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蔡志忠漫画

中国传统文化经典

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觉者的法音 智慧的语言

佛陀说·法句经

SAVINGS OF BUDDHA · DHARMA SUTRA

The Indoctrination of consciousness
The language of wisdom

蔡志忠 / 编绘

〔美〕拉思杰博士等 / 译

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佛陀说

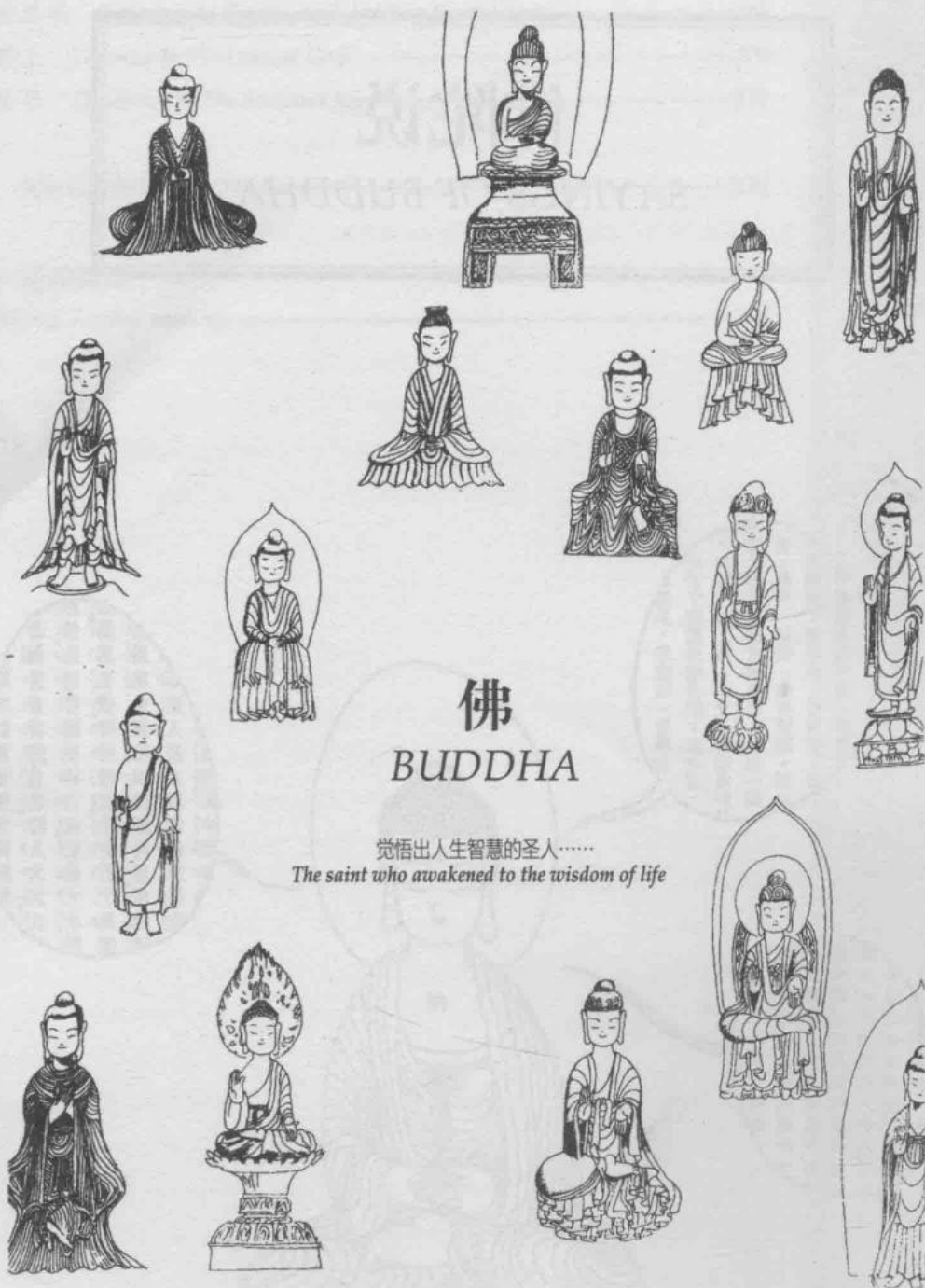
SAYINGS OF BUDDHA

過去、若未來、若現在
比丘！諸觀思惟分別：無所有、
無常、苦、空、非我。所以者何？
「諸比丘！譬如大雨水泡，一起一滅，
有、無牢、無實、無有堅固。所以
若過去、若未來、若現在，若
！諸觀思惟分別。諸觀思

是觀世音菩薩名者，設入大火，火
能燒，由是菩薩威神力故，若為大水所
稱其名號，即得淺處。若有百千萬億
等，求金銀琉璃寶，入於大海，假使黑風吹
其船，入於大海，假使黑風吹



神及神龍王、神母、
常隨擁護，持大悲神咒，
獨宿孤眠。是諸善神，各代宿
迷失道路，誦此呪故，善神龍王
若在山林曠野之少水處，龍王
普隨復為誦持者，說消除
丹山澤中。達達



佛

BUDDHA

觉悟出人生智慧的圣人……

The saint who awakened to the wisdom of life

《智度论二》曰：“佛名为觉，于一切无明睡眠中最初觉故，名为觉。”

According to the Second Treatise on the Philosophy of the Measurement of Wisdom:

"Buddha means awakened. Among all who sleep in delusion, a Buddha is the first one to be awakened to the Essential Universal Truths. This is why the Buddha is defined as being awakened."

一切众生断三界烦恼果报尽者，
名为“佛”。

All living beings who can eliminate worries arising from all realms of manifestations and end the cycle of reincarnation are named Buddha.



智慧的觉悟者……

The wise one who has awakened to Truth...





几百万年以前，人类的祖先走出树林在草原上讨生活，面对严酷的生存环境，聚合团体的力量而形成了部落群居的生活形态。

人，由草原生活慢慢地演变为定居洞穴、山谷，乃至最后到平原，形成乡村与城市的社会结构；生存方式也由逐水草而居、猎食鸟兽进化为畜牧与务农。

由于畜牧业与农业社会中忙的时候很忙，空闲的时间也很多，因此，智慧的人们便开始发展出艺术与哲学思想。

佛，是智慧的觉悟者之义。这些智慧的觉悟者们觉悟了什么呢？他们觉悟出了：人与时空的关系、人生的意义和时空宇宙的本质。

Millions of years ago, our human ancestors walked out of the forests to make a living on the grasslands. Facing harsh environments, humans gathered group force by living in communities and forming the tribal lifestyle.

From living on the grasslands, humans slowly evolved into permanent residence in caves and valleys, and eventually on the plains where they formed the social structure of villages and cities. Their lifestyles also evolved from hunter-gatherers to herding animals and agriculture.

Both animal herding and agricultural societies involved a lot of both hard work and leisure time. Therefore, intelligent humans started developing arts and philosophies.

Buddha means the one who is awakened and wise. What did these wise ones awaken to? They were awakened to the following Truths:

The relationship among humans, time and space;

The meaning of life;

The true nature of time, space and the universe.



佛陀

SAKYAMUNI BUDDHA

如来十号之一

One of the ten titles of "Ultimate Essence Arriving"

《智度论二》曰：“佛陀，秦言智者。有常无常等一切诸法，菩提树下了了觉知，故名佛陀。”

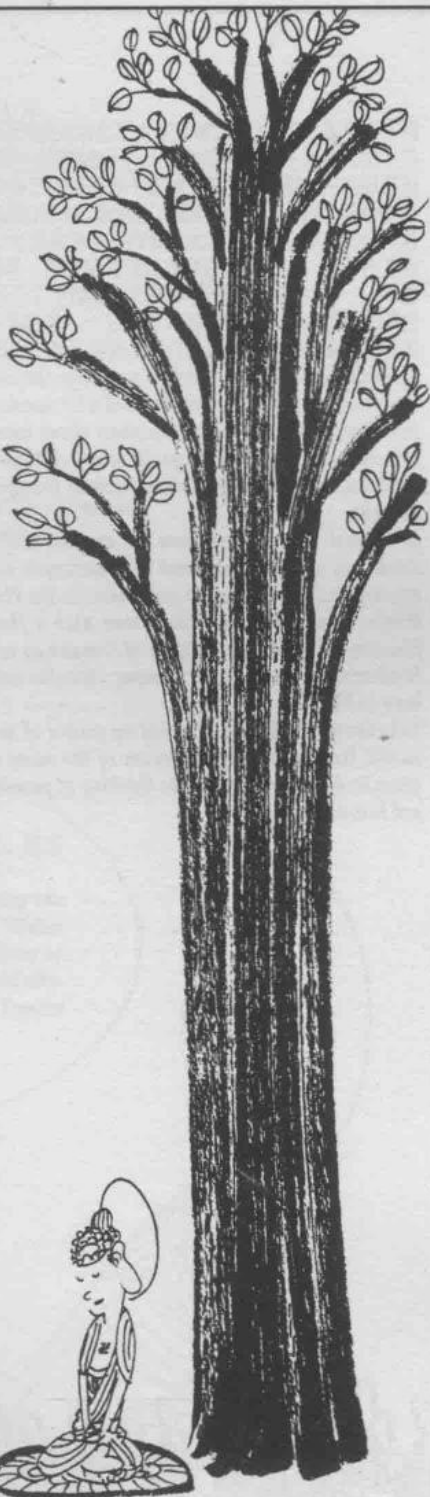
约在公元前五六五年，今尼泊尔境内迦毗罗卫国净饭王的儿子乔答摩·悉达多（Cautama Sidhartha）降生了。七天之后母亲去世。悉达多自幼多愁善感，受传统婆罗门教育，常感世事无常，于二十九岁出家，先随沙门思潮的两位大师阿罗迦·迦罗摩（Arada Kalama）和郁陀迦·罗摩子（Udraka Ramaputra）学习禅定，后又自行苦修六年，最后在菩提树下悟道成佛。

According to the Second Treatise on the Philosophy of the Measurement of Wisdom:

"Buddha means 'the wise one'. Sitting under the Bodhi tree, Sakyamuni became completely awakened to all kinds of Essential Universal Truths, including what is permanent and what is transient. Therefore, he was named Buddha."

About 565 years before Christ, in what is today Nepal, Kapilavastu's King Suddhodana had a son by the name of Gautama Siddhârtha. Seven days after the prince was born, his mother passed away. Prince Siddhârtha was a sentimental child who received a traditional Brâhman education. He often felt that things were transient and adopted the homeless style of a mendicant at the age of 29.

He first learned meditation from two Sramana gurus, Arada Kalama and Uddaka Ramaputra. Then he spent six years cultivating himself through self-mortification. Eventually, he became enlightened to the Path to Truths under a Bodhi tree.



两千五百多年前,人类的智慧发生了全球性的大跃进,世界各地的很多思想家几乎都在这一段时间里迸发出了智慧的火花。在中国,有老子、庄子等关于人与天地宇宙的哲学思想;有孔子、孟子关于人与社会群体关系应该遵守的人本原则的思想,还有如孙子、墨子、荀子、韩非子等百家的诸多辉煌的思想成果。

在古希腊,有哲学始祖泰利斯、赫拉克利特和德谟克里特(原子论学说),以及后来的苏格拉底、柏拉图、亚里士多德等智者,他们的学说影响了西方世界两千多年来哲学与科学的发展。

而在古印度,也出现了百家齐放的繁荣景象,当时的沙门思潮乃至后世形成的各种印度宗教——印度教、耆那教、瑜伽派等等……其中对东方世界影响最大的要数出生于尼泊尔的佛陀了!

佛陀被后人尊称为世界四大圣哲之一,是与孔子、苏格拉底、耶稣居同等地位的精神领袖。两千多年来他深远地影响了东方世界人们的思想,甚至到后来有很多信徒还把他尊奉为“神”。

More than twenty-five hundred years ago, the wisdom of humans took a great leap forward on a global level. Many philosophers all over the world erupted with sparks of wisdom at the same time.

In China, there were the philosophies about humans and the universe by Lao Zi, Zhuang Zi, etc.; the philosophies on the principles of humanity to guide inter-relations among humans and social groups by Confucius and Meng Zi; and, in addition, numerous and glorious fruits of thought by Sun Zi, Mo Zi, Xun Zi, Han Fei Zi, and close to one hundred schools of thought.

In ancient Greece, there were the ancestors of philosophy, such as Telis, Heraclitus and Democritus (the Theory of Atoms), as well as subsequent wise ones, such as Socrates, Plato and Aristotle, whose theories have been influencing the development of philosophy and science in the Western World for more than two thousand years.

While in ancient India, there was also a flourishing of many schools of thought which bloomed at the same time, including the philosophy of Srmana, as well as the seeds for various religions which developed in India later—Hinduism, Jainism, Yoga, etc. Among these, the most influential for the Eastern World was definitely Sakyamuni Buddha born in Nepal.

Sakyamuni Buddha is regarded by people of later generations as one of the four greatest saintly philosophers of the world. He was a spiritual leader of the same status as Confucius, Socrates and Jesus. For more than two thousand years, he deeply influenced the thinking of people in the Eastern World. Later on, followers of the Buddha even worshipped him as a deity.

