



#### 頂禮本師釋迦牟尼佛

傳說印度菩提迦耶的正覺佛塔是在佛陀滅度後三百六十年,由阿育王建造的,塔內有佛陀的真身舍利。在佛陀的時代,他就是在此地禪修,並獲得無上正等正覺,此地故名金剛座;後世建造的大塔,也因此稱為「正覺佛塔」,塔內的金色釋迦摩尼佛像,傳說是世界上的第一尊佛像,塑於佛陀滅度後百年。金剛座與正覺塔,是全世界不分教派的佛教聖地,三乘的皈依處,本書是噶千仁波切宣講皈依三寶的精要,特別挑選這張佛陀法照,願見者得度,生起無上菩提心。

#### 三世諸佛皆由菩提心而生

過去、現在、未來的一切諸佛,都是由菩提心生起。最初的時候,釋迦牟尼佛和我們一樣都是凡夫。他在生起菩提心之後,於三大阿僧祇劫之間累積功德,最後獲證圓滿佛果。我們所謂的功德,除了對有情眾生的慈心與悲心之外,別無其他。懷著對一切眾生的悲心來修善,就是功德。修善時若不帶悲心,就沒有功德。

——《噶千語錄一》頁 168,台灣噶千佛學會結緣發行,2015。 前頁彩圖:印度菩提迦耶正覺佛塔內釋迦牟尼佛像。攝影:翔子。



### 具德噶千仁波切長壽祈請無死甘露善流

唵娑諦 無有變異大樂之法身

無緣大悲戲舞幻化身 白蓮中央圓滿十六支 救度八難三時勝者母 聖境之處阿雅提婆名 世間怙主心子卻丁巴 三寶法教嚴飾圓滿月 涼光流注低地護白蓮 衣食名三託什風大種 三種等持堅固如深海 於此濁世勝教衰微際 無偏法教重擔我責任 具足加持上師之三密 然以隨順緣起之道理 三寶三本大悲諦實力 我此淨心願望真實語

無遮種種自力受用圓 無分三身救者護我等 皎白秋月手持烏巴拉 如意轉輪祈賜無死壽 多康地區應化噶種性 具德噶千長壽住百劫 雖然神聖高掛東山启 利他明月噶千壽永固 身著智德善三實修錯 了義明燈噶千壽永固 以如威力金剛禁戒行 教法旭日噶千壽永固 魔祟斷障雖無入侵時 如意寶珠祈請此稀有 瑪哈嘎拉法度母威力 祈請如語無礙自然成

此祈請文乃依羅隆迦寺之噶瑪卓度、竹森及其他僧眾之祈請,勝者直貢巴名號所加持,恭卻滇津昆桑赤列倫珠 (第三十七任直貢噶舉法王寶持教普賢事業自成),於第十七勝生水猴年12月29日,祝禱於修座之際。善哉,善哉。 漢譯為張福成老師,譯於2002年11月,台北。 (噶干仁波切法照|攝影 翔子)

# 尋求真正的皈依

開示:噶千仁波切

藏譯英: Ina Dhargye

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# 皈依

是為了尋求免於痛苦的保護

藏譯英 | Ina Dhargye

英翻中 | 黃靜慧 (法壽)

要了解,能保護你的,其實是你自己,而非他人,這一點很重要。

而認識內三寶,也很重要,那才是你真正皈依的對象。

# 一位僧人之中,便已具足 三世諸佛、圓滿三世三寶

這個皈依戒是非常特殊的誓言,因為我們實際上是皈依三寶;若能真正了解皈依戒的真實意義,此生及一切來世便都能獲得保護。暫時而言,我們一切來世都不會投生於下三道,且都會投生於人道或天道;而在那些生世當中,也不會遭逢多少艱辛、疾病或精神上的痛苦等等。最後,我們將能證得佛果。在獲證佛果時,我們的事業將成為諸佛的事業。因此,我們皈依,便能獲得暫時及究竟的保護,而這乃是此皈依何以為無上、值得信賴之庇護的原因。

在皈依時,一般認為是皈依外三寶,也就是佛、法、僧。但我們還同時認為自己看不見佛,只看得見法和僧。此處,我們必須了解,在一位僧人的身上,其實就具足了三寶。儘管我們目前看不見佛的身(外相),但是有佛的意,而佛的意便是心靈導師——僧的意。由於僧的外在行止已戒除傷害他人的因,僧即是佛的證悟外相。而上師的語是法,一切上師的語都是法,因為上師教育諸如四聖諦、慈悲、菩提心等,這就是法。上師的意即是佛,也就是對於空性的了證,關於這一點已在其他教授中講過,而空性中完全沒有自我,只有對一切眾生的關注。

當我們想到佛,佛的意是最重要的。佛的意是悲 與智的心,所有僧的意也都是如此。一切僧都擁 有佛的意,因此,一位僧人之中,便已具足三世 諸佛、圓滿三世三寶。

# 「皈依」——其實是被授 予保護自己的方法

首先,我們了解外皈依的對境——佛、 法、僧,但很重要的是,也要將之與正在 皈依的自己作連結。自身中的三寶是如何 呢?當我們皈依時,其實是被授予一種方 法。若能採用這種方法並加以修持,便會 獲得保護。這是我們獲得保護的方式。如 果只是皈依卻不採用這種方法、不作修 持,那麼你將不會獲得保護。皈依的時 候,佛陀不會親自來牽你的手,帶你走向 證悟。佛陀只是告訴你方法,重點是你要 自己實際修持。

要了解,能保護你的,其實是你自己,而非他人,這一點很重要。而認識內三寶,

也很重要,那才是你真正皈依的對象。你自身中的內在佛,是你自己的正念(觀照),也就是我們之前提及的止觀雙運、正念與智慧的合一。這是你的內在佛。儘管暫時而言,有佛陀、也有眾生,但他們都是從同一個基礎所生起。

圓滿的智慧是佛。那份智慧也在你心中。我們只是因為仍然執著於己而暫時尚未證悟。為了摧毀我執,就需要修持佛法。佛法是你真正的保護。佛法包含了許多經函的不同法教,但這一切教法的根源乃是修持悲心。一輩子修持佛法,修持時必須掌握重點,也就是最終要修悲心。這正是我們修持本尊法的原因——目的是為了見到本尊的心,也就是悲心。

#### 究竟而言,能保護你的是自己的悲心

前幾天我們也受了菩薩戒,那時曾經說到:究竟

而言,能夠保護你的,是你自己的悲心。 持守愛和悲而不令其喪失的方法,就是修 持安忍。你必須具有安忍,才不會喪失悲 心。若是不具安忍,生氣時或嫉妒時就可 能失去悲心。

僧是具有愛且以安忍作為保護的人。如果你具有這兩者,你就是僧。僧也是對一切眾生具有平等大愛的人。不論遇到何種艱辛、不論處境多麼困難,僧者都會安忍容受,不會灰心。因此,僧就在你心中。

剛開始皈依時,要倚賴善知識做為嚮導, 這也很重要,而這些善知識極其珍貴。不 只是心靈導師,任何教導各種事物的老師 都非常珍貴,他們的恩慈之大,甚至超過 我們的父母——尤其是自己的心靈導師。 舉例來說,世俗上的老師教導了生活中的一切事物,以便我們此生能找到快樂;而心靈導師則示現了如何於未來所有生世獲得快樂的方法。

#### 當死亡來臨,所有積累都必須捨下

因此,皈依時所獲得的真正保護,是佛法。這是你尋求庇護的對象。故而,受皈依戒成為你此生最重要的事情。通常我們一輩子日夜辛勞工作,為的也只是今生。但是當死亡來臨,不論我們累積了什麼財富與物資,一切都必須捨下。我們什麼也帶不走。然而,如果你知道如何修持皈依戒,它將生生世世與你同在。因此,就算皈依只消一小時的光陰,它仍然彌足珍貴且極具意義。

受皈依戒並依法修持,採用方法且加以修持,如此,在所有的未來世之中,你都將擁有安樂。因此,請將眼前這件事情視為非常珍貴的機會。你

將會得到一張皈依證,上面有幾句非常簡要的詞句,但其意義深遠且完整。你應該經常研讀,並請上師解惑,以便釐清這些詞句的含意。皈依證上的每一句話都非常深奧,你應該每日閱讀。因此,請仔細研讀,並互相討論。

# 皈依三寶——諸惡莫作, 眾善奉行,自淨其意,是 諸佛教

在皈依證上可讀到關於皈依三寶的內容: 「皈依佛之精髓智慧,皈依法之精髓悲心,皈依友之精髓善知識。」

接著是戒文:「諸惡莫作,眾善奉行, 自淨其意,是諸佛教。」之後為功德利益: 「當棄離損人行與因,為別解脱戒圓滿; 當成就利他行與因,為菩薩戒圓滿;當善修內外 清淨見,為密咒戒圓滿。」

#### 皈依佛之精髓智慧

現在簡略説明皈依證上的文字。首先,我們說:「皈依佛之精髓智慧」,這是內在佛。儘管宇宙中有無數無量的三世佛,如同先前所說,真正的正念是認出一切的念頭,無論善惡,以及生起的我執、煩惱、情緒,並以正念放捨而使其解脱。因此,最究竟的保護其實是自己的正念——佛陀,以及了悟自心本性的當下。

#### 皈依法之精髓悲心

其後:「皈依法之精髓悲心」是佛法的精髓,因為它是佛法的關鍵要點。我們或許經年修持佛法、忍受各種困境,但也必須知道如此會帶來什麼結果,修持佛法的重點又是什麼。它之所以為究竟,乃因我們想要修持悲心。這是原因所在。而擁有

悲心的利益是什麼?有了悲心,便可以消滅我執。若是不具悲心,我執和煩惱只會愈來愈多。如此一來,即使已入佛門,佛法依然不會成為(我們的)修道。再來,即使修持佛法,我們仍會遇到許多困境。這並非佛法的錯,而是因為我們不知道如何正確修持。

若要如理如法地修持佛法,就必須了解, 佛法修持的目的在於培養愛和悲。這是我 們修持佛法的原因。

#### 皈依友之精髓善知識

之後為:「皈依友之精髓善知識」。不論 在世俗或修道方面,我們都可能有各類的 友伴。就世俗的層面來說,我們有著喜歡 的友伴、討厭的友伴,以及相當摯愛的友 伴。然而,即使我們目前愛著這些世間友 伴,實際上也只有些許短暫的利益,且最後都將變成痛苦和辛苦。由於一切事物都是無常且會崩壞,它們最終只會變成痛苦。因此,我們不能拿來作為依靠。反之,我們應該倚賴自己從佛法上師和世間老師所學到的特質(功德)。那些永遠不會出錯。即使只是學習世間事物,此生所學的種種都將在心中留下印記,而這些印記在未來投生時都還會保存。就算你無法確實記起童年時期曾經學過什麼,但你總是會自然想要學習,學習新事物對你並非難事,你還會聽從父母的話語,且想要學習。所以,友伴的精髓是善知識,因為我們能從他們學到各種的特質(功德)。

皈依的戒文為佛陀親口所説:「諸惡莫作,眾善奉行,自淨其意」,這是簡要的戒文。若要詳加 説明,就是〈佛子行三十七頌〉。儘管佛陀親口 宣説的教法有 113 函之多,它的精要都包含在〈佛 子行三十七頌〉之中。

# 受皈依戒的利益

#### 當棄離損人行與因,為別解脫戒圓滿

接著是受皈依戒的利益:「當棄離損人行與因,為別解脱戒圓滿」,這是別解脱戒,在皈依時即圓滿別解脱戒。關於別解脱和戒條,有許多需要了解的內容,卻又難以全部了解,不過一切戒條所共通的內容就是:「我不應造成任何傷害,至少不應有意、刻意地企圖傷害他眾,而且應該盡我所能地幫助他眾」,如此,別解脱戒便已圓滿。

#### 當成就利他行與因,為菩薩戒圓滿

菩薩戒則是:「當成就利他行與因,為菩薩戒圓滿」。簡略來說,就是在晝夜六時 之中,不論修持佛法或進行世俗活動,都 要隨時思維:「不論我做什麼,願都能利益有情 眾生。」意思是,在你的各類活動中,隨著身和 語的所為、工作、事業,心裡都要思維:「我想 要利益他人。我只要利益他人。」這個願望的精 髓就是菩薩戒。

#### 當見到自他無別,為金剛乘戒圓滿

至於金剛乘戒,當你已然嫻熟對於情器世界的淨觀時,密咒乘的戒律便已圓滿。這個意思是:當你最終培養了愛,將會見到自他無別。你看見一切眾生都是一樣的。眾生不論目前暫時顯現為何,他們的心都是一樣的。因此,不論我們是誰、信奉何種宗教、屬於什麼國籍,都沒有差別。不論我們是誰,甚至畜生也一樣,任何有情眾生的心都是一樣的。只要擁有心識,就有證悟成佛的潛藏力。從心的觀點來看,沒有所謂的佛教徒或外道。每位眾生都有一顆心,而擁有心的眾生都有

成佛的因、成佛的潛藏力。由於一切眾生 的心都是一樣的,所以一切眾生都具有這 種潛藏力。

因此,究竟而言,你了解到一切眾生都擁有相同的心。這就是淨觀。你的所見超越了眾生暫時的顯相,而看到他們證悟成佛的潛藏力。這就是淨觀,它包含了金剛乘的戒律。

# 死亡時,唯一能帶走的只 有已然培養的愛

如此,當你領受皈依戒,從這一天開始直 到成佛為止,你都將獲得保護。你應該自 問,我將如何受到保護?即使擁有好幾百 萬的錢財,死的時候一毛都帶不走。那 時,唯一能夠帶走的,是已然培養的愛。有了愛,就表示你也修持了佈施、戒律、忍辱。由於修持 佈施,未來世你將擁有許多的財物。由於修持戒律,你將獲得珍貴的人身。由於修持忍辱,你將獲得和諧的友伴以及姣好的外貌等等。即使你只是持守這些戒律一天,也將獲得所有這些功德。根本上來說,這些功德都來自愛。如果你能一直持守著愛,它就成為(你的)禪修。經由愛的持守,我執的冰塊將會融化,你的心因而淨化,且最終獲得佛果。

因此,如果你知道如何正確皈依,將能獲得暫時及究竟的保護。心中如此憶念,並跟著覆誦皈依戒。

接著,仁波切會説:「答允諾」,意思是 這就是方法,一切眾生獲證菩提的方法。 當仁波切説「答允諾」,這是方法時,我 們要回答:「雷所」,意思是善哉。 接著,請覆誦以下的願文:

隨學一切勝者行,願我圓滿賢善行,此生來世諸行儀, 神聖、清淨且無染,絕無退失、無錯謬。

願我能為佛法故,珍貴三寶永不離。

願我大力行佈施,即使己命無所惜,猛力決心為有情。 殊勝無上菩提心,未生起處願能生,已生起者不退失,此生來世輾轉增。

無比釋迦勝教法,願我永不與分離,於我一切投生中, 吉祥上師願眷顧。

真實正教諸上師,願我永不與分離,時時受用佛法耀。 圓滿地道諸功德,於後一一生世中,金剛持位願速證。 願我出生聖家族,心意清明無傲慢,具大悲心敬上師。 如是,願我持守三昧耶,吉祥上師予我者。

於普賢大金剛持,乃至慈悲根本師,為眾生所作祈願, 希能迅捷得成辦。

#### 嗡瑪尼貝美吽

## Refuge

When we take refuge, we seek protection from suffering. This refuge vow is a very special vow, actually, because we take refuge in the Three Jewels, and if we really understand what that actually means, then we can be protected in this life and in all our future lifetimes. Temporarily, in all our future lives, we will not be born in the lower realms, and we will always be born in the higher realms as gods and humans. And in those lifetimes, we will not have much difficulty, not much illness, not much mental suffering and so on. And finally, we also attain

enlightenment as a result. When we attain enlightenment, then our activities become the activities of all the Buddhas. So we take refuge, we are protected temporarily and ultimately, and that is why this refuge is the supreme, or a trustworthy refuge.

When we take refuge, we normally understand that we're taking refuge in the Outer Three Jewels, and we know that the Outer Three Jewels are the Buddha, dharma, and the sangha. Yet, we think that we can't actually see the Buddha, but we can see the dharma and the sangha. Here it is important to see that within one sangha, actually the Three

Jewels are complete. Even though we cannot see the outer form of the Buddha at this time, there is the mind of the Buddha, and that mind of the Buddha is the mind of the spiritual teacher, the sangha. So the sangha is the enlightened form of the Buddha, because with the outer conduct, the sangha refrains from causing any harm towards others. And then the speech of the guru, of the teacher, is the dharma. The speech of all the gurus is the dharma because the gurus teach, for example, The Four Truths, or loving kindness and compassion, bodhicitta. That is the dharma. The guru's mind is the Buddha. As we have mentioned in the other teachings, that it is the realization of emptiness, where there is no self at all, and there is only concern for all beings.

When we think about the Buddha, the mind of the Buddha is most important. The mind of the Buddha is a mind of compassion and wisdom. And that is the mind within all the sangha. All the sangha have the mind of the Buddha. So within one sangha, the Buddhas of the three times are complete. The Three Jewels of the three times are complete.

First we understand the outer objects of refuge, the Buddha, dharma and sangha, but then it is very important that we also can relate that to us, the one who is taking refuge. How are The Three Jewels included within myself? When we take refuge, we are actually given a method. If we take this method and practice it, we will be protected. This is how we will be protected. If you take refuge without taking the method, without practicing, then you will not be protected. When you take refuge the Buddha does not come take you by the hand and lead you to enlightenment. The Buddha only shows you how, and then it is important that you apply that in practice.

It is important to understand that the one who is protecting you is actually yourself, and no one else. It is important to know the Inner Three Jewels. This is what you really take refuge in. The inner Buddha within you is your own mindfulness. It is what we mentioned before, the union of shamata and vipassana, mindfulness and wisdom. That is your inner Buddha. Even though there are Buddhas and sentient beings, temporarily, they arise from a single ground.

The perfection of wisdom is the Buddha. That wisdom is also within you. And only for the time being, we are not enlightened because we still grasp at a self. In order to destroy self-grasping, we need to practice the dharma. The dharma is your real protection. The dharma consists of many different volumes of teachings. But the root of all those teachings is to cultivate

compassion. You spend your entire life practicing the dharma, and when you practice the dharma you must get that the point of doing so is to cultivate compassion in the end. This is why we practice the deity—in order to find the mind of the deity, which is compassion.

The other day we also received the bodhisattva vow, and we said, ultimately, it is your own compassion that will protect you. The method to sustain your love and compassion, and not lose it, is to cultivate patience. You need patience so you don't lose your compassion. Without patience, you will lose your compassion when

you get angry, or when you get jealous.

Sangha is someone who has love and is protected by patience. If you have that, you are sangha. Sangha is also someone who has love for all beings equally. No matter what difficulty a sangha encounters, no matter how hard it gets, the sangha will also be patient in forbearing any difficulty and not get disheartened. In this way, the sangha is within you.

In the beginning, when we take refuge, it is also important that we rely on a spiritual friend as our guide. These spiritual friends are extremely precious. Not just the spiritual teachers—any teacher that teaches you anything is very precious, and they are very kind. Even more kind

than our parents. And especially our spiritual teachers. For example, our worldly teachers teach us everything about life so we can find happiness in this life. And our spiritual teachers show us the way to happiness in all future lifetimes

So your real protection, when you take refuge, is the dharma. This is what you take refuge in. And therefore, taking the refuge vow becomes the most important activity in your entire life. Normally we spend our lives, day and night, working very hard only for the purpose of this life. But later, when we die, no matter what we have accumulated, all our

wealth and possessions, we will have to leave it all behind. We can take nothing with us. But the refuge vow will be with you from lifetime to lifetime if you know how to practice it. And therefore, even though it is just an activity for about an hour, it is very precious and most meaningful.

When you take the refuge vow and practice accordingly, adopt the method and practice it, then in all future lifetimes you will go from happiness to happiness. So consider this as a very precious opportunity. You will receive a refuge card that has a few verses on it that are very concise, but are very profound and complete in meaning. You should study them often; asking your teachers questions about it to clarify it.

Each line on the card is very profound, and you should read it every day. So study it well, and discuss it with each other.

From the card we can read how we take refuge in the three Jewels. "I take refuge in transcendent awareness, the heart essence of the Buddha. I take refuge in compassion, the heart essence of dharma. I take refuge in spiritual friends, the heart essence of companions."

Then there are the precepts. "Do not commit any wrong. Perfectly practice virtue. Completely tame your own

mind. This is the Buddha's teaching." And then there are the benefits. "When doing harm to others and the causes of this behavior are abandoned, the individual liberation vows are complete. When giving help to others and the causes of this behavior are accomplished, the Bodhisattva's vows are complete. When one is of the pure perception of the vessel and contents, the mantric vows are complete."

To briefly explain these words on the card, first we have said "I take refuge in transcendent awareness, the heart essence of Buddha". That is the inner Buddha. Even though there are countless, limitless Buddhas of the three times in this universe, as we mentioned before, as true mindfulness you recognize all your thoughts:

virtuous and non-virtuous thoughts, self-grasping, afflictions, and emotions that are arising. With mindfulness you can let go of them so they can become liberated. So your ultimate protector actually is your own mindfulness, the Buddha, and when you realize the nature of your mind.

And then "I take refuge in compassion, the heart essence of dharma". It says the heart essence of dharma because it is the crucial point of the dharma, the essence of the dharma. We might engage in dharma practice for many years and we might endure many hardships in our dharma practice, but

we also must know what the result is, what the point is of doing dharma practice. It is ultimately because we want to cultivate compassion. This is the reason why. What is the benefit of having compassion? It is because self-grasping will then diminish. If we do not find compassion, then self-grasping and the afflictions will only increase more and more. And then, even though we have entered the dharma, the dharma will not become the path. And then, even though we practice the dharma, we encounter many difficulties. That is not the fault of the dharma. It is because we don't know how to practice it properly.

To practice the dharma properly we need to understand that the purpose of dharma practice

is to cultivate love and compassion.

That is why we practice the dharma.

Then it says, "I take refuge in spiritual friends, the heart essence of companions". Whether it is in a mundane or spiritual sense, we can have all kinds of companions. In a worldly sense, we have companions that we are attached to, and others that we have an aversion to, and there are some companions that we love very much. But the worldly companions that we have, even though we love them for the time being, there is only really some temporary benefit. Ultimately, it turns into suffering and difficulty.

Because things are impermanent and things fall apart, in the end, it will only turn into suffering. So we cannot rely on that. We should rather rely on the qualities that we learn from our teachers, whether they are in the dharma or in the mundane sense. Because they will never turn into a fault. Even if we just learn mundane things. Whatever we learn in this life will put an imprint in the mind, and when we take birth in future lives, that is still there, the imprint of having learned something. Even if you're not able to remember exactly what you learned as a child. Still, you will have a natural wish to learn. and you will find it easy to learn new things, you will listen to what your parents tell you, and you will want to learn. So the essence of the companion is the spiritual friend, from whom we learn all the qualities.

The precepts of the refuge are the actual words of the Buddha. "Do not commit any wrong. Perfectly practice virtue. Completely tame your own mind." That is the precept in brief. If we were to elaborate a bit more, they are the 37 Bodhisattva Practices. Even though the scriptures, the actual words of the Buddha, make up a volume of 113 different scriptures, they all are essentially included in the 37 Practices.

Then there are the benefits of having taken refuge. "When harm to others and its causes are abandoned, the individual liberation vows are complete." That is the pratimoksha.

The pratimoksha vows are also complete by taking refuge. There are many things we need to know about pratimoksha and the vows, and it is difficult to understand all of them. But what includes all of them, or all morality, is to have the intention "I should not cause any harm. I should not hurt others, at least intentionally, at least knowingly, with a harmful intent. I should not harm others. I should try to help them if I can." That completes the pratimoksha vows.

The Bodhisattva vows, "when helping others and its cause are accomplished, the Bodhisattva vows are complete". So that is, in brief, to think at all times, throughout the six times of day and night, whether you practice dharma or

engage in mundane things, to always think "May I benefit sentient beings in whatever I do". That means that as you must engage in activities of body and speech, work and make a living, in your mind, as you do that work think: "I want to benefit others. I will only benefit others." That wish is, in essence, the Bodhisattva's vow.

As to the Vajrayana vows, when one is adept at the pure perception of the vessel and content, the mantric vows are complete. That is when ultimately, you have cultivated love, and then you see that there is no real separation between self and others. And knowing

They all have the same mind no matter how we temporarily appear. So it doesn't make a difference who we are, what religion we follow, what country or nationality we belong to. Whoever we are, even animals, every sentient being has a mind. Whoever has a mind, has the potential to attain enlightenment. From the perspective of mind, there is no Buddhist or non-Buddhist. Everyone has a mind, and whoever has a mind has the cause of enlightenment, the potential to attain enlightenment. Since all beings have a mind, they all have this potential.

So ultimately, you understand this single mind that all beings have. That is a pure perception. You see beyond the temporary appearance of beings, and you see their potential to attain enlightenment. That is pure perception, and that includes the Vajrayana vows.

In this way, when you take the refuge vow you will be protected from this day onwards until attaining enlightenment. You should ask yourself, how will I be protected? Even if you had millions of dollars, when you die you cannot even bring one dollar with you. The only thing you can bring with you when you die is the love that you have cultivated. If you have love, then you will have practiced generosity, and you will have also practiced ethical discipline

and morality, and you will also have practiced patience. As a result of generosity, you will in future lives have many possessions. As a result of ethical discipline, a precious human life. As a result of patience, harmonious friends and a good appearance, and so on. Even if you keep these vows for a single day, you obtain all these qualities. All these qualities come essentially from love. And if you always uphold love, it becomes meditation. By always upholding love, the ice of self-grasping will melt, and the mind becomes purified, and ultimately, you obtain enlightenment.

So if you know how to take refuge properly, then it will protect you temporarily and ultimately. With that in mind, please repeat the refuge vow.

Noble One, please grant me your attention from this time on, and for as long as I shall live. I who am called (say your name) go for refuge in the Buddha, who is supreme among twolegged beings. I go for refuge in the Dharma, which is Supreme among those free of attachment. I go for refuge in the Sangha, which is Supreme among assemblies, for as long as I shall live. Noble One, please accept me as a layadherent to the Threefold Refuge, who observes a few precepts. Master, please grant me your attention from this time on and until the essence of enlightenment manifests. I who am called (say your name) go for refuge in

the Buddha who is Supreme among two-legged beings. I go for refuge in the Dharma which is Supreme, among those free of attachment. I go for refuge in the Sangha, which is Supreme among assemblies, until the essence of enlightenment manifests. Master, please accept me as a layadherent to the threefold refuge, who observes one or more of the five precepts.

Next Rinpoche will say "tapuno" which means this is the method, the method to attain enlightenment for all beings. When Rinpoche says "tapuno", this is the method, we will respond "lexo" which means excellent.

Then please repeat the prayers:

Training emulating all of the victors, may I bring excellent conduct to total completion and engage in holy, pure, stainless, ethical conduct that never degenerates and is without fault in this and every successive lifetime. May I never be separated from the Three Precious Jewels for the sake of Dharma. May I be unstinting with even my life force, and engage the purpose of sentient beings through great determination. May precious supreme bodhicitta become manifest where it has not yet arisen. May that which has arisen not degenerate, but ever further increase in this and every successive lifetime. May I not be separated

from the supreme teachings of the unequaled Sri and may my glorious gurus take me into their care in all rebirths. May I never be parted from authentic gurus, and always enjoy the dharma's glories. Having fully completed the qualities of the grounds and paths, may I swiftly attain Vajradara's state in each and every rebirth. May I be of noble lineage, clear minded, devoid of pride, greatly compassionate and respectful of the guru. Thus may I observe the samaya with the glorious guru. Whatever aspiration prayers have been made for the sake of beings from ever-excellent great Vajradara on down to the kind root guru, may every one of them be swiftly accomplished.

# Om Mani Padme Hung

# 汲取佛寶的精華

真正的皈依是內在的皈依

藏譯中「張昆晟(敦珠貝瑪南嘉)

佛寶的精華就是智慧——具足智慧,我們的內心便沒有我執與煩惱。

談到皈依,很多人都聽過也清楚要皈依的是佛法僧三寶,而這屬於外在意義的皈依。然而,真正要把握的,是內在意義的皈依。然而,真正要把握的,是內在意義的皈依。經典當中較少提及皈依的內在意義,所以大家就不是那麼清楚。待會兒發給大家的皈依證裡面,祖師吉天頌恭法相旁,寫著三句話:「皈依佛之精髓智慧,皈依法之精髓悲心,皈依友之精髓善心,皈依友之精髓善心,皈依友之精髓善知。」它代表的就是內在皈依,也就是說:佛寶的精華是智慧,法寶的精華是悲心,僧寶的精華就是善知識的力量。

「什麼是三皈依之中最主要的皈依對 象?」——主要皈依的對象是法寶。

「**什麼是法寶?」──法寶就是慈悲心** 我們在求皈依的時候<sup>,</sup>有三個次第:首 先,要有希求皈依戒的心,再來要有得戒的想法,接著是護戒之心。我們必須擁有這三種態度。接下來,要曉得什麼是三寶。佛寶的精華就是智慧——具足智慧,我們的內心便沒有我執與煩惱。至於要用什麼方法遣除我執與煩惱?要用「慈悲」(慈悲就是佛法的精要)。學佛的意義、佛法的意義,在於讓我們心中的我執得以淨除。完全沒有我執的時候,我們就成就了佛果,而如此的佛果,其本性是智慧。

至於什麼是僧。要曉得,所謂的僧,就是助力、 友伴的意思,包括善知識、世間的老師、出世間 的佛法導師在內。像是昨天説的,三種念恩的對 象之中,首先必須要憶念的是師長與父母的恩 德,這就涉及老師與善知識的重要性。父母實際 上也是我們的師長。為何這麼説呢?因為父母養 育我們,並教導我們許多世間知識,因此也要憶 念父母跟師長的恩德。以上是皈依僧。 三寶是最為殊勝的皈依境,自皈依起,直到證得佛果之間,我們都應該要將三寶當成是追求的對象、尋求依怙的對象、皈依的對象。什麼是三皈依之中最主要的皈依對象?主要皈依的對象是法寶。什麼是法寶?法寶就是慈悲心。以慈悲心為基礎,行持六度波羅蜜,是成就佛果不可或缺的條件——以慈悲心行佈施,以慈悲心持戒,以慈悲心修安忍,如此行持六度波羅蜜,可以得到許多暫時與究竟的善果。

暫時的果報方面,佈施可以令我們得到財富、受用,持戒可以獲得暇滿珍貴的人身,安忍可以令我們將來容貌姣好、面相莊嚴,這些都屬於暫時的果報,但是它的行持必須以慈悲心做為前提。由於薰修慈悲心,所以你得以了悟在究竟上,萬法無我。

以上就是皈依三寶能夠成就佛果的道理,以及它的功德利益。

## 皈依學處與功德利益

皈依證在內在皈依的意義旁,還有一段話:當棄 離損人行與因,為別解脱戒圓滿;當成就利他行 與因,為菩薩戒圓滿;當善修內外清淨見,為密 咒戒圓滿。它所談的是學處以及皈依的功德利益。

首先,當我們放下傷害他人的想法與行為,將一切 眾生都看作自己的父母,我們會對眾生產生慈心與 悲心。如此一來,投生三惡道的門就已經關上,我 們因而不會投生於三惡道。

又由於你視一切眾生為父母,以慈悲相待,而慈悲心與菩提心的力量能夠消滅我執,所以圓滿了菩薩戒。

接著,由於你了知無我的自性,所以你曉得自己與他人實際上無有分別。了悟一切自他無分別,無有二取執著,就是擁有了佛的果地,意思是説,佛境界中,見一切相皆為清淨,所以說「善修內外清淨見為密咒戒圓滿」。

受皈依戒之後,要受持的戒律、學處,有廣略的差別。如果要廣受學處,它完整涵括在〈佛子行三十七頌〉當中。至於〈佛子行三十七頌〉的精華,就是「諸惡莫作,眾善奉行,自淨其意,是諸佛教」。這幾句話也寫在你們的皈依證裡,也就是法名旁邊的那四句,它便是一切皈依學處的精華、〈佛子行三十七頌〉的精華。法本也供養給諸位了,請大家好地閱讀。若想要了解密咒的道理,

則可閱讀〈普賢王如來祈願文〉,這個也已經供養給大眾了。

一切應當奉行的善法,以及相關的意義,都完整 涵括在〈極樂願文〉,一切善道的功德利益也盡 在其中,所以也發給大眾。這三本法本非常重要, 例如〈極樂願文〉的重要性在於,一定要從當中 理解如何行善以及行善的意義。切莫質疑極樂世 界是否存在,應當深信不疑。本文完整説明了該 如何行善法,還有善法的意義,一切的精華都 在這裡。因此,希望大家珍重這三份法本。

# 祈請至尊垂念我

待會兒覆誦完皈依文,沒有受過皈依戒的人,就 上來剪一小撮頭髮,放在我隨身的袋子裡,這個 袋子裡面有至尊白度母的法照,常作加持。我不 管到哪裡都會帶著這個,當我遇到任何的混沌、 苦難時,總是向白度母祈禱,所以這個舉動也能加持諸位,同時也是我們對三寶的 一種供養。

# (覆誦皈依文:)

祈請至尊垂念我,我名某某,從今乃至壽 盡時,皈依佛,兩足尊;皈依法,離欲尊; 皈依僧,眾中尊;從今乃至壽盡時,祈請 至尊攝受我,成為持守三寶皈依戒,及守 護五戒之居士。」

剛才第一段的念誦有提到「從今乃至壽盡時,皈依三寶」,壽盡指的是自己的壽命終了,也就是死亡的時候。我們念誦這段皈依文時,也同時受五戒,主要是戒除四重罪——避免殺生、偷盜、邪淫、妄語。剛剛覆誦的是「乃至壽盡時,皈依三

寶」,也就是在死亡之前,都要皈依三寶,並受持這四條戒。不過,你也可以考量自身守戒的能力:我是要一生持守這些戒律,還是暫時受戒一個月,或者一段特定的時間。總而言之,凡是能夠盡力持守這些戒律,都有不可思議的功德。

第二次覆誦時,戒本內容大致相同,但是時間方面改成了「從今乃至證菩提」,也就是説現在起, 一直到證得佛果之間,我都皈依三寶。這個意思 是:從今天起一直到證得佛果之前,我都不會捨 棄慈心與悲心。在這條路上,我將會透過善的連 結,常相伴隨諸位,當大家的善友,一路同行。

# **凡夫的愛缺乏安忍,殊勝僧寶的愛則帶著安忍** 覆誦第二段之後,就得到完整的皈依戒。得戒之 後,我們的身份就成了受三皈依的僧伽。我們之 所以堪被稱為僧伽,原因何在?因為我們心中有

有愛,愛所有的人心中都有愛,只是凡夫 的愛與僧伽的愛有所不同。

怎麼說呢?凡夫的愛缺乏安忍。而所謂殊勝的僧,是指:在他的愛之中,能夠修忍耐。一個沒有忍耐工夫、容易生瞋的人,他與別人相處,就像是將二個瓷碗互敲,很容易破掉。有了安忍,我們就不再是那付瓷器,我們不再那麼容易脆弱;能夠安忍,就能避免瞋心的傷害,我們就不會生起瞋心。

因此,當我們說「自己是僧伽」,這句話的不共涵義在於:我曉得我不需要生氣,我應該要修安忍——這就是僧伽的殊勝之處,所以我們稱之為殊勝僧寶。擁有慈悲,最終以慈悲而證得佛果。

覆誦後段戒文二遍之後,諸位便得到皈依戒。之後,我會藏文説「踏銀諾(此為方便,這就是方法)。」諸位可用藏文回答:「雷所(善哉)!」代表「我認可這就是方法」。佛陀與上師們為什麼會説「此為方便」呢?它的意思是,這就是道,這就是方法。什麼方法呢?所帶來的,就是慈悲的方法——這個方法讓我們擁有慈悲,最終,慈悲會讓我們證得佛果。自己要成佛,得靠自己努力,自己去培養慈悲。上師為我們引介慈悲心,所以他説:「此為方便。」諸位則用「善哉」來回應。

(覆誦皈依文:)

「祈請上師垂念我,我名某某,從今乃至證菩提,皈依佛,兩足尊,皈依法,離欲尊,皈依僧, 眾中尊,從今乃至證菩提,祈請上師攝受我, 成為持守三寶皈依戒,及守護五戒之居士。」

(仁波切為大家剪頭髮)

(現場念誦迴向發願文)

願得隨學一切聖者行,一切善行悉皆圓滿成, 戒行無有垢染皆清淨,恆常能得無退無過失, 願以此生一切未來生,殊勝三寶恆常不分離, 為法之故捨命亦不惜,勇猛恆心廣作利他行, 殊勝菩提心妙寶,若未生起願生起, 已生起者亦不退,祈願輾轉更增上, 生生世世一切時,無比直貢仁欽之, 殊勝法教不分離,吉祥上師祈攝受, 祈願生生不離善知識,恆常受用殊勝之妙法, 圓滿一切地道之功德,祈願速證金剛持果位, 祈願今生以及所有生,種姓尊貴聰慧無傲心, 悲心廣大謙卑敬上師,承守上師三昧之誓言, 始至普賢如來金剛持,乃至具恩根本上師尊, 為令眾生所發一切願,迅速無礙圓滿皆成就。

# 版依完 一般 一般 一般 一般 一般

當我們的心遠離我執,清淨的佛果就在眼前

藏譯中 | 張昆晟(敦珠貝瑪南嘉)

當棄離損人行與因,為別解脱戒圓滿;

當善修內外清淨見,為密咒戒圓滿。

當成就利他行與因,為菩薩戒圓滿;

我們皈依的對象是佛法僧三寶,這點大家都很清楚,三寶在此涉及的是「外在意義」的皈依。三寶可以完全歸納於「僧寶」中,因為僧寶的心是佛,語言是法,身體是僧,因此僧寶就可以包含三寶總集。

#### 皈依之前:了解什麽是佛法僧

- 一、皈依佛:我們皈依目的是為了要「獲得成佛之因」,也就是讓心完全擺脱我執的束縛,當我們的心離開我執後,結果就是「離垢清淨的佛果」,因此要皈依。
- 二、皈依法:之後要持守戒律,戒律就是法。「法」就是培養慈心與悲心, 當我們無法關愛其他眾生,就失去 幫助眾生能力。

三、皈依僧:談到「僧」,要守護的就是這顆生生世世饒益眾生的悲心,皈依就是不要失去這顆慈悲心。假使我們失去慈悲心,就失去了所要守護的戒體,因此我們要擺脱的是我執,皈依之後,要守護的戒律,就是生生世世不離慈悲心。

接下來會發皈依證給大家,皈依證中有三皈依文, 「皈依佛」之精髓是智慧,「皈依法」之精髓是 悲心,「皈依僧」之精髓是善知識。

- 一、佛之精髓是智慧:我們要利益眾生,要以三 大阿僧祇劫的時間累積二種資糧,以證得佛 果,這就是佛的精髓。
- 二、法之精髓是悲心:當我們任由智慧與我執混 雜在一起,就成了眾生的面貌。為了去除我 執,要依於道,道即是法,就是培養慈心與 悲心。各教派都有次第的道,例如格魯派講

《菩提道次第廣論》,薩迦派的《道果》、噶舉派的《解脱莊嚴寶論》等,都是告訴我們如何培養慈心與悲心,而協助慈悲心的力量就是善知識。

三、僧之精髓是善知識:對於任何老師都要加以恭敬,包括提供出世間法及世間種學問和謀生技能的各種老師,我們都應該尊敬。我們今生能夠順利度日,就是因為有善知識提供各種便利,同時也是因為受到國家保護,才能讓我們安然度過一生。在生命、宗教方面,靈性導師們帶給我們生生世世的安樂,啟發出世安樂,因此對於這些老師們,更要予以尊重。

## 皈依之後:持守三乘戒律

在皈依戒中會看到另外一段開示:「當棄離損人 行與因,為『別解脱戒』圓滿;當成就利他行與 因,為『菩薩戒』圓滿;當善修外內清淨見,為『密 咒戒』圓滿。」這段談的是三乘道如何清淨圓滿。

- 一、圓滿「別解脱戒」:首先,就是要斷除任何 形式及任何層次的傷害,有損眾生之事,無 論巨細,都要戒除。從身體到語言,都要具 足慈悲心,若傷害眾生,就與慈悲心直接產 生矛盾。應該完全放下對眾生之傷害,以圓 滿「別解脱戒」。
- 二、圓滿「菩薩戒」:就是要圓滿利他之因,也 就是饒益眾生。要培養菩提心以成就自他二 利之果。

三、圓滿「密乘戒」:密咒乘戒的誓言, 要透過培養清淨觀來持守。我們現 在無法培養清淨觀,是因為我們不 曉得我們和眾生一樣都有成佛的潛 能——我們心的自性就是佛果。

當我們不了解自然法性,不了解實相,就 會從不清淨角度看眾生。培養清淨觀就是 要去理解眾生都有成佛潛能,乃至於傍生 (動物)都有此潛能,因此要以清淨態度 來看待眾生。密乘戒之所以難守,就是因 為我們很難理解心的實相是佛,不容易了 解眾生為佛,因此要培養清淨觀,如此就 是圓滿密乘的三昧耶誓言。

這些道理,大家應當反覆向可敬的善知識們請益,或向一些有功德的資深弟子們請教,反覆切磋討論,了解其中道理。

皈依證的另一段開示,是佛陀四句教法:「諸惡 莫作、眾善奉行、自淨其意,是諸佛教。」這四 句話涵攝所有教法的精華。較它稍廣的是〈佛子 行三十七頌〉,希望大家每天念一遍。四大教派 的宗義都可歸納於〈佛子行〉。

接著我們來看這個請求皈依戒的戒本,皈依戒第一次要覆誦的是「從今天起至盡形壽都持守皈依戒」,第二次是「生生世世」。「盡形壽」是指這輩子未死之前。有生之年,能持守多少分戒律,多久都好,就能相應得到多少持戒功德。按照自己所能來做,能做多少,就有多少功德利益,因此要盡可能多持戒,如此一定會有相應的功德。例如「八關齋戒」,持守一天,就有投生為人一次的功德,假使你斷除肉食或戒酒,就會得到戒除酒肉的福德。現在,我們想累積的財富就是福德,透過皈依三寶、不斷行持善業,持守戒律,可以得到廣大福德,這是關於盡形壽和三皈依道理。

另一項是「乃至證得佛果位之前都要皈依」,心中這樣想,覆誦二次。希望從今 天起至證得佛果位之前,不斷提升、增 上,關閉惡趣之門。

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# 尋求真正的皈依

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