



梵文第七十三 課

Sanskrit Lesson #73

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पुनरपर शारिपुत्र तत्र बुद्धक्षेत्रे सन्ति हँसाः क्रौञ्चा मयूराश्च ।

punaraparam śāriputra tatra buddhakṣetre santi haṃsāḥ krauñcā mayūrāśca Moreover, Śāriputra, in that Buddhaland there are geese, curlews and peacocks.

復次舍利弗,彼國常有種種奇妙雜色之鳥,白鶴,孔雀,鸚鵡,舍利,迦陵頻伽,共命之鳥。

釋迦牟尼佛對他的弟子舍利弗說 punaraparaṃ「復次」,更進一步的引出 阿彌陀佛的極樂世界的景象:tatra「於彼」 buddhakṣetre「佛土」(表示位置的片 語),santi「有」haṃsāḥ「鵝」(主 格、多數、陽性),krauñcā「麻鵴」¹(主 格、多數、陽性),ca「和」mayūrās「孔 雀」(主格、多數、陽性),把 ca 加在 mayūrās的字尾就成附屬字「和」,由於 krauñcā(單數的 krauñca)的最後音節很 短,像是 krauñcāḥ/ krauñcās,所以後面若 有其他發音的字,則-s 不發音。

Santi「有/他們是」是現在式,主動語態,直敘式,第三人稱多數,爲句中主要動詞,其所源自的字根 \sqrt{as} 「是」在現在直敘式中的動詞變化如下:

	單數	雙數	多數
第一人稱	asmi	svas	smas
第二人稱	asi	sthas	stha
第三人稱	asti	stas	santi

¹ 任何大型褐色候鳥類,有長腿和細長下彎的喙。相關的鳥類爲磯鷂、沙鵻鳥。(韋氏大字典2003年版)

The Buddha Śākyamuni says punaraparam moreover to his disciple Śāriputra, introducing a further feature of the Land of Happiness of the Buddha Amitābha: tatra in that buddhakṣetre Buddhaland (locative phrase), santi there are hamsāḥ geese (nominative plural masculine), krauñcā curlews¹ (nominative plural masculine), ca and mayūrās peacocks (nominative plural masculine). Note that ca at the end of mayūrās is the enclitic and, whereas the last syllable of krauñcā (singular krauñca) is short for krauñcāḥ/ krauñcās, final –s being lost before the following voiced sound.

Santi there are/they are is present active indicative, third person plural, the main verb of the sentence. It comes from root \sqrt{as} be which in the present indicative is conjugated as follows:

•	<u>singular</u>	<u>dual</u>	<u>plural</u>
first person	asmi	svas	smas
second perso	n <i>asi</i>	sthas	stha
third person	asti	stas	santi

¹ any of various largely brownish chiefly migratory birds (esp. genus *Numenius*) having long legs and a long slender down-curved bill and related to the sandpipers and snipes. [*Merriam Webster's Collegiate Dictionary*, Eleventh Edition, 2003.]