The Impact of Buddhism on the Development of Chinese Vocabulary (I)

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Introduction

This paper focuses on the influence of Buddhism on the historical development of the Chinese vocabulary. It is well known that Buddhism was officially introduced into China from India and Central Asia in medieval period starting around the beginning of the Christian era. It is argued that, since the Eastern Han Dynasty (25—220 CE), Buddhism and its culture have had a tremendous impact not only on Chinese culture but also on Chinese. Language is the basic and the most important means for cultural dissemination. However, when they began to have contact with Buddhism, Chinese people learned Buddhism not through the original Indian language, but primarily from the translation of Buddhist sutras introduced by foreign monks who were probably the only interpreters at the time. Thus, the translation of Buddhist sutras was the sole vehicle for dissemination of Indian Buddhism in China. It is without doubt that, for the Chinese people, the translated sutras were

序言

本文討論佛教對於漢語詞彙歷史發展的影響。眾所周知，佛教從印度及中亞正式傳入中國是在中古時期，約當公元開始的時候。從東漢（25-220）開始，佛教及其文化不僅對中土文化產生了巨大的影響，也對漢語影響。語言是文化傳播文化最基本也是最重要的工具。但中國人接觸佛教，並不是通過學習原典來了解佛法，而是主要透過外來僧人翻譯成漢語的經典，這些外來僧人可能就是當時僅有的中介。因此，佛典翻譯是印度佛教弘傳到中土的最基本的途徑。毫無疑問，對於中國人而言，翻譯經典是學習印度佛教的唯一資源，也
For a long time, no one could deny the existence of the Buddhist influence on Chinese. Unfortunately, however, the influence of the Buddhist Hybrid Chinese is not a pure language and is definitely not native Chinese. However, because of the great influence Buddhist preaching had, Chinese people quickly became familiar with this strange language and used it in their daily lives. In other words, although the linguistic elements used in this special language may be unnatural, artificial, or even strange, Buddhist Hybrid Chinese was finally accepted by Chinese people. Further, and then, lots of the "strange features" mixed, piece by piece, with native Chinese.

The only source available to learn about Indian Buddhism, and the only medium to spread Buddhist culture. It is further argued that the translation of Indian Buddhist sutras resulted in what is called 'Buddhist Hybrid Chinese (BHC)' - a new written, or book language of Chinese which is based on old written language but mixed with elements from different languages, such as the original Buddhist textual languages, the mother tongues of foreign translators, and spoken Chinese from different dialects and vernacular. When BHC Buddhism and its culture expressed by such a language spread into every corner of China, the native Chinese could not escape from its impact. Of course, Buddhist Hybrid Chinese is not a pure language and is definitely not native Chinese. However, because of the great influence Buddhist preaching had, Chinese people quickly became familiar with this strange language and used it in their daily lives. In other words, although the linguistic elements used in this special language may be unnatural, artificial, or even strange, BHC was finally accepted by Chinese people. Further, and then, lots of the "strange features" mixed, piece by piece, with native Chinese.

Universal Gate Buddhist Journal, Issue 15

是佛教文化傳播的唯一媒介。印度佛典的翻譯形成了「佛教混合漢語」，這是一種以原有的書面語為基礎，同時混合了原典語言、譯者的母語及中國各地的方言口語等不同的語言成分，所構成的新書面語。當以這種語言作為載體的佛教及其文化傳播到中國各地，原本的漢語必然會受到影響。「佛教混合漢語」不是一種單純的語言，也顯然不是道地的漢語，但由於佛教的弘傳發揮了鉅大的影響力，所以中國人很快就熟悉了這種奇怪的語言，而且將其運用在日常生活中。也就是說，雖然在這一特殊的語言裡有各種語言的成分，它們或許是非自然，人造的，甚至很彆扭，中國人最終還是接納了「佛教混合漢語」，許許多多的「奇怪成分」也逐漸融入漢語。

長久以來，沒有人會否認佛教對於漢語的影響。但遺憾的
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ence has commonly been understood as consisting of nothing but “many” loan words, such as Fó 佛 from Buddha or Bud, Púsà 菩薩 from Bodhisattava ‘candidate of Buddha’, etc. Some scholars even questioned why there were so few foreign elements in ancient Chinese! Obviously, a substantial and serious study is lacking in this area. What I would like to argue in this paper is the following: The introduction of Buddhism and the translation of Indian Buddhist sutras into Chinese marked the first and the largest scale of language contact and exchange between Indo-European and Chinese languages in history of ancient China. This is the first Europeanization of Chinese that can be placed on a par with the one that occurred from around the May 4th Movement until now. Thus, the result of the Buddhist influence is not just the introduction of a few Buddhist terms and proper nouns into Chinese lexicon; it involves language changes almost in all aspects, including word-formation, syntax, etc.

1. A brief review of previous studies

1.1. The view that Buddhism had a great impact on Chinese, especially on Chinese vocabulary, is well known. But it seems that many linguists just stopped at the point that many new words came into Chinese by means of Buddhism and made no further

是，一般人對於這種影響力的認識還停留在漢語擁有「許多」借詞上面，例如，「佛」字源於「佛陀」(Buddha)，「菩薩」源自於「菩提薩埵」(Bodhisattava)等等。有些學者甚至質疑為什麼古漢語裡面只有這麼少的「外來詞彙」！顯然這個領域缺乏踏實深入的研究。在這篇論文裡，我想要探討的是：佛教的傳入中土以及印度的漢譯是古代中國史上印歐語系和漢語系之間首次大規模的接觸和交流。這是漢語的首次歐化，可與「五四運動」前後發生的另一次大規模的歐化相媲美。因此，佛教為漢語帶來的影響並不僅僅是增加了一些佛學名相與專有名詞而已，實則涵蓋了語言的各個層面，包括構詞法與句法等等。

1. 對於過去研究的簡單回顧

1.1. 佛教對於漢語的影響至鉅，尤其在漢語詞彙方面的影響可說是家喻戶曉。但許多漢語史學家的認識似乎還停留在只有許多新詞透過佛教傳入中土這一點
efforts to do research on this issue. After having scrutinized four recent and influential works on the history of Chinese vocabulary, we find that these distinguished scholars did not make further investigations on this question either. The four works are Wáng Lì’s History of Chinese Vocabulary (1993)①, Pán Yǔnzhōng’s Essentials of the History of Chinese Vocabulary (1989)②, Shī Cúnzhí’s The Outline of the History of Chinese Vocabulary (1989) and Xiàng Xi’s Brief History of Chinese (1993).  

1.2. Comparing with many comparatively unscholarly works, these books offer no newer or more professional insights concerning the Buddhist influence. Although these authors emphasized the impact of Buddhism on the development of Chinese vocabulary, if viewed from the perspective of contemporary lexicology, their arguments do not hold much weight. Readers are given little more than a list of 116 loan words and loan translations③, all of which was discovered by Buddhist researchers and was previously well known. In fact, we can find thousands of such words in dictionaries of Buddhism. This kind of study actually simplifies the important question of the impact of Buddhism on the development of Chinese vocabulary, which is crucial to understand not only the special nature of Buddhist Hybrid Chinese, but also that of medieval, and
after, Chinese and Chinese culture. The previous studies gave people the wrong impression as if there is nothing worth mentioning except the great number of these words.

1.3. Frankly speaking, such works mentioned above have only a superficial understanding of the question concerning the impact of Buddhism on Chinese, and they basically represent the understanding level of Chinese historical linguists before the 1990’s. The reason for this situation is that, not only the above-mentioned scholars, but also the whole circle of the Chinese historical linguistics made no thorough investigation on the related topics; meanwhile, research findings in other related disciplines were not borrowed into the study of the history of Chinese language(s). (Zhū, 1992a)

1.4. Buddhism, as everyone knows, from India and Central Asia, exerted an important influence on Chinese, including Chinese vocabulary during its long course of dissemination. But the influence is not confined to that limited understanding in the past. Since 1990, things have been changing little by little. On the basis of Buddhist
2. Ways in which Buddhism influenced Chinese vocabulary

2.1. Translation of Buddhist scriptures

Buddhism formally came into Zhōng-yuán ‘the Central Plains of China’ at the beginning of the Christian era. Chinese people came to know Buddhism not through learning the original language of India or through xitiān qūjīng ‘acquiring scriptures in the Western Heaven’, but through the Chinese version of the scriptures that had been translated by missionaries. Therefore, there is no doubt that Chinese version of Buddhist scriptures was the only important way to disseminate the Buddhism of India.

開始有了轉機，以80年代興起的佛教漢語（古代佛教文獻所使用的語言）研究成果為基礎而出版的三本書，標誌著在這個領域上有了突破。這三本書是朱慶之的《佛典與中古漢語詞彙研究》(1992) ④、梁曉虹的《佛教詞語的構造與漢語》(1994) ⑤與顏浩茂的《佛教語言闡釋——中古佛經詞彙研究》(1997) ⑥。本文就是在上述研究成果的基礎上對探討佛教影響古代漢語詞彙的一些主要方向進行進一步的探討。

2. 佛教影響漢語詞彙的途徑

2.1. 佛典翻譯

佛教於紀元初年正式傳入中原。中國人開始認識佛教，並非經由學習古印度語言，或者經由西天取經，而是通過由外國來華的高僧大德翻譯成漢語的佛經。因此，漢譯佛典無疑是印度佛教在中國漢地傳播的唯一重要途徑。從東漢到北宋（25-1127）年所翻譯出來的佛典共計二千四百
From the Eastern Han Dynasty to the Northern Song Dynasty (25 CE-1127 CE), in all there were 2,411 translated Buddhist texts in 7,620 fascicles. If counted as 8,000 characters per fascicle, the number of total characters will come to 61 million. Such a great number of Buddhist texts are surprising, even when compared with the amount of all kinds of native writings at the same time. Even more important from the point of view of linguistic study, these scriptures helped shape a specific and major variety of the language of Chinese historical literature—Buddhist Hybrid Chinese (BHC).

2.2. Buddhist Hybrid Chinese

BHC refers to the language of Chinese Buddhist works of which the language of translated Buddhist scriptures is representative. It is a special, unnatural variant of the language of Chinese historical works, a product of the impact of Buddhism on ancient Chinese. Here, I want to discuss its vernacular nature. Scholars think of the language of translated Buddhist scriptures as a spoken language. It is generally right and important for us to understand the beginning of the colloquial written language of ancient Chinese—writings in the vernacular. Jerry Norman (1988:111) says:

一十一部，七千六百二十卷。如果以每卷八千字来计算，全部加起来，總字数有六千一百萬之多。即使與當時各類中土文獻的總數來比較，佛典如此浩瀚的卷帙也夠驚人的了。更重要的是，從語言學的角度來看，這些佛典對漢語歷史文獻語言中一種特殊而又重要的變體——「佛教混合漢語」的形成起到了重要的作用。

2.2. 佛教混合漢語

「佛教混合漢語」指漢語佛教文獻中所使用的語言，其中以翻譯佛典的語言為代表。這是漢語歷史文獻中一種非自然形成的特殊語言變體，是古漢語在佛教影響下的產物。在此我只想探討一下它的口語性質。學者們認為翻譯佛經的語言是一種口語化的語言，這大體上是正確的，對於我們瞭解古漢語的口語化書面語——白話文的起源十分重要。Jerry Norman (1988:111)曾說：
It is no accident that religious writings play such a prominent role in the study of vernacular language. Missionaries, by the very nature of their work, try to present their teachings in simple and easily accessible language. Thus, already in the Eastern Han Dynasty (25-200 AD) Buddhist works (consisting almost entirely of translations and paraphrases of Indian originals) have a strong vernacular flavor and this continues to be the case through succeeding centuries down to the Song Dynasty.

If one who knows Classical Chinese reads Buddhist scriptures, the difference between them can be most clearly felt. What Norman called “vernacular flavor,” in my opinion, more or less comes from our intuition about contemporary Chinese. A question arises here: this intuition is unreliable, because contemporary Chinese, spoken or written, has an easily felt flavor of being westernized. Therefore we guess that the language of the Chinese versions of Buddhist scriptures is a combination of both written and spoken languages and thus is somewhat apart from both of them. It is also the immediate product of the first systematic westernization of Chinese, that is, the
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product of the profound impact of ancient
Indian language and culture on Chinese lan-
guage and culture. The vernacular flavor
that is characteristic of contemporary Chi-
inese may be a reflection of westernization.
The works of the past somewhat overstated
the degree of oralization of Buddhist Chi-
nese and meanwhile made no thorough in-
vestigation of its characteristics from the
different culture (Zhū, 2001).

BHC is a special written language that
contains many different elements. On the
one hand, it was by means of BHC that Bud-
dhism disseminated its religious philosophy
culture all over China, and finally spiri-
tually “conquered” China. On the other
hand, with the wide spread of Buddhist
teaching and the ever widening influence
of Buddhism, the different elements would
spread step by step and be learned con-
sciously or unconsciously by Chinese
people, and some of them “dissolved into
the blood of Chinese,” (Wáng Lǐ, 1993)
and were truly accepted by Chinese. There-
fore, our studies of the impact of Bud-
dhism on Chinese should be based on a
study of the special nature of BHC.

2.3. Loan translation (calque)

The history of Buddhist sutra translations
化了的直接產物，即古代印度語言
和文化對漢語和漢文化深刻影響
的直接產物。那些與現代漢語相
似的白話味道，或許正是歐化的
反映。過去的研究不僅高估了佛
d典漢語口語化的程度，同時也沒
有對異文化的色彩給予必要的揭示。
（朱慶之，2001）

「佛典混合漢語」是一種特殊
的書面語，包含了許多異質成
分。一方面，佛教透過「佛典混合
漢語」將佛教哲理與佛教
到中國各地，終於在精神上「征
服」了中國；另一方面，隨著佛法
的廣泛流佈，佛教發揮了前所未
有的影響力，這許多不同的成分
逐漸散播，被中國人在有意無意
間學習模仿，有些成分「溶入漢語
的血液」 （王力，1993），真正被
漢語所接受。因此我們在探討佛
d教對漢語的影響時，應該基於
對「佛典混合漢語」特質的研究。

2.3 仿譯

佛典翻譯史，就翻譯型態而
is divided into three stages according to different translation styles: ancient translation, old translation and new translation. Although different in translation methods from one another, they had a general tendency heading towards 'faithfulness', 'smoothness' and 'elegance', and shared one common ground: loan translation that permeated the three translation stages.

Loan translation is a special type of translation, in which each morpheme or word is translated in the equivalent morpheme or word in the target language, retaining the inner structure of the original language. Chinese versions of Buddhist scriptures have hundreds and thousands of loan translation on the level of word (morphology) and on the level of non-word (non-morphology), of the latter the most known example perhaps is Rūshi wǒ wén 如是我聞 'I heard like this' < evaṁ mayā śrutiṁ / evaṁ maya śruta dibhyah (literally translated as: Like this by me heard; -me-, instrumental case; -heard-, p.p.). Here the focus is on the loan translation on the word level.

In the Chinese version of Buddhist scriptures, it is common to see phrases like suí 隨~, most of which are loan translations of Sanskrit words with the prefix anu- which, if put before a noun or a verb, means 'after', 'beside', 'following', 'along', etc.

仿譯是一種保留源頭語內部形式不變，採用目的語的材料逐詞或逐詞逐字地意譯源頭詞語的各種語言上的翻譯方法。漢譯佛典語言在詞和非詞的層面上有大量仿譯，後者最著名的例子或許就是「如是我聞」 < evaṁ mayā śrutiṁ / evaṁ maya śruta dibhyah（漢譯乃按梵文字面意義和語序翻譯而成。其中，「我」：具格：「聞」：過去分詞）了。⑦這裡要探討的是詞彙的仿譯。

在漢譯佛典裡面常見的一個構詞成分「隨～」，通常是由梵文前綴詞 anu- 仿譯過來的，如果我們將 anu- 置於名詞或動詞的前面，意思就是「在後」、「在旁」、
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(8). For instance:

\textit{anu-ga} ‘following, going after’, \textit{ga} ‘going, moving’ > \textit{suiru} 隨入, \textit{suixing} 隨行

\textit{anu-gamin} ‘following, a companion’, \textit{gamin} ‘going or moving on or in’ > \textit{suishun} 隨順, \textit{suizhu} 隨逐

\textit{anu-cara} ‘companion, follower, servant’, \textit{cara} ‘moving, going, walking’ > \textit{suixing} 隨行

\textit{anu-madan} ‘gratification, to be happy together, or with someone, one of seven forms of worship’, \textit{modan} ‘to be happy, the act of gladdening’ > \textit{suixi} 隨喜

In the above compound words, \textit{anu-} has a concrete meaning and it is reasonable to translate it as ‘following, after’. But in many contexts, it has no concrete meaning, only playing the function of extending the syllable, and it was still translated as \textit{sui} 隨 ‘following, after’ in Chinese. For example:

\textit{anu-gantavya} ‘to be understood’ > \textit{anu-gantavya}：「被了解」

上述的複合詞中，\textit{anu-} 是有實在意義的，翻譯為「隨」也很合理。但在很多時候，\textit{anu-} 只是作為延長音節的虛詞，並沒有具體的意義，而在漢譯裡面還是翻譯為「隨」。例如：

\textit{anu-gantavya}：「被了解」

(11)
suíxiǎo 隨曉, suíliǎozhí 隨了知

*suíxiǎo* ‘to uphold, to receive’ > *suíshè*

在許多情況下，複合詞的意思與其構詞成分的意思不同，這時就不適合用仿譯的方式來翻譯。不過，以下的仿譯仍然隨處可見，儘管會造成誤解：

*anu-saya* 在佛教裡指貪、嗔等「惡習、習染」。在字義上，*saya* 意為「眠」，所以這個詞仿譯之後，就成為「隨眠」。

照理說，仿譯應該只用在當譯者的個人言語系統乃至整個漢語裡找不到對等的詞彙時。但我們以幾部經文中的「本二」為例，可以得知仿譯在實際上應用得多廣泛：

Presumably loan translation should be used in such a situation where there was no equivalence of the target language in the specific lexicon of translators, or even no equivalence in Chinese at all. However, the examples of *bèi èr* 本二 in several sutras can further illustrate how wide the practice of loan translation was:
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時尊者優陀夷是善生比丘尼本二。（Mahāsaṅghavīrāja, Eastern Jin, Buddhahadra tr., Ch. 9, 22/310a）

時尊者優陀夷是善生比丘尼本二。（東晉·佛陀跋陀羅譯，《摩訶僧祇律》卷九，《大正藏》第二十二冊，第三一〇頁上）

時耶輸伽父，知如來默然受請，即從坐起，禮佛足而去。語耶輸伽母及其本二言：「汝今知不？耶輸伽身在大論門所修梵行，我今日請大論門及耶輸伽侍從後來，汝今知時，可供辨所須。」（Dharmaguptakāyāna, Yao Qin, Buddhayaśas and Zhū Fōniàn tr., Ch. 32, 22/790a）

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According to the context, běn 本 means the former husband. Thus another similar phrase gù 故 means the former wife:

我甚樂梵行，近在屏處犯惡行，與故二行不淨，故悲耳。（Dharmaguptakāyāna, Yao Qin, Buddhayaśas and Zhū Fōniàn tr., Ch. 32, 22/790a）

我甚樂梵行，近在屏處犯惡行，與故二行不淨，故悲耳。（《四分律》卷一，《大正藏》)

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爾時婆闍子比丘，愁憂不樂，不樂淨行，即還家與故二行不淨。（Dharmagupta-vinaya，Ch. 55, 22/971c）

爾時婆闍子比丘，愁憂不樂，不樂淨行，即還家與故二行不淨。（《四分律》卷五十五，《大正藏》第二十二冊，第九七一頁下）

There even is běndì èr 本第二, for example:

是時有一比丘，本不要，若父母遣命使，若兄弟若姊妹若兒女若本第二，是中不獲已強去。（Sarvāstivāda-vinaya, Punyatāra of Late Qín tr., Ch. 23, 23/172c）

是時有一比丘，本不要，若父母遣命使，若兄弟若姊妹若兒女若本第二，是中不獲已強去。（後秦·弗若多羅譯，《十誦律》卷二十三，《大正藏》第二十三冊，第一七二頁下）

有比丘夏安居，若父母來，兄弟姊妹女本第二來，比丘如是思惟：我是中若父母來，兄弟姊妹女本第二來，我若處住，或失命或失梵行。（Sarvāstivāda-）

有比丘夏安居，若父母來，兄弟姊妹女本第二來，比丘如是思惟：我是中若父母來，兄弟姊妹女本第二來，我若是處住，或失命或失梵行。（《十誦律》卷二十四，《大正
These phrases are not inherent in Chinese, but are loan translations of the Sanskrit compound word purāṇa-dvitiya (masculine) / -yā (feminine): purāṇa 'former, old, past', dvitiya 'the second (time), partner, follower, friend or enemy'. The translators did not use the already-existing phrases like gūtī故夫, gūqi故妻 in Chinese\(^6\), but preferred to use loan translations from Sanskrit and coined the odd expressions like běn二 er 本二, gū 故二, and běndì 故二.  

In the past, we simply considered the results of loan translation as many isolated, newly coined words and totally ignored the important phenomenon that should attract our attention, namely, loan translation not only introduced the new words but also their unique inner structure. The frequently used loan translation might have changed the semantic and grammatical features of the co-location and semantic orientation of the "words" constituting compounds in Chinese. 

2.4. Unique style of Chinese versions of Buddhist scriptures

過去我們對仿譯的結果的認識僅僅停留在一個個孤立的新造詞上，最應注意卻又完全忽略的是，仿譯所帶來的，不僅是新詞而已，還有獨特的詞彙結構，使漢語許多作為構詞成分的「詞」的搭配關係、語義指向等等語義和語法特點可能發生了變化。
Like the loan translation on the level of words mentioned above, there are also many traces of loan translation on the level of the textual structure. Some cases in point are imitation of the style that prose and gāthā ‘verse, song’ alternate with each other in the text, copy of the special written formula of these verses, and de-versification of the verses. To keep the easiness of singing and memorizing, the translators, in most cases, translated the original texts in the form of a four-character couplet, in order to retain the rhythmic flavor in the Chinese versions (Zhū, 1992a and 1997). What we should pay attention to is what kind of impact such a style had on the vocabulary and what changes it caused in vocabulary? I hope the following examples can help make the questions clear.

Yán Qiámào (1997:185) argued that phrases like qínzhònggōngyè 輕重工業 ‘light and heavy industry, lit. light and heavy industry’, shàngxiāshāngqùn 上下水管 ‘up-comer and down-comer, lit. up-and-down-comer’, zhōngxiàyìòpǐn 中西藥品 ‘Chinese medicine and Western medicine, lit. Chinese and Western medicine’ which were claimed to be “somewhat like abbreviation, but cannot be called abbreviation” had already existed in great numbers in the medieval Buddhist sutras, just to mention a few, dàxiǎobìán 大小便 < dàbiàn 大便 ‘stool, to defecate’ and xiǎobìán 小便 ‘pee, to urinate’. This is one of the main ways in which loan translation appears in the Chinese versions of Buddhist texts. Unlike the loan translation in the manuscript, the Chinese versions are also influenced by the rhyme rules and the style of ancient Chinese poetry, and there is also a certain degree of abbreviation in the Chinese versions. The above examples can help make the questions clear.

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信女「水火風種」（四大的前三種）＜水種、火種、風種、「身口意業」＜身業、口業、意業、「老少中年」＜老年、少年、中年、「比丘及尼」＜比丘及比丘尼。由下面的詞組可以得知類似的簡稱是怎麼來的：

彼時男女／之類意欲／大小
便時／地自然開／事訖之後
／地便還合（Mílì Xià Shēng Jīng
，Western Jin, Dharmarakṣa
tr.，14/421a）

彼時男女／之類意欲／大小
便時／地自然開／事訖之後
／地便還合（西晉，竺法護譯，《彌勒下生經》，《大正藏》第十四
冊，第四二一頁上）
Ch. Gao Q% 

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亦復俱德 / 三品法衣 / 其償
施佛 / 等無差特 / 各各賜遠
清信士女 / 一具體衣 / 所
以者何 / 皆是世尊 / 聖恩所
化 / 故使其然 (Bāowāng
Jīng, Dharmarākṣa tr., 14/79b)

如來種者 / 亦復如此 / 以此
得道 / 晉了地種 / 水火風種
則成為佛 (Dà Jīn Fāmèn
Jīng, Dharmarākṣa tr., 17/818b)

身口意業皆清淨 / 佈施淨故
世不染（poem, Samādhirāja,
Gao Qī, Narendra-yaśas tr, Ch.
3, 15/566a）

老少中年比丘所 / 惡愧謙下
生恭敬（verse, Samādhīrāja,
Ch. 4,15/572a）

時間浮提一切人 / 成皆捨欲
而出家 / 比丘及尼樂習定 /
如來徒眾廣無量（verse, 

老少中年比丘所 / 惡愧謙下
生恭敬（《月燈三昧經》卷三，
《大正藏》第十五冊，第五七二頁 上）

時間浮提一切人 / 成皆捨欲
而出家 / 比丘及尼樂習定 /
如來徒眾廣無量（《月燈三昧經》

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卷六, 《大正藏》第十五冊, 第五
八八頁上）

Now it is clear that the unique style of Buddhist scriptures had great influence on the formation of disyllabic words, four-character idioms and abbreviated forms.

3. Clues of the impact

3.1. Many new words coming into Chinese

This aspect is what was mostly discussed by scholars in the past. Many words about philosophical categories and concepts in Buddhism came into their mind first, and were regarded as the only convincing evidence of the impact of Buddhism on Chinese vocabulary. But from the point of view of historical linguistics, these words are neither the manifestation of total influence nor that of the most important influence of Buddhism on Chinese vocabulary.

It is true that BHC has many words of transliteration and free translation of which the source can be found in the original sutras. It is still true that, beside these words related to Buddhism, the Indian culture of the same period, whether religious or not, was introduced into China by the means of the carrier of Buddhism—Buddhist sutras. We can guess that at the beginning, people might have intensely felt the religious col-
論佛教對古代漢語詞彙發展演變的影響

由於佛教最初傳入中國時，其教義和詞彙都受到了本土文化的影響，許多佛教詞彙逐漸融入了古代漢語中，成為漢語的一部分。

以“阿彌陀佛”和“觀音菩薩”為例，這些詞彙在佛教中具有重要的宗教意義，但在漢語中，則被用於表示對佛教的尊稱。

此外，許多佛教詞彙還在漢語中形成了特殊的語法和表達方式。例如，“阿彌陀佛”和“觀音菩薩”就被用來作為人們對佛教的稱呼。

不過，這些佛教詞彙在漢語中還存在一些特殊的文化背景和歷史淵源，這些因素也會影響到這些詞彙的語義和用法。

總之，佛教詞彙在漢語中的發展演變是一個複雜的過程，它不僅反映了漢語的發展史，也反映了佛教在中國的傳播和影響。
The Impact of Buddhism on the Development of Chinese Vocabulary (I)

There are many non-Buddhist words that were ignored in the past, such as:

- tánzhi 弹指 < acchaṭṭa-sañghāta 'snap of the fingers'
- fùcì 復次 < api 'then'
- jiāngwú 將無 < mā ‘perhaps’
- zǔxìngzǐ 族姓子 < kula-putra 'a son of noble family, respected youth'
- yìshí 一時 < ekadā 'once, one time, some time ago'
- shàn 驗 < sañāha ‘a eunuch, hermaphrodite’ (Zhū, 1993)
- dīēdie 代代 < tāta ‘papa, daddy’ (Zhū, 1994)
- gēda 稔腐 < granthi ‘a knot, tie, etc.’ (Zhū, 1994)

The Impact of Buddhism on the Development of Chinese Vocabulary (I)
mūrén 母人 < vadhu-kā ‘a woman or lady’ (Karashima, 1998a)

diēhù 堆互, gēnghù 更互 < anyonya ‘one another, mutual’

guāngshì 光飾 < śobhā ‘bright, brilliant’

gōngyè 工業 < šilpa-karman ‘handicraft’

shìfāng 十方 < daśa-diś ‘all directions, everywhere’

Later more of such words will be given, whose origins are lost in oblivion.

BHC also has many ‘spoken words’ or so-called ‘vernacular words’, most of which were not used in ‘Classical Chinese’, or even in formal speech of the same period, or in other words, it was hard for them to enter the written language because of their vernacular nature. But the translators of the Buddhist scriptures used these words in their translation, making them part of BHC. And thus the vernacular words found their way, through translation, into the written or book language of Chinese. Therefore we are justified in saying that one consequence of the impact of Buddhism on Chinese vocabulary

本文稍後將提出更多類似的詞彙，其來源久被遺忘。

佛教典籍中也有很多「口語詞」或所謂的「俗語詞」，它的們大多數不能用在文言，甚至是當時正的口語，或者換句話說，由於它們的俗語性質，難登大雅之堂。但佛經的譯者在翻譯的時候卻用了這些詞彙，使其成為「佛教典籍」的一部分。因此，這些俗語詞便透過翻譯進入了漢文書寫語之中。我們據此認為，大量俗語詞進入雅的書面

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The Impact of Buddhism on the Development of Chinese Vocabulary (I)

was vernacular words coming into the elegant written system of Chinese (Zhū, 1992a).

BHC has many disyllabic and polysyllabic words in the form of coordinate compound, most of which are extensions of monosyllabic words in terms of meaning, e.g., jiēgè皆各, jiēgòng皆共, jiējū皆俱, jiēpǔ皆普, jiēxī皆悉, dōují皆皆, xījī皆悉, shuāijí皆皆, etc., all have a same meaning as jiē 皆 ‘all, each and every’ (Zhū, 1992b). Of course, these are not borrowed words and were seldom used in the written language of the same period. These words should have been provisionally coined by the translators and later became part of Chinese of all speakers and enriched the vocabulary system of Chinese.

3.2. Early spread of words from Buddhist literature

If the special elements of BHC only had their existence in Buddhist scriptures, it would not be justified to say that they influenced Chinese in a real sense. But if they were used in contexts other than the translation of Buddhist scriptures, we can say that they really melt into Chinese. For this reason, to study the impact of Buddhism on Chinese vocabulary, we should discuss the spread of Buddhist words from the translation of Buddhist scriptures to the non-Buddhist Chinese literature. Here I will briefly

語系列是佛教對漢語的影響之一。(朱慶之，1992a）

「佛教混合漢語」裡面有許多雙音節或複音節詞彙形式的並列關係複合詞，像皆各、皆共、皆俱、皆普、皆悉、都皆、悉皆、率皆等，它們都與單音節的「皆」(皆)同義。(朱慶之，1992b) 當然，凡此均非借詞，甚少用於同時期的書面語。它們應該都是由過去譯者所創，後來成為中土全民語言的一部分，從而豐富了漢語的詞彙。

3.2.早期從佛教文獻詞彙的擴散

如果「佛教混合漢語」的特殊成分只存在於佛經裡面，我們就不能據此認為它們對漢語有實質的影響；但如果是將它們用在翻譯佛典以外的話，就可以說它們是真正融入到漢語裡了。因此，要研究佛教對漢語詞彙的影響，還應該探討佛教漢語語彙從佛典擴散到非佛教漢語文獻的情況。
Discuss how the Buddhist words were used in the non-Buddhist literature before the Eastern Jin Dynasty (317 CE - 420 CE).

In 65 CE, Emperor Liú Zhuāng of the Eastern Hán Dynasty used several Buddhist words in the imperial edict to the Duke of Chú, Liú Yíng. The following sentences often quoted before to illustrate how early Indian Buddhism coming into China are also useful to illustrate how early Indian Buddhist words coming into Chinese:

在這裡我將簡單地探討東晉以前佛教詞彙如何運用在非佛教文獻上。

在西元65年，東漢明帝劉莊頒給楚王劉英的詔書裡用了一些佛教詞彙。下面的詞句經常被用來說明印度佛教進入中國有多早，如今也可以用來說明佛教詞彙進入漢語的領域有多早。

王誦黃老之德言，尚浮屠之仁慈。清齋三月，與神為誓，何嫌何疑，尚有疑吝？其還贊以助伊蒲塞桑門之盛願。

(《後漢書·光武十王傳》

Fútú浮屠 < Buddha, yīpúṣāṭi 伊蒲塞 < upāsaka ‘a Buddhist lay worshiper’ and shāmēn 桑門 < śrāmaṇa ‘a monk, a person who enters into a religion and give up his/her family’, or samāna in Pali, samāne in Tocharian are transcribed terms, which can be used to explain the degree of the impact of Buddhism at that time. If someone thinks that it is somewhat farfetched to use them to show the impact of Buddhism

浮屠 < Buddha ; 伊蒲塞 < upāsaka , 意指「在家佛教信徒」；桑門 < śrāmaṇa , 或巴利 samāna , 龜茲 samāne , 意指「出家修道的人」。這些翻譯過來的名相都說明了當時佛教影響的程度。但，如果有人認為用這個例

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The sentence above is considered to be made by Zhào Qī, who was a scholar in the time of Emperor Líng and Emperor Xiàn of the Eastern Han Dynasty (168 CE-196 CE). The word yìngxiǎng 影響 'shadow and echo' in the last sentence is not a natural usage in Chinese, but it is a common usage in Buddhism (Zhū, 1992b).

We have more examples found in texts of the time of the Three-kingdoms 三國, as in the following:

神高而聽卑，報若響應聲。  神高而聽卑，報若響應聲。
(Cáo Zhí: Wéi Hàn Xíng)
(Cao植《惟漢行》)

飄飄周八澤，遠翩歷五山。  飄飄周八澤，遠翩歷五山。
流轉無恒處，誰知吾苦難！  流轉無恒處，誰知吾苦難！
(Cáo Zhí: Yǔjiā Pían)
(Cao植《籬嘆篇》)

上列文句的作者是東漢獻帝到靈帝時的學者趙岐(168-196)。句末的「影響」一詞不是漢語本有的，而是一個普通的佛教用語。

在三國時代，還有更多的例子，謹列如下：
In these examples, "bāo 報 vipāka 'retribution, result of actions in the present or former births pursuing those who commit them through subsequent existence', xiăngyǐngshēng 響應聲 pratiśrūtā 'echo, quick retribution or reaction like echo', liúzhùan 流轉 pravṛttī 'moving onward, wheel of life; transmigration' and biànhuà 變化 'transformed into; change and disappear' are also Buddhist words or usages.

According to Chén Yínquè, Táo Yuànmíng, the great poet of the Eastern Jin Dynasty, did not believe in Buddhism, but still used some words from Buddhism in his poems, for instance:

人生似幻化，終非歸空無。

(Guī Yúántián Jū Wu Shǒu, 5)

人生似幻化，終當歸空無。

(《歸園田居五首》第五首)

流幻百年中，寒暑日相推。

(Huān Jiǔjū)

流幻百年中，寒暑日相推。

(《還舊居》)

吾生夢幻間，何事紛塵競。

(Yīn Jiǔ èrshí Shǒu, 4)

吾生夢幻間，何事紛塵競。

(《飲酒二十首》第四首)
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Huànhuà 幻化 māyā or māyā-upama ‘miraculously transformed into; magic’, kōngwū 空無 sūnyā ‘empty, nothing, absolute non-existence’, liūhuàn 流幻 ‘transform, change and disappear as mirage’ and mènghuàn 夢幻 svapna, svapna-upama ‘dreamworld, dream’ all are Buddhist terms. Perhaps the use of certain Buddhist words by these authors is enough to illustrate my point.

The most significant step in the spreading of Buddhist words in Chinese literature was that Chinese Buddhists began using the words and expressions of BHC to write their own works, which injected new blood into the circulation of the language in the Buddhist scriptures, signaling the beginning of the fusion of Buddhist words with Chinese. These works include native writings of China of Tripitaka, traditionally regarded as Buddhist Classics, and literary works concerning Buddhism. In the past 20 years, Xiàng Chù has done many textual studies on ‘transformation text’, a popular form of narrative literature flourishing in the Táng Dynasty (618 CE-907 CE), with alternate prose and rhymed parts for recitation and singing [often on Buddhist themes], and on the poems of Wáng Fánzhì and Hánshān of the Táng Dynasty, and traced back such words used in the works mentioned above to their BHC sources. He fully revealed the

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close connection of the Buddhist language with the vocabulary of popular literature in the Medieval Times.

3.3. Tendency toward disyllabization of the vocabulary of BHC, its nature, and its influence on the process of the disyllabization of the whole vocabulary of Chinese

BHC vocabulary showed a much more conspicuous tendency toward disyllabization than the vocabulary of contemporary Chinese works, which has been proved by many linguists, including Erik Zürcher. The disyllabization of Chinese vocabulary started from the spoken language. Thus the disyllabization of BHC showed the same direction of development with the Chinese vocabulary. But it seems untrue to argue that the extraordinary disyllabization of BHC is really one of the features of spoken language or is mainly "the consequence of the spoken tendency projected onto the level of written language."

In fact, the high degree of disyllabization of BHC vocabulary was very far from the real character of Chinese vocabulary at that time. The difference resulted from the co-existence of two kinds of words in Buddhist scriptures: a) foreign words in which disyllabic words are dominant, and most of them are the result of loan translation, and b) the disyllabic forms of monosyllabic words in-

3.3 佛教混合漢語詞彙的雙音節趨勢、性質及其對整個漢語詞彙雙音節化的影響

「佛教混合漢語」詞彙與同時期中土文獻的詞彙比較起來，有很明顯的雙音化傾向，這點已由Erik Zürcher教授等許多漢語學家所證實。漢語詞彙的雙音化始於口語，因此，「佛教混合漢語」的雙音化表現與漢語詞彙的發展方向相同。但如果就此認為：「佛教混合漢語」異常強烈的雙音化現象完全是口語的特徵，或大抵是「口語的傾向反映在書面語上的一種結果」，似乎就不正確了。

事實上，「佛教混合漢語」的高度雙音化，與當時漢語詞彙的實際情形相差甚遠，其間的差異是因為兩種詞彙在佛經裡共存所導致的：a) 外來詞彙，其中雙音化的占了多數，這大多是仿諷的結果。b) 漢語中既有的單音詞的雙

(28)
The Impact of Buddhism on the Development of Chinese Vocabulary (I)

The proper understanding of BHC vocabulary disyllabization can help explain why the disyllabization of Chinese could be accomplished so quickly in the Medieval Times (from 100 CE to 600 CE). Disyllabization mainly occurred in the 4th and 5th centuries, the reason of which seems to be easy to explain. By the Medieval Times, the intellectual class had fully come into being. The main driving force of Chinese development, in terms of practice, was not coming from the populace, but from the intellectuals who were literate and able to write. The disyllabization of Chinese vocabulary, from a just tendency in speech to a remarkable change in the language

音形式，其中有些是早已存在于汉语的（或说是来自口语），但绝大多数原本在汉语里面没有，而似由译者所自创。这些词汇之所以存在，固然与汉语的韵律结构有密切的关系，但更是为了满足佛经“四字格”与偈颂型态的需要而产生的。由此看来，“佛教混合汉语”词汇的双音化不完全是由自然，也就是说，不完全是自然语言的反映，其中有较多的人为因素。

對於“佛教混合漢語”的正確認識，有助於解釋漢語詞彙的雙音化何以在中古時期（100 - 600）迅速完成的问题。双音化主要发生在西元四、五世紀期間，形成的原因很明显。在中古时期，知識階級已經完全地形成了。就實際情況而言，這時推動漢語發展的主要力量並非來自下層民眾，而是來自知識分子，因為他們不但識文斷字而且能夠進行書面語的創作。漢語詞彙的雙音化從僅僅是一個口語的傾向到整個語言
system, was accomplished through the long-term tremendous writing practices of the intellectuals. Yet it is rather strange that the main process of disyllabization could occur in the 350 years of the Wei, Jin and Period of division (220 CE - 589 CE), which were the most chaotic and unstable period in Chinese history.

So what spurred the fast change in this period? It was precisely the translation of Buddhist scriptures, which was flourishing because of religious fanaticism and the universal support of rulers of all nationalities. During the Wei, Jin and Period of division, in terms of vocabulary, the translation of Buddhist scriptures was the biggest factory of disyllabized expressions. It was this great cultural project that could play such a driving role in the disyllabization of the Chinese vocabulary.

系統的巨大改變，其間需要知識分子長期且大量的言語實踐才能完成。然而可怪的是，雙音化的主要過程發生在魏晉南北朝（220 - 589）三百五十年間，這恰恰是中國歷史上最動盪不安的時期。

那麼，在這段時期裡是什麼因素促成如此急遽的變革呢？準確地說，是在舉國的宗教熱忱及統治階級的全力支持下興盛的佛經翻譯事業的結果。就詞彙而言，在魏晉南北朝時期，佛典翻譯可說是製造雙音詞的大工廠。正是這項巨大的文化工程，才有可能在整個漢語詞彙系統雙音化的過程中扮演了推動的角色。
The Impact of Buddhism on the Development of Chinese Vocabulary (I)

【Note】

1. It is the revised and enlarged vision of part two of Drafting History of Chinese (1958), completed in the mid-1980s and published separately in the early 1990s.

2. In a note in correlative Chapter 6 "The origin of the loanwords and translation words in ancient and contemporary Chinese language, part one" the author declared that the chapter came from the paper "On the loanwords in Chinese of pre-Opium War (1838-1842)" published in 1957.

3. There are totally 210 words mentioned. But getting rid of 94 iterations, there are 116 different words only: 禪、慈悲、佛、和尚、羅漢、僧、剃那、世界、塔、圓滿 (4); 比丘、銖、懺悔、地獄、法寶、法門、袈裟、劫、煩惱、方便、伽藍、魔、涅槃、平等、菩薩、三昧、剎、闇羅、夜叉、因果、因緣、優婆塞、優婆夷、莊嚴 (3); 比丘尼、玻璃、導師、過去、偈、結果、金剛、究竟、蘭若、輪迴、菩提、沙門、沙彌、未來、現在、轉變 (2); 阿彌陀、畢竟、變相、波羅蜜、波若、不二法門、不可思議、佈施、癡人說夢、吹法螺、幢、大乘、道場、

【註釋】

①乃《漢語史稿》(下)(1958年)的修訂版, 完書於1980年中, 並於1990年代初期另行付梓。

②作者在該書第六篇「漢語古今借詞和譯詞的來源(上)」的註釋中說, 該篇錄自他於1957年出版的論文「鴉片戰爭以前漢語的借詞」。

③共有210個詞彙，去掉94個重複的，還剩下116個：禪、慈悲、佛、和尚、羅漢、僧、剃那、世界、塔、圓滿（以上四次提到）；比丘、銖、懺悔、地獄、法寶、法門、袈裟、劫、煩惱、方便、伽藍、魔、涅槃、平等、菩薩、三昧、剎、闇羅、夜叉、因果、因緣、優婆塞、優婆夷、莊嚴（三）；比丘尼、玻璃、導師、過去、偈、結果、金剛、究竟、蘭若、輪迴、菩提、沙門、沙彌、未來、現在、轉變（兩次提及）；阿彌陀、畢竟、變相、波羅蜜、波若、不二法門、不可思議、佈施、癡人說夢、吹法螺、幢、大乘、道場、

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道具、閻黎、法事、浮圖、伽耶、
合掌、精進、居士、苦海、禮拜、
琉璃、六度、羅剎、摩尼、魔鬼、
寶琳、南無、尼、尼姑、蘋果、菩提、
清規戒律、如來、如意、三
乘、三生、僧祇、舍利、世尊、宿命、
檀越、天堂、頭陀、妄想、五
體投地、悉曇、習氣、相應、小
乘、心眼、信心、信仰、業、因
明、由旬、由延、圓寂、緣分、招
提、真諦、真相、智慧、眾生、咒。
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Hangzhou.

7 In this paper, except special mentioning, all the foreign origins of Chinese loan words and translation words are from Sanskrit.

8 All the materials of Sanskrit words and their Chinese translation or Chinese words and their Sanskrit origins are adopted from Cí Yí慈怡 (1988), Ogiwara Unrai荻原雲來 (1979), and Karashima 辛嶋 (1998b). The English definition of Sanskrit words comes from Monia-Williams (1851).

9 Shí Ji 史記, Biography of Zhū Māichén 朱買臣列傳: “家貧，……妻羞之，求去。……買臣不能留，即聽去。其後，買臣獨行歌道中，負薪墓間。故妻與夫家俱上塟，見買臣飢寒，呼飯飲之。” Hòu Hán Shu 夠漢書, Biography of Wūhuán and Xiānbì 鳥桓鮮卑傳: “其俗妻後母，報寡嫂，死則歸其故夫。”

10 It is very popular that the people in the countryside call their child who is not tractable yuánjiā 冤家 or tāozhāiguǐ 討債鬼. This expression comes from Buddhism. Wūkū Zhāngjū Jìng 五苦章句經 translated by Dharmaraksza of Eastern Jin: “夫父子、夫婦、兄弟、家室、知識、奴婢，有五因緣。何謂為五？一曰怨家，二曰債主，三

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The people living in the north-Shānxī use the word wùdào 外道 to describe a person who is too polite or courteous: “你咋這麼外道的？” I believe it originally was a Buddhist term translated from tīrthika (an adherent or head of any other than one’s own creed Buddha) in Sanskrit or tītthiya in Pali, and used to indicate religions other than Buddhism in ancient India.

The people living in the north-Shānxī call the wife páoyí 婆姨. I also believe that the word was derived from a Buddhist term yóupáoyí 優婆夷/姨 which was a loan-word from upāsikā ‘Buddhist lay worshiper’ in Sanskrit.

According to Edgerton (42. Constructions with mā, 42.2.), the usage of mā in the BHS was very...
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colorful: “It is also much used in expressions of strong negative wish or hope, often translatable by expressions of fear. These most commonly relate to future events, but may also relate to the present or past. This use shades over into expressions of dubiety, uncertainty, or worry. Such expressions are sometimes clearly interrogative in tone: ‘I hope...not? ’ ‘It isn’t so, is it?’” (Zhū, 1991)

42 Chapter 42 discusses the structure of the word buhā in Buddhist texts, noting its use in both positive and negative contexts. For example, in the Dhammapada, it is used to refer to “beliefs” and “skepticism.”

13 Dào xíng Bōrě Jīn (道行般若經) translated by Lokāśema of Eastern Han: At that moment there was no such a word shìfāng 四方 ‘ten directions’ but sìfāng 四方 ‘four directions’ and bāfāng 八方 ‘eight directions’ in Chinese. This may be a loan-translation word from dasadīsa ‘ten directions or regions’ in Sanskrit or dasadīsa in Pali.

第42章論mā的結構，42.2認為mā在佛教漢語的用法豐富多采：「它也常用於表示對於希望或期待的強烈否定，」通常譯為恐懼的口氣，通常是和未來的事情有關，但有時也和現在或過去的事情有關。這種用法逐漸用來指不確定、恐懼、擔心。有時以反詰語氣來表示『但願不是……吧？』、「該不是……吧？」（朱慶之，1991）

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