——錫蘭迦納納達在婆羅浮屠中，即指尊貴仁慈的佛陀，也稱之為勝妙燈王佛。

鏤空佛塔內的佛像象徵尊貴無上的三寶——即佛、法、僧——分別由釋迦牟尼佛、觀世音菩薩和金剛手菩薩所代表。他們的位置藉由其所在佛塔的窗格細緻區分，窗格分為鑽石形與方形（稱為牛眼窗），以及



Buddha images in the niches above the balustrades on square terraces. 位於方形台階欄楯上方壁龕中的佛像。

their latticed windows (bull's eyes or gavākṣha) in the form of diamonds and squares, also square and octagonal harmikā.

Then, Buddha images in the niches above the balustrades on square terraces materialize Bhaṭāra pañcatathāgata, i.e., Bhaṭāra Śrī Vairocana at the center, Bhaṭāra Akṣobhya in the east, Bhaṭāra Ratnasambhava in the south, Bhaṭāra Amitābha in the west, and Bhaṭāra Amoghasiddhi in the north.

All of them establish the multitude of honorable ones (ārya) who accompanied Śrī Ghananatha at the consecration.

Another alias for Śrī Ghananatha employed by the Kayumwungan inscription is Āmulasimha whose power is infinite (amitavala). The Sanskrit word amulasimha literally means “the lion to the root” which is obviously a contrast to Śākyasimha, the lion of the Śākyans, one epithet of Śākyamuni or Buddha Gautama. That epithet is utilized to refer to the highest divinity, Ādi Buddha, who as said by the *San Hyañ Kamahāyānikan* possesses the power to defeat a powerful enemy and can fulfill all the wishes of all beings, including liberating all beings from being born and wandering through existence.

☞ To be continued

方形與八角形的方座覆簷。

位於方形台階欄楯上方壁龕中的佛像，具體現化了尊貴的五方佛：中央為毗盧遮那佛，東方為阿閼佛，南方為寶生佛，西方為阿彌陀佛，北方為不空成就佛。

五方佛構成的眾聖與眾奧義之主——錫蘭迦納納達一同構成聖壇。

眾主——錫蘭迦納納達在卡尤姆溫甘碑文中有一個別名叫做阿穆拉斯希哈，其力量無窮無盡。梵文阿穆拉斯希哈的字面意思為「根之獅」，這顯然與「釋迦獅子」形成對比，「釋迦獅子」是釋迦牟尼佛，即喬達摩佛陀的一個尊稱。

「根之獅」這個尊號用於指稱至高無上的聖者——原始佛。根據《聖大乘論》的記載，原始佛擁有擊敗強大敵人的力量，能滿足一切眾生的一切願望，包括拔濟眾生，使其超脫生死輪迴，離苦得樂。

☞ 待續



Śrī Ghananatha. 錫蘭迦納納達