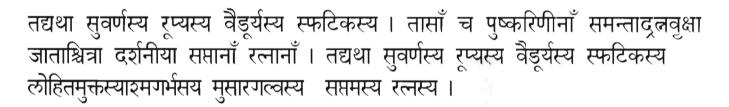


梵文第六十一課

SANSKRIT LESSON #61

恆賢師 女 BY BHIKSHUNI HENG HSIEN 海田師中譯 CHINESE TRANSLATION BY BHIKSHUNIS HENG TYAN



tadyathā suvarņasya rūpyasya vaidūryasya sphaṭikasya/ tāsāṃ ca puṣkariṇīnāṃ samantādratnavṛkṣā jātāścitrā darśanīyā saptānāṃ ratnānāṃ/ tadyathā suvarṇasya rūpyasya vaidūryasya sphaṭikasya lohitamuktasyāśmagarbhasya 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."

極樂世界蓮花池的四邊 sopānānī「階道」,是以 caturṇāṃ 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」, 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 caturṇāṃ 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 ratnavrkṣā「寶樹」分開的詞,本來是 ratnavrkṣās,由於變音而失去末尾之s。 Ratnavrkṣā是由 ratna「寶」(中性名詞) 及陽性名詞 vrkṣā「樹」所組成的複合詞,主格、複數、陽性。Jatā ś在此譯爲「長」但字義是「生」,從語根 \sqrt{Jan} 「生」,「出生」而來,亦是主格、複數、陽性,與 ratnavrkṣās 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。

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:正文應爲 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 $ratnavrks\bar{a}$ jeweled trees, originally $ratnavrks\bar{a}s$ but with final -s lost by sound change. $Ratnavrks\bar{a}$ is nominative plural masculine of the compound word composed of ratna jewel (a neuter noun) and the masculine noun $vrks\bar{a}$ tree. $J\bar{a}t\bar{a}s$, here translated grow but literally born from the root \sqrt{jan} - give birth/be born, is also nominative plural masculine agreeing with $ratnavrks\bar{a}s$, and also a separate word from $citr\bar{a}$ 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 samantāccaturdiśam. Samantāc is the same as samantād in this passage, with final sound change by assimilation to the initial consonant of catur.
- See VBS#398 and #405 for discussion of citrā and darsanīyā, and VBS #401 and #402 for the seven jewels.

