

梵文第九十九課

SANSKRIT LESSON #99

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यः कश्चिच्छारिपुत्र कुलपुत्रो वा कुलदुहिता वा तस्य
भगवतो ऽमितायुषस्तथागतस्य नामधेयं श्रोष्यति ।

*yaĒ kaācicchāriputra kulaputro vĀ kuladuhitā vĀ tasya bhagavato
'mitāyuṣastathāgatasya nĀmadheya × ārocyati ...*

āriputra, if any good man or good woman hears the name of that
World Honored One, the Thus Come One Limitless Life...

舍利弗，若有善男子善女人，聞說阿彌陀佛，...

這個長句子也在描述為何要發願往生阿彌陀佛極樂世界的另一個原因。yaĒ 是主格、單數、陽性關係形容詞，「誰／什麼」，以關係代名詞的形式為基礎，其字幹為 ya-。在此與以疑問代名詞（字幹 ka-）為基礎的疑問形容詞合併，再加上不定分詞 -cid（在 āriputra 的字首 ā- 之前變成 cic 而 āriputra 的字首 ā- 也因此改成為 ch-）。因為 cid 是不變詞，所以 kaācid 和 yaĒ 一樣是主格、單數、陽性，當然在聲音連合；連聲變化之前是 yas 和 kas。

這一組的形容詞直譯意為「任何人」描述 kulaputra 「善家之子、男子」kula 是「家庭」，中性名詞，特別指卓越的，所以 kulaputra 是「善男子」的另一個說法。）和 kuladuhitā 「善家女、善女子、女子」（duhitā 「女子」的主格、單數、陰性）。雖然形容詞只形容一個陽性名詞，但是

This begins a long sentence describing another reason why beings should make the vow to be born in the Land of Happiness of Amita Buddha. YaĒ is nominative singular masculine of the relative adjective **who/what**, based on the relative pronoun of the same form. The stem is ya-. Here it is combined with the interrogative adjective based upon the interrogative pronoun (stem ka-), to which the indefinite particle -cid has been added (cic in sound combination with the initial ā- of āriputra which itself becomes ch-). The declensional ending occurs in the middle of the word, since -cid is indeclinable; and so the form kaācid is nominative singular masculine as was yaĒ. The forms before sandhi were, of course, yas and kas respectively.

That set of adjectives means literally **whoever**, and modifies both kulaputra **son of good family** (kula is the neuter noun for family, particularly a distinguished one, and so kulaputra is another way of saying a **good man**) and kuladuhitā **daughter of good family** (nominative singular feminine from duhitā daughter). The adjectives agree with the one masculine word, however, since the disjunctive correlatives vĀ... vĀ, literally

有反意連接詞 *va...va*，直譯為「抑或、然」表示要有個選擇，這種情形下陽性名詞就代表了二者。每個名詞都可以是這個「若、又、然」子句（就是不定未來式子句）的定動詞的主詞。其動詞就是簡單未來式直述法自動式語氣，其字根是 $\sqrt{āru}$ -「聽聞」。其文是第三人稱、單數，所以成為 *ārocyati*「他會聽」，總合起來則翻成「若有...聞說」。

在梵文有兩種方式構成未來式。現在所用的比較老式的，所以在字根 $\sqrt{āru}$ -上加 *-sya-* 於是成為 *guḷā-* 加強性質形式。所以字根 $\sqrt{āru}$ + *-sya-*，*u* 就變成 *o*，於是成為 *ārocyā* 是未來式的字幹（ ζ 是因為受 *o* 影響），而初步的動詞變化語尾加入其字幹，就好像現在式字幹的尾音 *-a* 一樣，這裡字尾是 *-ti* 動詞的直接受詞，是受格、中性、單數名詞 *nĀmadheya*×（字幹 *nĀmadheya-*）「名字」。 *tasya bhagavato 'mitĀyus tathĀgatasya*「無量壽如來、世尊」這在前面已討論過。是所有格。

到現在為止，我們知道任何受三皈持五戒（殺、盜、淫、妄、酒）的善男子、善女人，聽到阿彌陀佛名號...。我們會在下一課知道結果。

either...or, imply a choice is to be made, and in such cases the masculine stands for both. Each noun can be the subject of the finite verb of this *if* clause, literally an indefinite clause of futurity, for the verb is a simple future indicative active from the root $\sqrt{āru}$ -hear, and is third person singular: *ārocyati* (he/she/it) will hear. The combination, however, adds up to the English expression *if any ____ hears*.

There are two ways of forming the future tense in Sanskrit, and this is the older way, that of adding the syllable *-sya-* to the root which then appears in its *guḷā*-strengthened form. So to root $\sqrt{āru}$ - was added *-sya-*, and *u* of the root became *o* giving *ārocyā-* as the stem for the future tense (ζ is due to the influence of *o*). Primary conjugational endings are then added to that stem, precisely as for present stems ending in *-a*. Here the ending is *-ti*. The direct object of the verb is in the accusative case, here the neuter singular noun *nĀmadheya*× (stem *nĀmadheya-*) **name**. The phrase dependent upon it, *tasya bhagavato 'mitĀyus tathĀgatasya*, of that World Honored One, the Thus Come One Limitless Life, has already been discussed in previous lessons. It is in the genitive case.

So far, then, we know that if any good man or good woman, which means one who has taken refuge with the Triple Jewel and holds the Five Precepts of no killing, stealing, sexual misconduct, false speech or intoxicants, hears the name of Amita Buddha..., and we'll find out the rest in future lessons.



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