內觀雜誌第88期【2012年12月】

內觀雜誌第88期

【本期重點】:阿含經專題研究教材:(1)《陶師經》比對;(2)「欲者是偈因」比對。

第88期內容:

(1)《陶師經》比對

- 1.《中部》81 經:《陶師經》。
- 2. 《中阿含經》(卷12)63 經:《鞞婆陵耆經》
- 3.《佛種姓經》第二十四佛迦葉品
- 4.《相應部》〈有偈篇〉〈諸天相應〉:《陶師》1.50。
- 5. MN 81. Ghatikara Sutta Ghatikara the Potter

(2)「欲者是偈因」比對

- 1.《雜阿含 1021 經》。
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阿含經專題研究教材:

《陶師經》比對

林崇安

一、前言

南傳《中部》第81的《陶師經》,相當於北傳漢譯《中阿含經》中的第63經:《鞞婆陵耆經》。鞞婆陵耆是地名。陶師的名字是難提波羅或伽提喀羅(伽提迦羅)。此經提及釋尊的過去生中,曾遇見迦葉佛,並獲得授記,當時釋尊的名字,在《鞞婆陵耆經》中稱作優多羅童子,在《陶師經》中稱作「覺提波羅」(光護),在南傳《小部》的《佛種姓經》中同樣稱作「覺提波羅」。另外,在《相應部》的〈諸天相應〉中提及,陶師投生於無煩天,今由天上下來與釋尊敘舊。這些相關資料如下:

- 1.《中部》81 經:《陶師經》
- 2. 《中阿含經》(卷12)63 經:《鞞婆陵耆經》
- 3.《佛種姓經》第二十四佛迦葉品
- 4.《相應部》〈有偈篇〉〈諸天相應〉:《陶師》1.50。

DISITY OF BUD

5. MN 81. Ghatikara Sutta - Ghatikara the Potter

二、相關比對

●《中部》81經:《陶師經》

- (01) 如是我聞:
- (02)一時,世尊與大比丘眾俱,遊方至拘薩羅國。 爾時,世尊離道外行,於某場所現微笑。
- (03)時,尊者阿難思忖:「何因、何緣,世尊現微笑耶?無因,如 來是不現微笑。」
 - 爾時,尊者阿難偏袒一局,向世尊合掌,白世尊言:「世尊!以何因何緣世尊現微笑耶?無因如來當不現微笑。」
- (04)「阿難!往昔此地有一名為轉婆陵耆聚落。繁榮、殷盛,人民

- 眾多,人口密集。阿難! 鞞婆陵耆聚落附近,住有應供、等正覺者迦葉世尊。阿難! 此處即應供、等正覺者迦葉世尊之園林。阿難! 應供、等正覺者迦葉世尊即坐此地教誡比丘僧伽。」
- (05)爾時,尊者阿難將僧伽梨衣四疊展敷,向世尊言:「世尊!若 然,世尊且請坐,此地正應是二應供、等正覺者之所受用處。」
- (06)世尊就所設之座,坐已,世尊告阿難曰: 「阿難!於前世,此地乃名為鞞婆陵耆之聚落。繁榮、殷盛,人 民眾多,人口密集。
- (07)阿難!於鞞婆陵耆附近、住有應供、等正覺者<mark>迦葉世尊</mark>。 阿難!此處為應供、正等覺者迦葉世尊之園林。 阿難!應供、等正覺者迦葉世尊坐於此地教誡比丘僧伽。
- (08)阿難!在鞞婆陵耆聚落有一名為<mark>伽提喀羅</mark>之陶師,是應供、等 正覺者之奉事者,是第一奉事者。
- (09)阿難!伽提喀羅陶師之友人、親友,有一名為覺提波羅之青年。
- (10)阿難!伽提喀羅陶師告覺提波羅青年曰:『覺提波羅!我等往 見應供、等正覺者迦葉世尊。我思見應供、等正覺者之彼世尊, 為我等之幸事。』
 - 為是言時,覺提波羅青年告伽提喀羅之陶師曰:『且止!伽提喀羅!見彼禿沙門了無何益。』
- (11)阿難!再度······乃至······三度,阿難!伽提喀羅陶師告覺提波羅青年曰:『覺提波羅!我等往見應供、等正覺者迦葉世尊。我思見彼應供、等正覺者世尊為我等之幸。』 阿難!三度,覺提波羅青年告伽提喀羅陶師曰:『且止!伽提喀羅!彼禿沙門見之了無何益。』
- (12) 『然!覺提波羅!我等持盥洗具與洗粉為水浴可往河中?』 『可往。』阿難!覺提波羅青年,允諾伽提喀羅陶師。 時,阿難!伽提喀羅陶師與覺提波羅青年持盥洗具與洗粉往河中 水浴。
- (13)時伽提喀羅陶師告覺提波羅青年曰:『覺提波羅!附近有應供、 等正覺者迦葉世尊之園林,我等往見應供、等正覺者迦葉世尊, 我思見彼應供、等正覺者世尊為幸事。』 如是言時,阿難!覺提波羅青年告伽提喀羅陶師曰:『且止!伽 提喀羅!見彼禿沙門了無何益。』
- (14) 再次,阿難! ……乃至……三度,阿難! 伽提喀羅陶師告覺提

波羅青年曰:『覺提波羅君!附近有應供、等正覺者迦葉世尊之 園林,我等往見應供、等正覺者迦葉世尊,我思見彼應供、等正 覺者世尊為幸事。』

阿難!三度覺提波羅青年告伽提喀羅陶師曰:『且止!伽提喀羅! 見彼禿沙門了無何益也。』

(15)爾時,阿難!伽提喀羅陶師<mark>抓持覺提波羅青年之腰帶</mark>曰:『覺 提波羅!附近有應供、等正覺者迦葉世尊之園林。……乃至…… 我思為幸事。』

爾時,阿難!覺提波羅青年解其腰帶,告伽提喀羅陶師曰:『且止!伽提喀羅!見彼禿沙門無何益也。』

(16)阿難!伽提喀羅陶師<mark>抓持覺提波羅青年所洗頭髮</mark>曰:『覺提波羅!附近有應供、等正覺者迦葉世尊之園林。……乃至……我思為幸事。』

時,阿難!覺提波羅自思:『誠希有哉!誠未曾有哉!彼卑生之伽提喀羅陶師,竟敢抓持我所洗頭髮,實乃極少未曾有事。』 於是告彼伽提喀羅陶師曰:『伽提喀羅!汝如是作強迫耶?』

(17)『覺提波羅!雖如是作強迫,是乃我思見彼應供、等正覺者迦葉世尊為幸事故。』

『若然,伽提喀羅!請汝放手,我等前往。』

(18)時,阿難!伽提喀羅陶師與覺提波羅青年詣彼應供、等正覺者 迦葉世尊處,詣已,伽提喀羅陶師向應供、等正覺者迦葉世尊敬 禮,坐於一面。

覺提波羅青年亦與應供、等正覺者迦葉世尊互相問候、交談銘感 之語後,坐於一面。

- (19)阿難!坐於一面之伽提喀羅陶師向應供、等正覺者迦葉世尊白 言曰:『世尊!彼為我友,親友<mark>覺提波羅青年</mark>。願世尊為彼說法。』
- (20)爾時,阿難!應供、等正覺者迦葉世尊對伽提喀羅陶師與覺提 波羅青年以法語教示、教導、激勵、使令歡喜。

阿難!伽提喀羅陶師與覺提波羅青年依應供、等正覺者迦葉世尊以法語之所教示、教導、激勵使令歡喜,對應供、等正覺者迦葉世尊之所說,歡喜、隨喜,由座起立,向應供、等正覺者迦葉世尊敬禮右繞而去。

(21)阿難!爾時,覺提波羅青年告伽提喀羅陶師日:『伽提喀羅! 汝今聞此法,不願由在家,而為無家出家之生活否?』

- 『覺提波羅!汝有所不知,我尚應扶養盲目年老之父母!』 『若然,伽提喀羅!我願由在家,而為無家出家之生活。』
- (22)阿難!爾時,伽提喀羅陶師與覺提波羅青年詣應供、等正覺者 迦葉世尊處,詣已,向應供、等正覺者迦葉世尊敬禮,坐於一面。 阿難!坐於一面之伽提喀羅陶師,向應供、等正覺者迦葉世尊言 曰:『世尊!彼是我友、親友覺提波羅青年者是,世尊!願准此 人出家。』

阿難!覺提波羅青年於應供、等正覺者迦葉世尊之座前得以出家,得具足戒。

(23)阿難!爾時應供、等正覺者迦葉世尊依彼所欲,使住鞞婆陵耆, 覺提波羅青年得具足戒後不久,於得具足戒數月時,出向波羅奈 遊方,次第遊方,到達波羅奈。

阿難!於其處所,應供、等正覺者迦葉世尊,住於波羅奈仙人墮 處鹿野苑。

- (24)阿難!<u></u>如尸王頰鞞聽說:『應供、等正覺者迦葉世尊到達波羅奈,住於仙人墮處鹿野苑。』 此時,如尸王頰鞞駕馭眾多華麗之車,而自乘一華麗車,以眾多華麗車,以王者之大威容,為欲面見應供、等正覺者迦葉世尊,而出離波羅奈城。驅車至車之通路,然後下車,徒步詣應供、等正覺者迦葉世尊處。詣已,向應供、等正覺者迦葉世尊敬禮,坐於一面。
- (25)阿難!應供、等正覺者迦葉世尊,對坐於一面之迦尸王頰鞞, 以法語教示、教導,使之歡喜。

阿難!彼時迦尸王頰鞞依應供、等正覺者迦葉世尊以法語之所教示、教導、激勵、而感歡喜,并對應供、等正覺者迦葉世尊曰: 『世尊!世尊明日與比丘眾俱,請受我食。』

阿難!應供、等正覺者迦葉世尊默然接受。

- (26)彼時,阿難!迦尸王頰鞞知應供、等正覺者迦葉世尊已允接受, 乃從座起,向應供、等正覺者敬禮右繞離去。
- (27)時,阿難!其夜過後,迦尸王頰鞞於彼住居,準備殊妙之嚼食、 噉食、除去米飯之黑粒及種種湯汁、種種助味,向應供、等正覺 者迦葉世尊報時曰:『世尊!為時已至,調食已訖。』
- (28)阿難!爾時,應供、等正覺者迦葉世尊,清晨,著衣,持衣缽 至彼迦尸王頰鞞住處。至已,與比丘眾俱,就坐於所設之座。

阿難!彼時,迦尸王頰鞞向以佛為上首之比丘眾,親以手供養, 充分勸食。

阿難!彼時,迦尸王頰鞞於應供、等正覺者迦葉世尊食事已畢, 手離缽後,乃自取一卑座坐於一面。

(29)阿難!坐於一面之迦尸王頰鞞,白應供、等正覺者迦葉世尊曰: 『世尊!願世尊於波羅奈接受我之兩季安居。僧伽亦可如是奉 事。』

『不也,大王!我已接受雨季安居矣。』

(30)再次,阿難!……乃至……三度,阿難!迦尸王頰鞞,白應供、 等正覺者迦葉世尊曰:『世尊!世尊於波羅奈請接受我之兩季安 居,僧伽亦可如是奉事。』

『不也,大王!我已接受兩季安居矣。』

- (31)爾時,阿難!迦尸王頰鞞思惟:『應供、等正覺者迦葉世尊於 波羅奈不能接受我之兩季安居。』於是心懷疑惑、憂感。
- (32)時,阿難!迦尸王頰鞞向應供、等正覺者迦葉世尊曰:『世尊! 於我之外,為奉事世尊者耶?』

『大王!為一鞞婆陵耆之聚落,彼處有一名為伽提喀羅陶師彼為 我之奉事者,做第一之奉事者。

大王!汝思:『應供、等正覺者迦葉世尊於波羅奈,不受我之兩季安居,』現有疑惑、憂感。但伽提喀羅陶師則無如是之事,亦不應有之。

(33)大王!伽提喀羅陶師離殺生、離不與取、於愛欲離邪行、離妄語、離穀酒、木酒、酒放逸處。

大王! 伽提喀羅陶師於佛具足絕對淨信、於法具足絕對淨信、於 僧伽具足絕對淨信, 具足聖者所愛之戒。

大王! 伽提喀羅陶師於苦無惑,於苦集無惑,於苦滅無惑,於導向苦滅之道無惑。

大王!伽提喀羅陶師為[一食者]而行梵行者,為具戒者,為善法者。大王!伽提喀羅陶師,離美麗之摩尼珠,離金銀。

大王!伽提喀羅陶師不以棒或手掘大地。若有河岸之崩土、或鼠傷土,則以畚持其土歸,作器物而言曰:『置殘餘之米、殘餘之緣豆、殘餘之碗豆、將汝所欲之器物持歸。』

大王!伽提喀羅陶師扶養彼盲目年老之父母。

大王!伽提喀羅由於斷五下分結,為化生者。

(34) 大王!我曾住鞞婆陵耆聚落。

大王!時,我清晨,著衣,執持衣、鉢,到伽提喀羅陶師父母處, 到已,告伽提喀羅陶師之父母言曰:『彼跋伽婆(陶師)往何處耶?』 『世尊!尊師之奉事者不在家,然而請由壺中取米飯,由鉢器取 湯汁請食。』

彼時,大王!我由壺取米飯,由缽器取汁,食畢離座而行歸去。

(35)彼時,大王!伽提喀羅陶師到父母處,到已,告父母曰:『誰 人由壺取米飯,由缽器取汁,食畢離座而歸耶?』

『我兒!是應供、等正覺者迦葉世尊,由壺取米飯,由缽器取汁, 食畢離座而歸去。』

大王! 伽提喀羅陶師思惟: 『實我榮幸也,實我為真幸。應供、 等正覺者迦葉世尊對我如是信任。』

彼時,大王!伽提喀羅陶師半月之間,父母七日之間,其喜樂之念不去。

(36) 大王! 我曾住鞞婆陵耆聚落。

大王!爾時,我清晨,著衣,持衣、缽到伽提喀羅陶師處,到已, 告伽提喀羅陶師之父母曰:『彼跋伽婆往何處耶?』

『世尊!尊師之奉事者不在家,然可由瓶取乳靡,由缽器取湯汁 請食。』

大王!彼時,我由瓶取乳靡,由缽器取汁,食畢離座歸去。

(37)時,大王!伽提喀羅陶師還回父母處,到已,告父母曰:『誰 人由瓶取乳靡,由缽器取汁,食畢由座起立歸去耶?』

『我兒!是應供、等正覺者迦葉世尊……乃至……歸去。』

彼時,大王!伽提喀羅陶師思唯:『實我為榮幸,實我真榮幸。

應供、等正覺者迦葉世尊,對我如是信任。』

彼時,大王!伽提喀羅陶師半月之間,父母七日之間,喜樂之念不去。

(38)大王!我曾住鞞婆陵耆聚落,爾時,我住屋漏雨,彼時大王! 我告諸比丘曰:『諸比丘!汝等前往伽提喀羅住處,尋取茅草來。』 為是言時,大王!諸比丘告我曰:『世尊!伽提喀羅陶師之住處 無矛草,但彼家則為茅草所葺。』

『諸比丘,汝等前往取來伽提喀羅陶師家<mark>屋頂之茅草</mark>。』 彼時,大王!伽提喀羅陶師之父母告諸比丘曰:『誰取我家屋頂 之茅草耶?』 諸比丘曰:『老婦!應供、等正覺者迦葉世尊之屋漏雨。』 『諸尊者!請取去。諸尊者!請取去。』

(39)彼時,大王!伽提喀羅陶師還至父母處,至已,告父母曰:『誰 人取我家之屋頂茅草耶?』

『我兒!是諸比丘,應供、等正覺者迦葉世尊住屋漏雨。』 彼時,大王!伽提喀羅陶師思惟:『實我為榮幸,實我真榮幸也。 應供、等正覺者迦葉世尊對我如是信任。』

彼時,大王!伽提喀羅陶師半月之間,父母第七日之間,喜樂之 念不去。

大王!時,彼家雖三個月間全無屋頂,然不漏雨。大王!伽提喀 羅陶師是如是之人。』

(40)『世尊!伽提喀羅陶師是榮幸。陶師為真榮幸。世尊!世尊如 是對彼之信任。』

阿難!時,迦尸王頰鞞,向伽提喀羅陶師,將白粳米與其相應之 助味品,載五百米車送去。

爾時,阿難!彼等王臣往告伽提喀羅陶師處曰:『尊者!此所載白粳米及其相應之助味品等五百米車,為迦尸王頰鞞所贈汝者。尊者請受納。王因多事未得前來。』

- (41)阿難!『彼時之覺提波羅青年為別人耶?』汝作如是思耶?阿難!然不可為如是之見,爾時之覺提波羅青年即我是。」
- (42)世尊說示已,尊者阿難歡喜、信受於世尊之所說。

【比對】: 南傳於此經中沒有說:覺提波羅青年所說之法不究竟。此經中沒有提到迦葉佛對覺提波羅的授記。

●《中阿含經》63經:《鞞婆陵耆經》

- (1) 我聞如是:
- (2) 一時,佛遊拘薩羅國。 爾時,世尊與大比丘眾俱行道,中路欣然而笑。
- (3) 尊者阿難見世尊笑,叉手向佛,白曰:「世尊!何因緣笑?諸佛如來、無所著、等正覺若無因緣,終不妄笑,願聞其意!」
- (4) 彼時,世尊告曰:「阿難!此處所中,迦葉如來、無所著、等正

- 覺在此處坐,為弟子說法。」
- (5) 於是,尊者阿難即在彼處速疾敷座,叉手向佛,白曰:「世尊! 唯願世尊亦坐此處,為弟子說法!如是此處為二如來、無所著、 等正覺所行。」
- (6) 爾時,世尊便於彼處坐尊者阿難所敷之座,坐已,告曰:「阿難! 此處所中,迦葉如來、無所著、等正覺有講堂,迦葉如來、無所 著、等正覺於中坐已,為弟子說法。
- (7) 阿難!此處所中昔有村邑,名鞞婆陵耆,極大豐樂,多有人民。 阿難!鞞婆陵耆村邑之中有梵志大長者,名曰無恚,極大富樂, 資財無量,畜牧產業不可稱計,封戶食邑種種具足。 阿難!梵志大長者無恚有子,名優多羅摩納,為父母所舉,受生 清淨,乃至七世父母不絕種族,生生無惡,博聞總持,誦過四典 經,深達因、緣、正、文、戲五句說。
- (8) 阿難!優多羅童子有善朋友,名<mark>難提波羅</mark>陶師,常為優多羅童子 之所愛念,喜見無厭。
- (9a) 阿難!難提波羅陶師歸佛、歸法、歸比丘眾,不疑三尊,不惑苦、 集、滅、道,得信、持戒、博聞、惠施、成就智慧。離殺、斷殺, 棄捨刀杖,有慚有愧,有慈悲心,饒益一切乃至蜫蟲,彼於殺生 淨除其心。
- (9b) 阿難!難提波羅陶師離不與取,斷不與取,與之乃取,樂於與取, 常好布施,歡喜無悋,不望其報,彼於不與取淨除其心。
- (9c) 阿難! 難提波羅陶師離非梵行, 斷非梵行, 勤修梵行, 精勤妙行, 清淨無穢, 離欲斷淫, 彼於非梵行淨除其心。
- (10a)阿難!難提波羅陶師離妄言,斷妄言,真諦言,樂真諦,住真諦不移動,一切可信,不欺世間,彼於妄言淨除其心。
- (10b)阿難!難提波羅陶師離兩舌,斷兩舌,行不兩舌,不破壞他;不 聞此語彼,欲破壞此;不聞彼語此,欲破壞彼;離者欲合,合者 歡喜;不作羣黨,不樂羣黨,不稱羣黨,彼於兩舌淨除其心。
- (10c)阿難!難提波羅陶師離麁言,斷麁言,若有所言辭氣麁獷,惡聲 逆耳,眾所不喜,眾所不愛,使他苦惱,令不得定,斷如是言; 若有所說清和柔潤,順耳入心,可喜可愛,使他安樂,言聲具了, 不使人畏,令他得定,說如是言,彼於麁言淨除其心。
- (10d)阿難!難提波羅陶師離綺語,斷綺語,時說、真說、法說、義說、止息說、樂止息說,事順時得宜,善教善訶,彼於綺語淨除其心。

- (11a)阿難!難提波羅陶師離治生,斷治生,棄捨稱量及斗斛,棄捨受貨,不縛束人,不望折斗量,不以小利侵欺於人,彼於治生淨除其心。
- (11b)阿難!難提波羅陶師離受寡婦、童女,斷受寡婦、童女,彼於受 寡婦、童女淨除其心。
- (11c)阿難!難提波羅陶師離受奴婢,斷受奴婢,彼於受奴婢淨除其心。
- (11d)阿難!難提波羅陶師離受象、馬、牛、羊,斷受象、馬、牛、羊, 彼於受象、馬、牛、羊淨除其心。
- (11e)阿難!難提波羅陶師離受雞、豬,斷受雞、豬,彼於受雞、豬淨 除其心。
- (11f)阿難!難提波羅陶師離受田業、店肆,斷受田業、店肆,彼於受 田業、店肆淨除其心。
- (11g)阿難!難提波羅陶師離受生稻、麥、豆,斷受生稻、麥、豆,彼 於受生稻、麥、豆淨除其心。
- (11h)阿難!難提波羅陶師離酒、斷酒,彼於飲酒淨除其心。
- (11i)阿難!難提波羅陶師離高廣大床,斷高廣大床,彼於高廣大床淨 除其心。
- (11j)阿難!難提波羅陶師離華鬘、瓔珞、塗香、脂粉,斷華鬘、瓔珞、 塗香、脂粉,彼於華鬘、瓔珞、塗香、脂粉淨除其心。
- (11k)阿難!難提波羅陶師離歌舞倡妓及往觀聽,斷歌舞倡妓及往觀聽, 彼於歌舞倡妓及往觀聽淨除其心。
- (111)阿難!難提波羅陶師離受生色像寶,斷受生色像寶,彼於生色像 寶淨除其心。
- (11m)阿難!難提波羅陶師離過中食,斷過中食,常一食,不夜食, 學時食,彼於過中食淨除其心。
- (11n)阿難!難提波羅陶師盡形壽手離鏵鍬,不自掘地,亦不教他。若 水岸崩土及鼠傷土,取用作器,舉著一面,語買者曰:『汝等若 有豌豆、稻、麥、大小麻豆、豍豆、芥子,瀉已持器去,隨意所 欲。』
- (12) 阿難!難提波羅陶師盡形壽供侍父母,父母無目,唯仰於人,是 故供侍。
- (13) 阿難!難提波羅陶師過夜平旦,往詣迦葉如來、無所著、等正覺 所,到已作禮,卻坐一面。迦葉如來、無所著、等正覺為彼說法,

勸發渴仰,成就歡喜。無量方便為彼說法,勸發渴仰,成就歡喜 已,默然而住。

- (14) 阿難!於是,難提波羅陶師,迦葉如來、無所著、等正覺為其說法,勸發渴仰,成就歡喜已,即從座起,禮迦葉如來、無所著、等正覺足已,繞三匝而去。
- (15) 爾時,優多羅童子乘白馬車,與五百童子俱,過夜平旦,從鞞婆 陵耆村邑出,往至一無事處,欲教若干國來諸弟子等,令讀梵志 書。於是,優多羅童子遙見難提波羅陶師來,見已便問:『難提 波羅!汝從何來?』
- (16) 難提波羅答曰:『我今從迦葉如來、無所著、等正覺所供養禮事來,優多羅!汝可共我往詣迦葉如來、無所著、等正覺所供養禮事。』

於是,優多羅童子答曰:『難提波羅!我不欲見禿頭沙門,禿沙門不應得道,道難得故。』

於是,難提波羅陶師捉優多羅童子頭髻,牽令下車。

於是,優多羅童子便作是念:此難提波羅陶師常不調戲,不狂不癡,今捉我頭髻,必當有以。念已,語曰:『難提波羅!我隨汝去!我隨汝去!』

難提波羅喜,復語曰:『去者甚善!』

- (17) 於是,難提波羅陶師與優多羅童子共往詣迦葉如來、無所著、等 正覺所,到已作禮,卻坐一面。
- (18) 難提波羅陶師白迦葉如來、無所著、等正覺曰:『世尊!此優多 羅童子是我朋友,彼常見愛,常喜見我,無有厭足,彼於世尊無 信敬心,唯願世尊善為說法,令彼歡喜得信敬心!』
- (19) 於是,迦葉如來、無所著、等正覺為難提波羅陶師及優多羅童子 說法,勸發渴仰,成就歡喜。無量方便為彼說法,勸發渴仰,成 就歡喜已,默然而住。
- (20) 於是,難提波羅陶師及優多羅童子,迦葉如來、無所著、等正覺 為其說法,勸發渴仰,成就歡喜已,即從座起,禮迦葉如來、無 所著、等正覺足,繞三而一去。
- (21) 於是,優多羅童子還去不遠,問曰:『難提波羅!汝從迦葉如來、無所著、等正覺得聞如是微妙之法,何意住家?不能捨離學聖道耶?』於是,難提波羅陶師答曰:『優多羅!汝自知我盡形壽供養父母,父母無目,唯仰於人,我以供養侍父母故。』

- (22) 於是,優多羅童子問難提波羅:『我可得從迦葉如來、無所著、 等正覺出家學道,受於具足,得作比丘,行梵行耶?』
- (23) 於是,難提波羅陶師及優多羅童子即從彼處復往詣迦葉如來、無 所著、等正覺所,到已作禮,卻坐一面。
- (24) 難提波羅陶師白迦葉如來、無所著、等正覺曰:『世尊!此優多羅童子還去不遠,而問我言:難提波羅!汝從迦葉如來、無所著、等正覺得聞如是微妙之法,何意住家?不能捨離學聖道耶?世尊!我答彼曰:優多羅!汝自知我盡形壽供養父母,父母無目,唯仰於人,我以供養侍父母故。優多羅復問我曰:難提波羅!我可得從迦葉如來、無所著、等正覺出家學道,受於具足,得作比丘!』
- (25) 迦葉如來、無所著、等正覺為難提波羅默然而受。
- (26) 於是,難提波羅陶師知迦葉如來、無所著、等正覺默然受已,即從座起,稽首作禮,繞三匝而去。
- (27) 於是,迦葉如來、無所著、等正覺,難提波羅去後不久,度優多羅童子出家學道,授與具足。出家學道,授與具足已,於鞞婆陵耆村邑隨住數日,攝持衣鉢,與大比丘眾俱,共遊行,欲至波羅[木*奈]迦私國邑;展轉遊行,便到波羅[木*奈]迦私國邑,遊波羅[木*奈]住仙人處鹿野園中。
- (28) 於是,頰鞞王聞迦業如來、無所著、等正覺遊行迦私國,與大比 丘眾俱,到此波羅[木*奈]住仙人處鹿野園中。頰鞞王聞已,告御 者曰:『汝可嚴駕,我今欲往詣迦葉如來、無所著、等正覺所。』
- (29) 時,彼御者受王教已,即便嚴駕。嚴駕已訖,還白王曰:『已嚴好車,隨天王意。』
- (30) 於是, 類鞞王乘好車已, 從波羅[木*奈]出,往詣仙人住處鹿野園中。時, 類鞞王遙見樹間迦葉如來、無所著、等正覺,端正姝好,猶星中月,光耀煒曄,晃若金山,相好具足,威神巍巍,諸根寂定,無有蔽礙,成就調御,息心靜默。見已下車,步詣迦葉如來、無所著、等正覺所,到已作禮,卻坐一面。
- (31) 賴鞞王坐一面已,迦葉如來、無所著、等正覺為彼說法,勸發渴仰,成就歡喜。無量方便為彼說法,勸發渴仰,成就歡喜已,默然而住。
- (32) 於是, 類轉王, 迦葉如來、無所著、等正覺為其說法, 勸發渴仰, 成就歡喜已, 即從座起, 偏袒著衣, 叉手而向, 白迦葉如來、無

- 所著、等正覺曰:『唯願世尊明受我請,及比丘眾!』
- (33) 迦葉如來、無所著、等正覺為頻鞞王默然受請。
- (34) 於是, 頻轉王知迦葉如來、無所著、等正覺默然受已, 稽首作禮, 繞三匝而去。還歸其家, 於夜施設極美淨妙種種豐饒食噉含消, 即於其夜供辦已訖。平旦敷床唱曰: 『世尊! 今時已到, 食具已 辦, 唯願世尊以時臨顧! 』
- (35) 於是,迦葉如來、無所著、等正覺過夜平旦,著衣持鉢,諸比丘 眾侍從世尊往詣頰鞞王家,在比丘眾上敷座而坐。
- (36) 於是, 類轉王見佛及比丘眾坐已, 自行澡水, 以極美淨妙種種豐 饒食噉含消, 手自斟酌, 令得飽滿。食訖收器, 行澡水竟, 敷一 小床, 別坐聽法。
- (37) 頰鞞王坐已,迦葉如來、無所著、等正覺為彼說法,勸發渴仰, 成就歡喜。無量方便為彼說法,勸發渴仰,成就歡喜已,默然而 住。
- (38a)於是, 類鞞王, 迦葉如來、無所著、等正覺為其說法, 勸發渴仰, 成就歡喜已,即從座起, 偏袒著衣, 叉手而向, 白迦葉如來、無 所著、等正覺曰: 『唯願世尊於此波<mark>羅</mark>[木*奈]<mark>受我夏</mark>坐, 及比丘 眾!我為世尊作五百房、五百床褥, 及施拘執如此白粳米, 王之 所食種種諸味, 飯供世尊及比丘眾。』
- (38b)迦葉如來、無所著、等正覺告頰鞞王曰:『止!止!大王!但心喜足。』
- (39a) 類鞞王如是至再三,叉手而向,白迦葉如來、無所著、等正覺曰: 『唯願世尊於此波羅[木*奈]受我夏坐,及比丘眾!我為世尊作五 百房、五百床褥,及施拘執如此白粳米,王之所食種種諸味,飯 供世尊及比丘眾。』
- (39b)迦葉如來、無所著、等正覺亦再三告頰鞞王曰:『止!止!大王! 但心喜足。』
- (40) 於是,頰鞞王不忍不欲,心大憂感:迦葉如來、無所著、等正覺 不能為我於此波羅[木*奈]而受夏坐,及比丘眾。作是念已,頰鞞 王白迦葉如來、無所著、等正覺曰:『世尊!頗更有在家白衣, 奉事世尊如我者耶?』
- (41) 迦葉如來、無所著、等正覺告頰鞞王曰:『有,在王境界鞞婆陵 耆村極大豐樂,多有人民。大王!彼鞞婆陵耆村中有難提波羅陶 師。

- (42a)大王!難提波羅陶師歸佛、歸法、歸比丘眾,不疑三尊,不惑苦、 集、滅、道,得信、持戒、博聞、惠施、成就智慧,離殺、斷殺, 棄捨刀杖,有慚有愧,有慈悲心,饒益一切乃至蜫蟲,彼於殺生 淨除其心。
- (42b)大王!難提波羅陶師離不與取,斷不與取,與之乃取,樂於與取, 常好布施,歡喜無悋,不望其報,彼於不與取淨除其心。
- (42c)大王! 難提波羅陶師離非梵行, 斷非梵行, 勤修梵行, 精勤妙行, 清淨無穢, 離欲斷淫, 彼於非梵行淨除其心。
- (43a)大王!難提波羅陶師離妄言,斷妄言,真諦言,樂真諦,住真諦不移動,一切可信,不欺世間,彼於妄言淨除其心。
- (43b)大王!難提波羅陶師離兩舌,斷兩舌,行不兩舌,不破壞他;不 聞此語彼,欲破壞此;不聞彼語此,欲破壞彼;離者欲合,合者 歡喜;不作羣黨,不樂羣黨,不稱羣黨,彼於兩舌淨除其心。
- (43c)大王!難提波羅陶師離麁言,斷麁言,若有所言辭氣麁獷,惡聲 逆耳,眾所不喜,眾所不愛,使他苦惱,令不得定,斷如是言; 若有所說清和柔潤,順耳入心,可喜可愛,使他安樂,言聲具了, 不使人畏,令他得定,說如是言,彼於麁言淨除其心。
- (43d)大王!難提波羅陶師離綺語,斷綺語,時說、真說、法說、義說、止息說、樂止息說,事順時得宜,善教善訶,彼於綺語淨除其心。
- (44a)大王!難提波羅陶師離治生,斷治生,棄捨稱量及斗斛,亦不受 貨,不縛束人,不望折斗量,不以小利侵欺於人,彼於治生淨除 其心。
- (44b)大王!難提波羅陶師離受寡婦、童女,斷受寡婦、童女,彼於受 寡婦、童女淨除其心。
- (44c)大王!難提波羅陶師離受奴婢,斷受奴婢,彼於受奴婢淨除其心。
- (44d)大王!難提波羅陶師離受象、馬、牛、羊,斷受象、馬、牛、羊, 彼於受象、馬、牛、羊淨除其心。
- (44e)大王!難提波羅陶師離受雞、豬,斷受雞、豬,彼於受雞、豬淨 除其心。
- (44f)大王!難提波羅陶師離受田業、店肆,斷受田業、店肆,彼於受田業、店肆淨除其心。
- (44g)大王!難提波羅陶師離受生稻、麥、豆,斷受生稻、麥、豆,彼 於受生稻、麥、豆淨除其心。

- (44h)大王!難提波羅陶師離酒、斷酒,彼於飲酒淨除其心。
- (44i)大王!難提波羅陶師離高廣大床,斷高廣大床,彼於高廣大床淨 除其心。
- (44j)大王!難提波羅陶師離華鬘、瓔珞、塗香、脂粉,斷華鬘、瓔珞、 塗香、脂粉,彼於華鬘、瓔珞、塗香、脂粉淨除其心。
- (44k)大王!難提波羅陶師離歌舞倡妓及往觀聽,斷歌舞倡妓及往觀聽, 彼於歌舞倡妓及往觀聽淨除其心。
- (441)大王!難提波羅陶師離受生色像寶,斷受生色像寶,彼於受生色 像寶淨除其心。
- (44m)大王!難提波羅陶師離過中食,斷過中食,常一食,不夜食, 學時食,彼於過中食淨除其心。
- (44n)大王!難提波羅陶師盡形壽手離鏵鍬,不自掘地,亦不教他。若 水岸崩土及鼠傷土,取用作器,舉著一面,語買者言:汝等若有 豌豆、稻、麥、大小麻豆、豍豆、芥子,瀉已持器去,隨意所欲。
- (45) 大王! 難提波羅陶師盡形壽供侍父母,父母無目,唯仰於人,是 故供侍。
- (46a)大王!我憶昔時依鞞婆陵耆村邑遊行。大王!我爾時平旦著衣持 鉢,入鞞婆陵耆村邑乞食,次第乞食,往到難提波羅陶師家,爾 時,難提波羅為小事故,出行不在。
 - 大王!我問難提波羅陶師父母曰:長老!陶師今在何處?彼答我曰:世尊!侍者為小事故,暫出不在。善逝!侍者為小事故,暫出不在。世尊!籮中有麥飯,釜中有豆羹,唯願世尊為慈愍故隨意自取!大王!我便受鬱單曰法,即於籮釜中取羹飯而去。
 - 難提波羅陶師於後還家,見籮中飯少,釜中羹減,白父母曰:誰 取羹飯?父母答曰:賢子!今日迦葉如來、無所著、等正覺至此 乞食,彼於籮釜中取羹飯去。
- (46b)難提波羅陶師聞已,便作是念:我有善利,有大功德,迦葉如來、 無所著、等正覺於我家中隨意自在。
- (46c)彼以此歡喜結跏趺坐,息心靜默,至于七日,於十五日中而得歡樂,其家父母於七日中亦得歡樂。
- (47a)復次,大王!我憶昔時依鞞婆陵耆村邑遊行。大王!我爾時平旦 著衣持鉢,入鞞婆陵耆村邑乞食,次第乞食,往到難提波羅陶師 家,爾時,難提波羅為小事故,出行不在。大王!我問難提波羅 陶師父母曰:長老!陶師今在何處?彼答我曰:世尊!侍者為小

事故,暫出不在。善逝!侍者為小事故,暫出不在。世尊!大釜中有粳米飯,小釜中有羹,唯願世尊為慈愍故隨意自取!大王!我便受鬱單曰法,卽於大小釜中取羹飯去。

難提波羅陶師於後還家,見大釜中飯少,小釜中羹減,白父母曰: 誰大釜中取飯,小釜中取羹?父母答曰:賢子!今日迦葉如來、 無所著、等正覺至此乞食,彼於大小釜中取羹飯去。

- (47b)難提波羅陶師聞已,便作是念:我有善利,有大功德,迦葉如來、 無所著、等正覺於我家中隨意自在。
- (47c)彼以此歡喜結跏趺坐,息心靜默,至于七日,於十五日中而得歡樂,其家父母於七日中亦得歡樂。
- (48a)復次,大王!我憶昔時依鞞婆陵耆村邑而坐夏坐,大王!我爾時新作屋未覆,難提波羅陶師故陶屋新覆。大王!我告瞻侍比丘曰:汝等可去壞難提波羅陶師故陶屋,持來覆我屋。瞻侍比丘卽受我教,便去往至難提波羅陶師家,挽壞故陶屋,作束持來用覆我屋。難提波羅陶師父母聞壞故陶屋,聞曰:誰壞難提波羅故陶屋耶?比丘答曰:長老!我等是迦葉如來、無所著、等正覺瞻侍比丘,挽壞難提波羅陶師故陶屋,作束用覆迦葉如來、無所著、等正覺屋。難提波羅父母語曰:諸賢!隨意持去,無有制者。難提波羅陶師於後還家,見挽壞故陶屋,白父母曰:誰挽壞我故陶屋耶?父母答曰:賢子!今日迦葉如來、無所著、等正覺瞻侍比丘挽壞故陶屋,作束持去,用覆迦葉如來、無所著、等正覺瞻侍
- (48b)難提波羅陶師聞已,便作是念:我有善利,有大功德,迦葉如來、 無所著、等正覺於我家中隨意自在。
- (48c)彼以此歡喜結跏趺坐,息心靜默,至于七日,於十五日中而得歡樂,其家父母於七日中亦得歡樂。 大王!難提波羅陶師故陶屋竟夏四月都不患漏,所以者何?蒙佛 威神故。
- (49a)大王!難提波羅陶師無有不忍,無有不欲,心無憂臧:迦葉如來,無所著、等正覺於我家中隨意自在。
- (49b)大王!汝有不忍,汝有不欲,心大憂臧:迦葉如來、無所著、等 正覺不受我請,於此波羅[木*奈]而受夏坐,及比丘眾。』
- (50) 於是, 迦葉如來、無所著、等正覺為頰鞞王說法, 勸發渴仰, 成就歡喜。無量方便為彼說法, 勸發渴仰, 成就歡喜已, 從座起去。
- (51) 時,頰鞞王於迦葉如來、無所著、等正覺去後不久,便敕侍者:

- 『汝等可以五百乘車載滿白粳米,王之所食種種諸味,載至難提 波羅陶師家,而語之曰:難提波羅!此五百乘車載滿白粳米,王 之所食種種諸味,類鞞王送來餉汝,為慈愍故,汝今當受!』
- (52) 時,彼侍者受王教已,以五百乘車載滿白粳米,王之所食種種諸味,送詣難提波羅陶師家,到已,語曰:『難提波羅陶師!此五百乘車載滿白粳米,王之所食種種諸味,頰鞞王送來餉汝,為慈愍故,汝今當受!』
- (53) 於是,難提波羅陶師辭讓不受,語侍者曰:『諸賢! 頰鞞王家國 大事多,費用處廣,我知如此,以故不受。』」
- (54) 佛告阿難:「於意云何?爾時童子優多羅者,汝謂異人耶?莫作 斯念!當知卽是我也。
- (55a)阿難!我於爾時為自饒益,亦饒益他,饒益多人,愍傷世間,為 天、為人求義及饒益,求安隱快樂。爾時說法不至究竟,不究竟 白淨,不究竟梵行;不究竟梵行訖,爾時不離生老病死、啼哭憂 越,亦未能得脫一切苦。

【比對】:

- 1.北傳於此 63 經中說:「阿難!我於爾時為自饒益,亦饒益他, 饒益多人,愍傷世間,為天、為人求義及饒益,求安隱快樂。爾 時說法不至究竟,不究竟白淨,不究竟梵行」南傳無此段,此段 為一衍文,因為此時有迦葉佛傳法,優多羅出家從佛學法,說法 必至究竟之故。
- 2.北傳這段衍文,是受到《中阿含經》第60經:《四洲經》頂生 王、第67經《大天[木*奈]林經》大天王,這些故事的影響,這 時無佛出世,所以經文說:「阿難!我於爾時為自饒益,亦饒益 他,饒益多人,愍傷世間,為天、為人求義及饒益,求安隱快樂。 爾時說法不至究竟…」。有佛出世時,就不應說「不至究竟」。 3.此經中沒有提到迦葉佛對優多羅的授記。
- (55b)阿難!我今出世,如來、無所著、等正覺、明行成為、善逝、世間解、無上士、道法御、天人師,號佛、眾祐。我今自饒益,亦饒益他,饒益多人,愍傷世間,為天、為人求義及饒益,求安隱快樂。我今說法得至究竟,究竟白淨,究竟梵行;究竟梵行訖,我今已離生老病死、啼哭憂臧,我今已得脫一切苦。」

(56) 佛說如是,尊者阿難及諸比丘聞佛所說,歡喜奉行。

●《佛種姓經》第二十四佛迦葉品

- 一、於拘那含牟尼之後,有正覺者、兩足尊,名為迦葉為法王,放大 光輝。
- 二、棄傳家財寶與諸多之飲食物,與乞食等施物,滿心〔之所願〕, 如破牛王之杙,達最上之正菩提。
- 三、世間導師、迦葉〔佛〕之轉法輪,於初會領會法者,有二千億之數。
- 四、佛四個月之間遊行於世,彼時,第二會領會〔法〕者,為一千億之數。
- 五、行雙神變,宣示智根,於第三會領〔會法〕者,為五百億之數。
- 六、於天上之樂都須達摩(善法)城,於其處說法,勝者令三百億之天 人開悟。
- 七、其後人中天〔佛〕,為夜叉說法,於彼等之中,領會〔法〕者,其數不可舉算。
- 八、此天中天亦盡諸漏、離垢穢、心歸寂靜,亦如彼人人一次之會座。九、其超越生有,依慚與戒如彼之比丘為二萬人之會座。
- 一〇、予彼時,為<mark>婆羅門青年名為覺提婆羅(光護)</mark>為人所知,有學志, 諳神咒,精通三種之吠陀。
- 一一、達相術、傳說、正法之極意,巧知地上空中〔之吉兆〕,通諸明,無疾病。
- 一二、於迦葉世尊,有名<mark>伽提迦羅(作瓶)為侍者</mark>,有服從心、恭敬心, 於第三果而入涅槃。
- 一三、伽提迦羅,伴予赴迦葉勝者之處,予聞彼之〔說〕法,於彼處 出家。
- 一四、精進努力,善識別正與不正之勤,任何事亦無退墮,以完成勝者之教。
- 一五、凡佛所宣示,師之九分教,一切修習,以光輝勝者之教。
- 一六、見予之不思議,此佛亦豫言:「於此賢劫,此者將成佛。
- 一七、於名為迦毘羅衛樂都,如來出家,勤應勤,行難行後……乃至 言〔第四之一三〕……將面彼〔佛〕」。

- 一八、如來坐於阿闍婆羅樹下,於彼處受取粥飯,而至尼連禪之河。
- 一九、於尼連禪河之岸,勝者啜粥,登上善加修理之路,以近菩提樹 下。
- 二〇、於是,彼最上人,〔對〕於菩提道場,右繞行禮,為難克取之 傷所,登最上菩提之座上。
- 二一、以跏趺坐,此大名聲之〔人〕將開覺。此人之生母為摩耶,父 名淨飯,此人為瞿曇。
- 二二、無諸漏、離垢穢、心歸寂靜、住於善定之庫利達與烏婆提沙為彼之上首弟子。
- 二三、二四、侍者名阿難陀,隨侍此勝者,凱摩與鬱婆羅蔓那,無漏、 離垢、靜心、住善定為上首之女弟子,此世尊之菩提樹稱為阿沙 陀。
- 二五質多與哈達羅瓦迦為上位之常侍信士,又難陀母與鬱多羅為上位 之常侍信女。」
- 二六、聞無等比之大仙此語,天人與人間歡喜:「此佛種子將成幼芽。」
- 二七、十千世界之天與人揚讚美之聲,拍手且笑,合掌謨拜。
- 二八、「若我等雖有將失此世尊之教,於未來世我等將面此佛。
- 二九、恰如人人渡河,如見失對岸之上場,指向下流為上場,以渡大 河。
- 三〇、然我等一切雖然離別此勝者,於未來世將面彼勝者。
- 三一、聞彼佛之語,心益澄淨,為成滿十種波羅蜜,決意更行苦行。
- 三二、予如是記憶,避非行,亦行難之行,唯為成菩提故。
- 三三、都名波羅奈,彼名奇奇為剎帝利族,正覺者之大家族住其處為 都城。
- 三四、彼婆羅門達陀(梵與)婆羅門為佛之父,名檀那瓦提(有財)為迦葉大仙之生母。
- 三五、彼營在家生活二千年,〔有〕漢沙(白鵝)、耶沙(名聲)、斯利難 陀(吉祥喜)三所優美之宮殿。
- 三六、有四萬八千之美飾婦女,名須難陀為夫人,名伊質多闍那(能 勝軍)為實子。
- 三七、見四種之相,由宮殿而出,最上人七日之間,行〔正〕勤行。
- 三八、應梵天之請,世間導師、迦葉大雄〔尊〕、最上人於鹿野苑轉 大法輪。
- 三九、帝沙與婆羅豆瓦闍為迦葉大仙之上首弟子,薩婆彌陀(一切友)

為彼之侍者。

- 四〇、阿魯羅與烏魯衛羅為上首之女弟子,此世尊之菩提樹稱為尼拘律。
- 四一、須曼伽羅(善吉祥)與伽提迦羅為上位之常侍信士,又伊質多閣那(能勝軍)與婆達(賢)為上位之常侍信女。
- 四二、如謂身長,此佛為二十羅陀那,如空中之電杖,如蝕〔後再〕 滿之月光。
- 四三、此大仙之壽量二萬年,佛生存此之間濟度多數之人。
- 四四、掘正法之池,施〔持〕戒之塗香,著正法之衣服,飾正法之花鬘。
- 四五、〔依〕正法離垢穢,立於大眾間之鏡,〔宣示〕「無論任何人欲 望得涅槃者,見予之莊嚴!」
- 四六、施〔持〕戒之胸衣、禪定之甲胄,著正法之皮衣,施最善之武 裝。
- 四七、施正念之楯、銳利智慧之楯,可碎〔破〕戒之敵,施正法殊勝 之刀。
- 四八、三明之裝飾,四果之花鬘,六神通之瓔珞,正法之華彩飾。
- 四九、施制邪惡之正法白傘,化造無畏之花,佛與其弟子等共入涅槃。
- 五〇、彼實難測難克之正覺者,實唯此〔應示云〕「來見!」善說之 法寶!
- 五一、實此為善履行傷所之無上法寶。一切歸無〔故〕,一切行豈非 空耶!
- 五二、勝者大迦葉師於闍陀圍耶園人涅槃,於其同處有此勝者之塔, 高為一由旬。
- 迦葉世尊之種姓第二十四終。

【比對】:

- 1.此經中提到迦葉佛對婆羅門青年覺提婆羅(光護)的授記。
- 2.覺提婆羅(光護)出家後,用功學習佛法:「凡佛所宣示,師之九 分教,一切修習,以光輝勝者之教。」
- ●《相應部》〈有偈篇〉(1.50):《陶師》
- 一、[陶師:]

比丘解脫有七人,而上生達無煩天,

欲貪瞋恚滅無餘,並超世間之愛著,

難超死魔之領域,誰是超越泥地者,

此世捨此人身後,亦離天軛者是誰,

優波迦波羅犍陀,弗久左底為第三,

跋提耶犍陀提婆,婆喉羅祇頻祇耶,

此等諸人捨人身,亦是離於天軛人。

二、[世尊:]

逃惡魔係蹄,言之何微妙,彼等知誰法,斷除有結縛。

三、[陶師:]

無外世尊法,無外世尊教,彼等知其法,斷除有結縛,

於此名與色,滅盡無有餘,此世知其法,彼斷有結縛。

四、[世尊:]

知難復悟難,汝言深奧語,汝知何人法,以語如是言。

五、[陶師:]

昔世我陶師,於耶發鄰加,街村作陶壺,以事父與母,

迦葉如來世,乃為優婆塞,遠離於淫欲,無欲修梵行,

我本同鄉者,前為卿之友,然而我正是,解脫七比丘,

貪瞋滅無餘,知超世愛者。

六、[世尊:]

跋伽婆如汝,所語有如是,汝前為陶師,於耶發鄰加,

街村作陶壺,遠離於淫欲,無欲修梵行,我乃同鄉者,

以前實我友。

七、〔小結〕

積此高修習,最後身二人,邂逅昔故友,真實乃如是。

81. Ghatikara Sutta - Ghatikara the Potter

- 1. THUS HAVE I HEARD. On one occasion the Blessed One was wandering among the Kosalans together with a large Sangha of bhikkhus.
- 2. Then in a certain place beside the main road the Blessed One smiled.

It occurred to the venerable Ananda: "What is the reason, what is the cause, for the Blessed One's smile? Tathagatas do not smile for no reason." So he arranged his upper robe on one shoulder, and extending his hands in reverential salutation towards the Blessed One, asked him: "Venerable sir, what is the reason, what is the cause, for the Blessed One's smile? Tathagatas do not smile for no reason."

- 3. "Once, Ananda, in this place there was a prosperous and busy market town called Vebhalinga, with many inhabitants and crowded with people. Now the Blessed One Kassapa, accomplished and fully enlightened, lived near the market town Vebhalinga. It was here, in fact, that the Blessed One Kassapa, accomplished and fully enlightened, had his monastery; it was here, in fact, that the Blessed One Kassapa, accomplished and fully enlightened, resided and advised the Sangha of bhikkhus."
- 4. Then the venerable Ananda folded his patchwork cloak in four, and spreading it out, said to the Blessed One: "Then, venerable sir, let the Blessed One be seated. Thus this place will have been used by two Accomplished Ones, Fully Enlightened Ones."

The Blessed One sat down on the seat that had been made ready and addressed the venerable Ananda thus:

- 5. "Once, Ananda, in this place there was a prosperous and busy market town called Vebhalinga, with many inhabitants and crowded with people. Now the Blessed One Kassapa, accomplished and fully enlightened, lived near the market town Vebhalinga. It was here, in fact, that the Blessed One Kassapa, accomplished and fully enlightened, had his monastery; it was here, in fact, that the Blessed One Kassapa, accomplished and fully enlightened, resided and advised the Sangha of bhikkhus.
- 6. "In Vebhalinga the Blessed One Kassapa, accomplished and fully enlightened, had as a supporter, as his chief supporter, a potter named Ghatikara. Ghatikara the potter had as a friend, as his close friend, a brahmin student named Jotipala.

"One day the potter Ghatikara addressed the brahmin student Jotipala thus: 'My dear Jotipala, let us go and see the Blessed One Kassapa,

accomplished and fully enlightened. I hold that it is good to see that Blessed One, accomplished and fully enlightened.' The brahmin student Jotipala replied: 'Enough, my dear Ghatikara, what is the use of seeing that bald-pated recluse?'

"A second and third time the potter Ghatikara said: 'My dear Jotipala, let us go and see the Blessed One Kassapa, accomplished and fully enlightened. I hold that it is good to see that Blessed One, accomplished and fully enlightened.' And a second and a third time the brahmin student Jotipala replied: 'Enough, my dear Ghatikara, what is the use of seeing that baldpated recluse?' - 'Then, my dear Jotipala, let us take a loofah and bath powder and go to the river to bathe.' - 'Very well,' Jotipala replied.

- 7. "So the potter Ghatikara and the brahmin student Jotipala took a loofah and bath powder and went to the river to bathe. Then Ghatikara said to Jotipala: 'My dear Jotipala, there is the monastery of the Blessed One Kassapa, accomplished and fully enlightened, quite nearby. Let us go and see the Blessed One Kassapa, accomplished and fully enlightened. I hold that it is good to see that Blessed One, accomplished and fully enlightened.' Jotipala replied: 'Enough, my dear Ghatikara, what is the use of seeing that bald-pated recluse?' "A second and a third time Ghatikara said: 'My dear Jotipala, there is the monastery of the Blessed One Kassapa ... ' And a second and a third time the brahmin student Jotipala replied: 'Enough, my dear Ghatikara, what is the use of seeing that bald pated recluse?'
- 8. "Then the potter Ghatikara seized the brahmin student Jotipala by the belt and said: 'My dear Jotipala, there is the monastery of the Blessed One Kassapa, accomplished and fully enlightened, quite nearby. Let us go and see the Blessed One Kassapa, accomplished and fully enlightened. I hold that it is good to see that Blessed One, accomplished and fully enlightened.' Then the brahmin student Jotipala undid his belt and said: 'Enough, my dear Ghatikara, what is the use of seeing that bald-pated recluse?'
- 9. "Then, when the brahmin student Jotipala had washed his head, the potter Ghatikara seized him by the hair and said: 'My dear Jotipala,

there is the monastery of the Blessed One Kassapa, accomplished and fully enlightened, quite nearby. Let us go and see the Blessed One Kassapa, accomplished and fully enlightened. I hold that it is good to see that Blessed One, accomplished and fully enlightened.'

"Then the brahmin student Jotipala thought: 'It is wonderful, it is marvellous that this potter Ghatikara, who is of a different birth, should presume to seize me by the hair when we have washed our heads! Surely this can be no simple matter.' And he said to the potter Ghatikara: 'You go as far as this, my dear Ghatikara?' - 'I go as far as this, my dear Jotipala; for so much do I hold that it is good to see that Blessed One, accomplished and fully enlightened!' - 'Then, my dear Ghatikara, let go of me. Let us visit him.'

10. "So Ghatikara the potter and Jotipala the brahmin student went to the Blessed One Kassapa, accomplished and fully enlightened. Ghatikara, after paying homage to him, sat down at one side, while Jotipala exchanged greetings with him, and when this courteous and amiable talk was finished, he too sat down at one side. Ghatikara then said to the Blessed One Kassapa, accomplished and fully enlightened: 'Venerable sir, this is the brahmin student Jotipala, my friend, my close friend. Let the Blessed One teach him the Dhamma.'

"Then the Blessed One Kassapa, accomplished and fully enlightened, instructed, urged, roused, and encouraged Ghatikara the potter and Jotipala the brahmin student with an exposition of the Dhamma. At the conclusion of the exposition, having delighted and rejoiced in the Blessed One Kassapa's words, they rose from their seats, and after paying homage to the Blessed One Kassapa, accomplished and fully enlightened, keeping him on their right, they departed.

- 11. "Then Jotipala asked Ghatikara: 'Now that you have heard this Dhamma, my dear Ghatikara, why don't you go forth from the home life into homelessness?' -'My dear Jotipala, don't you know that I support my blind and aged parents?' 'Then, my dear Ghatikara, I shall go forth from the home life into homelessness.'
- 12. "So Ghatikara the potter and Jotipala the brahmin student went to the Blessed One Kassapa, accomplished and fully enlightened. After

paying homage to him, they sat down at one side and Ghatikara the potter said to the Blessed One Kassapa, accomplished and fully enlightened: 'Venerable sir, this is the brahmin student Jotipala, my friend, my close friend. Let the Blessed One give him the going forth.' And the brahmin student Jotipala received the going forth from the Blessed One Kassapa, accomplished and fully enlightened, and he received the full admission. [MA states that bodhisattas go forth under the Buddhas, purify their virtue, learn the Buddha's teachings, practise the meditative life, and develop insight up to conformity knowledge (anulomanana).]

- 13. "Then not long after Jotipala the brahmin student had received the full admission, a half-month after he had received the full admission, the Blessed One Kassapa, accomplished and fully enlightened, having stayed at Vebhalinga as long as he chose, set out to wander towards Benares. Wandering by stages, he eventually arrived at Benares, and there he went to live in the Deer Park at Isipatana.
- 14. "Now King Kiki of Kasi heard: 'It seems that the Blessed One Kassapa, accomplished and fully enlightened, has reached Benares and is living in the Deer Park at Isipatana.' So he had a number of state carriages made ready, and mounting a state carriage, drove out from Benares with the full pomp of royalty in order to see the Blessed One Kassapa, accomplished and fully enlightened. He went thus as far as the road was passable for carriages, and then he got down from his carriage and went forward on foot to the Blessed One Kassapa, accomplished and fully enlightened. After paying homage to him, he sat down at one side and the Blessed One Kassapa, accomplished and fully enlightened, instructed, urged, roused, and encouraged King Kiki of Kasi with an exposition of the Dhamma.
- 15. "At the conclusion of the exposition, King Kiki of Kasi said: 'Venerable sir, let the Blessed One together with the Sangha of bhikkhus consent to accept tomorrow's meal from me.' And the Blessed One Kassapa, accomplished and fully enlightened, accepted in silence. Then, knowing that the Blessed One Kassapa, accomplished and fully enlightened, had accepted, he rose from his seat and after paying homage to him, keeping him on his right, he departed.

- 16. "Then, when the night had ended, King Kiki of Kasi had good food of various kinds prepared in his own dwelling red rice stored in the sheaf with the dark grains picked out, along with many sauces and curries and he had the time announced to the Blessed One Kassapa, accomplished and fully enlightened, thus: 'It is time, venerable sir, the meal is ready.'
- 17. "Then, it being morning, the Blessed One Kassapa, accomplished and fully enlightened, dressed, and taking his bowl and outer robe, he went with the Sangha of bhikkhus to the dwelling of King Kiki of Kasi and sat down on the seat made ready. Then, with his own hands, King Kiki of Kasi served and satisfied the Sangha of bhikkhus headed by the Buddha with the various kinds of good food. When the Blessed One Kassapa, accomplished and fully enlightened, had eaten and had withdrawn his hand from the bowl, King Kiki of Kasi took a low seat, sat down at one side and said: 'Venerable sir, let the Blessed One accept from me a residence for the Rains in Benares; that will be helpful for the Sangha.' -'Enough, king, my residence for the Rains has already been provided for.'

"A second and a third time King Kiki of Kasi said: 'Venerable sir, let the Blessed One accept from. me a residence for the Rains in Benares; that will be helpful for the Sangha.' -'Enough, king, my residence for the Rains has already been provided for.'

"The king thought: 'The Blessed One Kassapa, accomplished and fully enlightened, does not accept from me a residence for the Rains in Benares,' and he was very disappointed and sad.

18. "Then he said: 'Venerable sir, have you a better supporter than I am?' - 'I have, great king. There is a market town called Vebhalinga where a potter named Ghatikara lives. He is my supporter, my chief supporter. Now you, great king, thought: "The Blessed One Kassapa, accomplished and fully enlightened, does not accept from me a residence for the Rains in Benares," and you were very disappointed and sad; but the potter Ghatikara is not and will not be so. The potter Ghatikara has gone for refuge to the Buddha, the Dhamma, and the Sangha. He abstains from killing living beings, from taking what is not

given, from misconduct in sensual pleasures, from false speech, and from wine, liquor, and intoxicants, which are the basis of negligence. He has perfect confidence in the Buddha, the Dhamma, and the Sangha, and he possesses the virtues loved by noble ones. He is free from doubt about suffering, about the origin of suffering, about the cessation of suffering, and about the way leading to the cessation of suffering. He eats only in one part of the day, he observes celibacy, he is virtuous, of good character. He has laid aside gems and gold, he has given up gold and silver. He does not dig the ground for clay using a pick with his own hand; what is left over from embankments or thrown up by rats, he brings home in a carrier; when he has made a pot he says: "Let anyone who likes set down some selected rice or selected beans or selected lentils, and let him take away whatever he likes." He supports his blind and aged parents. Having destroyed the five lower fetters, he is one who will reappear spontaneously [in the Pure Abodes] and there attain final Nibbana without ever returning from that world. 19. "On one occasion when I was living at Vebhalinga, it being morning, I dressed, and taking my bowl and outer robe, I went to the potter Ghatikara's parents and asked them: "Where has the potter gone, please?" - "Venerable sir, your supporter has gone out; but take rice from the cauldron and sauce from the saucepan and eat." "I did so and went away. Then the potter Ghatikara went to his parents and asked: "Who has taken rice from the cauldron and sauce from the saucepan, eaten and gone away?" - "My dear, the Blessed One Kassapa, accomplished and fully enlightened, did."

"Then the potter Ghatikara thought: "It is a gain for me, it is a great gain for me that the Blessed One Kassapa, accomplished and fully enlightened, relies on me thus!" And rapture and happiness never left him for a half-month or his parents for a week.

20. "On another occasion when I was living at Vebhalinga, it being morning, I dressed, and taking my bowl and outer robe, I went to the potter Ghatikara's parents and asked them: "Where has the potter gone, please?" - "Venerable sir, your supporter has gone out; but take some porridge from the vessel and sauce from the saucepan and eat."

"I did so and went away. Then the potter Ghatikara went to his parents and asked: "Who has taken porridge from the vessel and sauce from the saucepan, eaten and gone away?" - "My dear, the Blessed One Kassapa, accomplished and fully enlightened, did."

"Then the potter Ghatikara thought: "It is a gain for me, it is a great gain for me that the Blessed One Kassapa, accomplished and fully enlightened, relies on me thus!" And rapture and happiness never left him for a half-month or his parents for a week.

21. "On another occasion when I was living at Vebhalinga my hut leaked. Then I addressed the bhikkhus thus: "Go, bhikkhus, and find out if there is any grass at the potter Ghatikara's house." - "Venerable sir, there is no grass at the potter Ghatikara's house; there is the grass thatch on his roof." - "Go, bhikkhus, and remove the grass from the potter Ghatikara's house."

"They did so. Then the potter Ghatikara's parents asked the bhikkhus: "Who is removing the grass from the house?" - "Sister, the hut of the Blessed One Kassapa, accomplished and fully enlightened, is leaking." - "Take it, venerable sirs, take it and bless you!"

"Then the potter Ghatikara went to his parents and asked: "Who has removed the grass from the roof?" - "The bhikkhus did, my dear; the hut of the Blessed One Kassapa, accomplished and fully enlightened, is leaking."

"Then the potter Ghatikara thought: "It is a gain for me, it is a great gain for me that the Blessed One Kassapa, accomplished and fully enlightened, relies on me thus!" And the rapture and happiness never left him for a half-month or his parents for a week. Then that house remained three whole months with the sky for a roof, and yet no rain came in. Such is the potter Ghatikara.'

"It is a gain for the potter Ghatikara, it is a great gain for him that the Blessed One Kassapa, accomplished and fully enlightened, relies on him thus.'

22. "Then King Kiki of Kasi dispatched to the potter Ghatikara five hundred cartloads of red rice stored in the sheaf, and also sauce materials to go with it. Then the king's men went to the potter

Ghatikara and told him: 'Venerable sir, there are five hundred cartloads of red rice stored in the sheaf, and also sauce materials to go with it, dispatched to you by King Kiki of Kasi; please accept them.' - 'The king is very busy and has much to do. I have enough. Let this be for the king himself.'

23. "Now, Ananda, you may think thus: 'Certainly, someone else was the brahmin student Jotipala on that occasion.' But it should not be regarded thus. I was the brahmin student Jotipala on that occasion." That is what the Blessed One said. The venerable Ananda was satisfied and delighted in the Blessed One's words.

三、結語

以上列出釋尊過去生中名為「覺提波羅」或優多羅童子與陶師互動的相關資料,比對後可以看出,北傳漢譯《中阿含經》第63經:《鞞婆陵耆經》中「阿難!我於爾時為自饒益,亦饒益他,饒益多人,愍傷世間,為天、為人求義及饒益,求安隱快樂。爾時說法不至究竟,不究竟白淨,不究竟梵行」這一段是衍文。這段衍文,是受到《中阿含經》第60經:《四洲經》頂生王、第67經《大天[木*奈]林經》大天王,這些故事的影響。

阿含經專題研究教材:

「欲者是偈因」比對

林崇安

一、前言

佛陀所說的「欲者是偈因」、「偈以欲為初」、「韻為偈頌因」、「欲為頌本」分別出現在下列的翻譯資料,以下略作比對和探討。

1.《雜阿含 1021 經》。

- 2. 《別譯雜阿含 248 經》。
- 3. 《相應部》1.60: 詩。
- 4. 《大毘婆沙論》卷 14。

二、比對

●《雜阿含 1021 經》:

如是我聞:

一時,佛在舍衛國祇樹給孤獨園。

時,有天子容色絕妙,於後夜時來詣佛所,稽首佛足,身諸光明遍照祇樹給孤獨園。

rary of Ri

時,彼天子說傷問佛:

「何法為偈因?以何莊嚴偈?偈者何所依?何者為偈體?」 爾時,世尊說偈答言:

「欲者是偈因,文字莊嚴偈,名者偈所依,造作為偈體。」 時,彼天子復說偈言:

「久見婆羅門,逮得般涅槃,一切怖已過,永超世恩愛。」 時,彼天子聞佛所說,歡喜隨喜,稽首佛足,即沒不現。」

●《別譯雜阿含 248 經》:

如是我聞:

一時,佛在舍衛國祇樹給孤獨園。

時有一天,光色倍常,於其夜中,來詣佛所,威光普照,遍于祇洹, 赫然大明,却坐一面,而說偈言:

「偈為何者初?云何為分別?偈何所依止?偈以何為體?」 爾時,世尊以偈答曰:

「偈以欲為初,字為偈分別,偈依止於名,文章以為體。」 爾時,天復以偈讚言:

「往昔已曾見,婆羅門涅槃,嫌怖久棄捨,能度世間愛。」 爾時,此天說此偈已,歡喜而去。」

●《相應部》諸天相應 1.60:詩

一、[天神:]

「何物偈頌因?何為其標記?偈頌依何物?何物偈住家?」

二、[世尊:]

「韻為偈頌因,文字其標記,偈頌依題名,詩人此住家。」

【比對】

此處《相應部》將 Chando 翻譯為「韻」。依據下面《大毘婆沙論》 對此偈的解釋,玄奘大師譯為「欲」。

●《大毘婆沙論》卷14:

「云何多文身?答:諸字眾是謂多文身,為成此義,引經為證,如世 尊說:

「欲為頌本,文即是字,頌依於名,及造頌者。」

此中欲者,是欲造頌欣、憙、愛、樂。

為頌本者,此欲是頌因、集、生、緣。

文即是字者,巧便顯了故名為文,此即是字,無轉盡故,此即顯示能顯頌文以字為體。

<mark>頌依於名</mark>者,頌是假有,依名而立,亦依文句。且說依名,此中 依言如林依樹。

及造頌者,思惟觀察作諸伽他,名造頌者。頌依造者,如蛇依穴, 水依於泉,乳依乳房,與依名異應知。」

說明:

- 1.創作偈頌,必須先有希欲:欣、憙、愛、樂,做為推動的心理 因素。
 - 2.頌依於名者,頌依名而立,如林依樹。名,指頌的組成成分。
- 3.頌依於造頌者,如蛇依穴,水依於泉,乳依乳房。造頌者,指 能造者、詩人。

三、結語

欲的定義,於《大乘阿毘達磨集論》說:「何等為欲?謂於所樂

事,彼彼引發所作希望為體,正勤所依為業。」可知,欲是對所樂的對象生起欣、憙、愛、樂的希望心理,因而進一步會積極採取行動,這便是「正勤所依為業」。「欲心所」是五別境之一,有其投入的對象(境)。以「欲」來從事任何行業,都會顯得有勁。四神足也是由欲開始。一般人作事如果沒有「欲」作先導,就會作得不起勁,得不到好效果。



《內觀雜誌》

行政院新聞局登記證局版北市誌字第 313 號 1995 年 10 月 1 日創刊

發行人: 李雪卿

編輯:內觀雜誌編輯組

宗旨:弘揚佛法的義理和介紹內觀法門

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