



大智文殊師利菩薩 (續)

Mañjuśrī : Bodhisattva of Great Wisdom (continued)

宣化上人講述於一九八六年九月二十四日金山聖寺
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第七，「馬產麒麟」：這個馬生麒麟。麒麟不是那個長頸鹿，一般人都是裝董二大爺，表示他什麼都知道，亂講亂說的。那個麒麟是一種祥瑞之獸，麟趾呈祥，所以孔子才說：「唐虞世兮麟鳳遊，今非其時來何求？」如果是長頸鹿，長頸鹿什麼時候都有的，怎麼會唐虞之世才有呢？所以今非其時來何求？現在也不是你應該出現的時候，你要出來幹什麼？所以「麟兮，麟兮，我心憂！」孔子說：「麟啊！麟啊！你呀！我心裡很替你擔憂的。」所以一般無知的人說是長頸鹿，這是一個錯誤的。馬產麒麟，足見這個麒麟不單馬能產，若有祥瑞的時候，甚至牛也能產，不過牠沒有這麼一個例，沒有這麼說。馬又可以生白澤，因為什麼呢？因為活學活用嘛，馬既然能產麒麟，牛就不能生麒麟嗎？豬就不能生麒麟嗎？一樣的。

那麼第八，「牛生白澤」：這個牛呢，牠生了一種獸，這種獸也通人語，也明白人的意思，甚至於人的思想，想

7. Horses gave birth to unicorns. Unicorns are not the same as giraffes, as someone wrongly said. People just like to talk casually and act as if they know everything. The unicorn (qílín) is an auspicious creature. Confucius once said [when a unicorn was spotted]:

*During the reigns of Tang and Yu,
Unicorns and phoenixes freely roamed.
This is not the time; why have you come?
Unicorn, Oh Unicorn, how I worry for you!*

From this verse, we know that they weren't giraffes, because giraffes have always been around, not only in the time of Tang and Yu. So Confucius said, "Now is not the right time for you to appear; why have you come? Unicorn, unicorn, I'm worried about you!" Ignorant people thought the unicorn was a giraffe, but they were mistaken.

Not only horses, but cows can give birth to unicorns. But since there hasn't been such a case, people don't consider this possibility. Horses can also give birth to the white *zai* (a divine mythical creature). We must apply what we learn in a flexible manner. If horses can give birth to unicorns, why shouldn't cows or pigs be able to? It's all the same.

8. Cows gave birth to the white *zai*. This kind of creature understands human language. It can know what people are

怎麼樣，牠都知道，所以就成為一種神獸。神就是一種不可思議的境界，叫神；不可以心思言議。

第九呢？就是這個「倉變金粟」：倉的裡頭，所有的糧食都變成金子了，這是一種祥瑞的瑞兆。

第十呢？就「象具六牙」：象本來是兩根牙，那麼生六根牙呢？這就是表示「六度」，也表示牠六度圓滿了；好像普賢菩薩騎著的，就是六牙白象。文殊菩薩騎著獅子，他騎著獅子，就是現一個威猛的相，他手裡拿著一把寶劍，意思是他有大智慧，能斬斷一切的無明煩惱、七情六欲。因為人若能斬斷無明煩惱、七情六欲，這就有智慧了；你若不能斷欲，不能斬釘截鐵的斷欲去愛，這都是沒有智慧的人。有智慧的人，一定會斷了這個。

他教導善財向南方去尋訪善知識，經過一百多個大城市，見五十三位善知識。他又去教化這個龍女，龍女獻珠，龍女把這個寶珠獻出來，然後龍女就成佛了，也就這麼快成佛了。又領導阿難他們結集經藏，在鐵圍山那個地方結集經藏。在漢明帝的時候，攝摩騰和竺法蘭，兩位到了中國。到中國的時候，他們用白馬馱著經來的，所以洛陽就有白馬寺。白馬寺就是紀念攝摩騰和竺法蘭兩位尊者所建立的。現在這兩位尊者的墳墓，還在河南那個地方，所以我們中國是一個凡聖同居的地方，也有聖人，也有凡夫。

在當時，漢明帝就問這個攝摩騰和竺法蘭二位尊者，說是：「在中國也有聖人在這兒住著教化眾生嗎？」攝摩騰和竺法蘭兩位尊者說：「在中國的清涼山（就是山西五臺縣的五臺山），文殊師利菩薩在那兒教化眾生。」因為這個，所以就在那兒建造伽藍，伽藍就是道場。因為那時候，這個攝摩騰、竺法蘭把文殊師利菩薩在五臺山那兒教化眾生給說破了，所以建立道場作佛教一個聖地。

◎待續

thinking and understand their thoughts. That's why it's a divine animal, a creature with an inconceivable state of being.

9. The grain in the granaries turned to gold. This is another auspicious portent.
10. Elephants with six tusks appeared. Elephants ordinarily have only two tusks. Six tusks represent the perfection of the Six Paramitas. Samantabhadra Bodhisattva rides an elephant with six tusks. Mañjuśrī Bodhisattva rides a lion and manifests an appearance of awesome strength. The jeweled sword in his hand represents great wisdom. It can cut through all ignorance, afflictions, emotions, and desires. The ability to cut through these things is wisdom. People without wisdom lack the determined resolve to cut off desire and emotional love. Wise people definitely cut these things off.

Mañjuśrī Bodhisattva instructed the Youth Sudhana (Good Wealth) to travel south in search of good and wise advisors. Sudhana went to over a hundred cities and visited fifty-three teachers. Mañjuśrī also taught and transformed the Dragon Girl. The Dragon Girl offered her precious pearl to the Buddha and then became a Buddha herself. That's how fast she attained Buddhahood. Mañjuśrī Bodhisattva also guided Ananda and others in compiling the sutras at the Iron Ring Mountain.

During the reign of Emperor Ming in the Han Dynasty, the two Venerables Kashyapa-Matanga and Gobharana went to China, carrying sutras on a white horse. Later, the White Horse Monastery was built in Luoyang in memory of these two monks. Their graves are still extant in Henan Province. China is a place where sages and common people dwell together.

At that time, Emperor Ming asked the two Venerables, "Are there any sages teaching and transforming living beings in China?" They replied, "Mañjuśrī Bodhisattva is teaching and transforming beings at Qingliang (Clear and Cool) Mountain." Wutai (Five Peaks) Mountain in Wutai County, Shanxi Province, is also known as Qingliang Mountain. After the two monks revealed the presence of Mañjuśrī Bodhisattva, the Emperor built a monastery at Wutai Mountain and it became a Buddhist holy site.

◎To be continued