

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 ।

*punaraparam śāriputra tatra buddhakṣetre tāsāṃ ca tālapaṅktīnāṃ teṣāṃ ca
kiṅkiṇījālānāṃ vāteritānāṃ valgurmanojñah śabdo niścarati /*

Moreover, Śāriputra, 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。

因為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：
punaraparam 「並且」，*Śāriputra* 「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。其主詞為 *śabdo*¹ 「聲音」，定動詞是 *niścarati* 「出行、出」²。有二個形容詞修飾 *śabdo: valgur*³ 「甜美」和 *manojñah*⁴ 「意適、愛樂」。都是以 *r/s/h/o*⁵ (單數、陽性) 為主詞的語尾變化。

Śākyamuni Buddha has more to tell his disciple Śāriputra about the Land of Happiness, and so he says: *punaraparam moreover, Śāriputra Śāriputra, 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 *śabdo*¹ **sound**, and its finite verb is *niścarati* **goes forth**.² Two adjectives modify *śabdo*: *valgur*³ **sweet** and *manojñah*⁴ **delightful**. The endings are variations of the nominative singular masculine ending: *r/s/h/o*.⁵

Also dependent on *śabdo* are two more nouns in the genitive plural, each introduced by the correlatives *ca...ca*, which so combined mean **both...and**.⁶ They are the compound *tālapaṅktīnāṃ* **rows of tāla trees**, and the compound *kiṅkiṇījālānāṃ*⁷ **nets of little bells**. Each noun is modified by

從屬於 *śabda* 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 *tālapaṅktinām* 「諸寶行樹」和 *kin̄kiṅjālānām* 「寶羅網」，它們各被一個指示形容詞所修飾，如 *tāsām* 「那些的」(屬格、複數、陰性)與 *teṣām* (屬格、複數、中性)。接著是完成被動語態分詞 *īritānām* 「動、發動⁸」用來修飾前述兩個名詞，其人稱、性、數、格、都和最接近它的 *kin̄kiṅjālānām* 一致。將陽性名詞 *vāta* 「風」加在 *īrita* 之前，即 *vāta + īrita = 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. — *śabda* 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 *niś*。
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{ir} 「動、發動」。

a demonstrative adjective, whether *tāsām* of **those** (genitive plural feminine), or *teṣām* (genitive plural neuter). Also, the perfect passive participle *īritānām* **stirred**⁸ modifies both nouns, yet agrees with the noun to which it is closest: *kin̄kiṅjālānām*. To *īrita* is prefixed the masculine noun *vāta* **wind**, the resulting sound combination *vāta + īrita* 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 *śabda*.
2. Third person singular present active indicative from root \sqrt{car} + prefix *niś*.
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{ir} **move/stir/agitate**.

