



梵文第六十一課

SANSKRIT LESSON #61

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तद्यथा सुवर्णस्य रूप्यस्य वैडूर्यस्य स्फटिकस्य । तासाँ च पुष्करिणीनाँ समन्ताद्रत्नवृक्षा
जाताश्चित्रा दर्शनीया सप्तानाँ रत्नानाँ । तद्यथा सुवर्णस्य रूप्यस्य वैडूर्यस्य स्फटिकस्य
लोहितमुक्तस्याश्मगर्भस्य मुसारगत्वस्य सप्तमस्य रत्नस्य ।

*tadyathā suvarṇasya rūpyasya vaidūryasya sphatikasya/ tāsāṃ ca puṣkariṇīnāṃ
samantādratnavṛkṣā jātāścitrā darśanīyā saptānāṃ ratnānāṃ/ tadyathā suvarṇasya rūpyasya
vaidūryasya sphatikasya lohitaṃmuktasyāśmagarbhasya musāragalvasya saptamasya ratnasya/*

“That is: of gold, silver, lapis lazuli and crystal. All around those lotus pools grow jeweled trees, splendid, beautiful, of the seven jewels. That is: of gold, silver, lapis lazuli, crystal, red pearl, carnelian, mother of pearl—the seventh jewel.”

金、銀、琉璃、玻璃合成。蓮池四周有七寶樹，雜色嚴麗，亦以金、銀、琉璃、玻璃、
碑磬、赤珠、瑪瑙而嚴飾之。

極樂世界蓮花池的四邊 *sopānāni* 「階道」，是以 *caturṇām ratnānāṃ* 「四寶」合成。這一段以 *tadyathā* 「那是」指出了四寶之名，確切地重覆了前文所敘述的欄楯、多羅樹及鈴網¹，*Ca* 是「和」。*Tāsāṃ* 字義是「那些的」屬格、複數、陰性指示形容詞，與 *puṣkariṇīnāṃ* 「蓮花池的」（亦是屬格、複數、陰性）一致。兩

The *sopānāni* **stairways** on all four sides of the lotus pools in the Land of Happiness are *caturṇām ratnānāṃ* **(made) of the four jewels**. This passage of text specifies what they are with *tadyathā* **that is**, exactly repeating the previous passage which described the latticed railings, *tāla* trees, and nets of little bells.¹ *Ca* as usual means **and**. *Tāsāṃ*, **of those** literally but just translated **those** in this case, is genitive plural feminine of the demonstrative adjective agreeing with *puṣkariṇīnāṃ* **of lotus pools** (also



者皆是所有格的實質主詞。 *Samantād* 「遍」 「普遍」²，位置副詞，是與 *ratnavṛkṣā* 「寶樹」分開的詞，本來是 *ratnavṛkṣās*，由於變音而失去末尾之 *s*。 *Ratnavṛkṣā* 是由 *ratna* 「寶」（中性名詞）及陽性名詞 *vṛkṣa* 「樹」所組成的複合詞，主格、複數、陽性。 *Jātās* 在此譯為「長」但字義是「生」，從語根 $\sqrt{\text{jan}}$ 「生」，「出生」而來，亦是主格、複數、陽性，與 *ratnavṛkṣās* 一致，同時也是與 *citrā* 分開的詞，在這書寫系統下是聯寫在一起。這種句法關係指示了池，屬格，池邊有樹，主格，構成動詞被省略了。因此，直譯是在蓮花池的四周，長了許多寶樹等等，其餘的文是前文的覆述³。

備註：

1. 詳細敘述，請參閱本刊第 398 及 399 期。
2. 本刊第 405 期梵文課更正：正文應為 *samantāccaturdiśaṃ*。 *Samantāc* 與此段的 *samantād* 同，末尾的變音是由於與 *catur* 的字首子音同化。
3. 有關 *citrā* 及 *darsanīyā* 的討論請看本刊第 398 及第 405 期。本刊第 401 及 402 期則論及七寶。

genitive plural feminine), both of which are virtual subjects of a possessive construction. *Samantād all around*,² adverb of place, is a separate word from *ratnavṛkṣā jeweled trees*, originally *ratnavṛkṣās* but with final *-s* lost by sound change. *Ratnavṛkṣā* is nominative plural masculine of the compound word composed of *ratna jewel* (a neuter noun) and the masculine noun *vṛkṣa tree*. *Jātās*, here translated *grow* but literally *born* from the root $\sqrt{\text{jan}}$ - *give birth/be born*, is also nominative plural masculine agreeing with *ratnavṛkṣās*, and also a separate word from *citrā* with which it is however written in this writing system. The construction indicates that the pools, in the genitive case, possess the trees which are in the nominative case, the verb *are being understood*. Therefore the literal rendering would be *to those lotus pools are jeweled trees born all around, etc...* The rest of the text is repetition of previous passages.³

Notes:

1. For full description, see VBS #398 and #399.
2. Note correction to Sanskrit Lesson in VBS #405: text should read *samantāccaturdiśaṃ*. *Samantāc* is the same as *samantād* in this passage, with final sound change by assimilation to the initial consonant of *catur*.
3. See VBS#398 and #405 for discussion of *citrā* and *darsanīyā*, and VBS #401 and #402 for the seven jewels.

