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永嘉玄觉 (665-713): 《永嘉集》修心方法的介绍与分析

Yongjia Xuanjue (665-713): An Introduction and Analysis of the *Yongjia Anthology's* Method of Contemplative Practice

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ABSTRACT

This thesis explores the biography of a Tang era Buddhist monk named Yongjia Xuanjue 永嘉玄觉 (665-713), the historical and religious context of his monastic career, and his doctrinal background and approach to contemplative practice contained in his written work, the *Yongjia Anthology* 永嘉集.

Although he is an important monastic figure of medieval Chinese Buddhism, Xuanjue's biographies and the two written works attributed to him, the *Yongjia ji* and the *Zhengdao ge* have received scant scholarly attention, thus his legacy is predominantly based on the perspective of the orthodox Chan tradition. Its interpretation emphasizes Xuanjue's discipleship and acknowledgement of awakening under Huineng 慧能 (638-713), the Sixth Patriarch of the Chan School, as well as the celebrated "Song of the Realizing of the Way" 证道歌 which skillfully summarizes Chan ideology and is traditionally regarded as the work of Xuanjue. Eventually the overshadowed *Yongjia Anthology* was deemed to be a mere by-product of Xuanjue's previous association with the Tiantai School that had become a rival of Chan.

It is this flawed depiction that has been perpetuated by sectarian contention until the present. As such, this thesis seeks to begin the process of reevaluating Xuanjue's life and legacy in the East Asian Mahāyāna tradition by arguing that the core chapters of the *Yongjia Anthology* concerning meditative praxis are not simply emblematic of the early Tiantai School, but are instead an amalgamation of doctrinal influences, methodologies, and styles that lacks several key characteristics of the typical Tiantai approach to spiritual cultivation. Moreover, analysis of the religious milieu during Yongjia Xuanjue's own lifetime indicates there was a general atmosphere of intellectual creativity as well as sectarian fluidity that the *Yongjia Anthology* appears to exemplify.

Keywords: Yongjia Xuanjue; Chan Buddhism; the Tiantai School

内容提要

本文考察唐代著名僧人永嘉玄觉(665-713)的出家修道、探究佛法的历程及其历史与宗教背景,以《永嘉集》为中心,分析其修心方法及其思想来源。

永嘉玄觉虽然是中国中古时代著名的高僧之一,可是,他的生平以及归于他名下的两项重要著作,《永嘉集》与《证道歌》,在学术上,却并未得到应有的关注,相关研究并不多。他的思想一般被纳入正统的禅宗体系内加以叙述,且往往只占很少的分量。这些叙述与分析都强调玄觉受到禅宗六祖惠能(638-713)的启发而"觉悟",重视长期以来被认为属于玄觉作品的《证道歌》,认为它运用高超的技巧,很好地阐发了禅宗的思想。而《永嘉集》的价值和意义则完全被遮蔽,一般只是把它看作为玄觉在"悟道"前曾在禅宗的竞争对手天台宗门下学习的结果。

显然,上述叙述与认识是不全面乃至不正确的。它主要立基于一些宗派主义的看法,却相沿不改,直到现在,仍占据主流地位。本文即从分析《永嘉集》的核心章节入手,考察其冥想实践及其方法,认识到:不能给《永嘉集》的核心思想简单地贴上早期天台宗的标签。事实上,玄觉在《永嘉集》中表现出来的宗教思想、修心方法和风格等关键性特征,综合起来看,在典型的天台宗的培育方法中并不具备。因此,需要重新评估玄觉及其思想遗产在东亚大乘佛教传统中的意义和地位。同时,《永嘉集》的撰述与流传,也说明在玄觉生活的时代,宗教氛围是比较良好的,社会普遍鼓励思想创新,宗教派别尚未完全形成,故相对灵活多变。

关键词: 永嘉玄觉; 禅宗; 天台宗

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Abbreviations

Canonical Collections

B Dazangjing bubian 大藏經補編

T Taishō shinshü dai zōkyō 大正新修大藏經

X Xuzangjing 續藏經 (Manji Shinsan Dainihon Zokuzōkyō 卍新纂大日本續藏經)

Primary Sources

CDL Jingde chuandeng lu 景德傳燈錄

FZTJ Fozu tongji 佛祖統紀

LZTJ Liuzu tanjing 六祖壇經

MHZG Mohe zhiguan 摩訶止觀

SGSZ Song gaoseng zhuan 宋高僧傳

WDHY Wu deng huiyuan 五燈會元

XGSZ Xu gaoseng zhuan 續高僧傳

YJJ Chanzong yongjia ji 禪宗永嘉集

YCJZ Yongjia chanzong ji zhu 永嘉禪宗集注

ZJL Zongjing lu 宗鏡錄

ZTJ Zutang ji 祖堂集

Conventions

Citations from the canonical collections are listed in the following order: title or abbreviation, canon collection, fascicle number, page number, and register.

All passages translated into English are mine unless otherwise noted.

Transcriptions of Chinese words are given in Pinyin. When citing modern authors who have used other systems of romanization, I have converted any relevant words to Pinyin.

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