

## 敦煌本與西夏文本《壇經》比較研究

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### 摘要

《壇經》，亦稱《六祖壇經》、《六祖慧能大師法寶壇經》、《南宗頓教最上大乘施法壇經》和《南宗頓教最上大乘摩訶般若波羅蜜經六祖惠能大師於韶州大梵寺施法壇經》等。《壇經》是六祖慧能一生得法傳宗和教誨弟子的言行，表達了禪宗的基本思想，是一部由中國僧人撰述而被稱為經的佛教典籍。《壇經》內容豐富，文字簡單，被視為禪宗的宗經，在中國禪宗史上佔據重要地位。《壇經》出現於唐代，後經歷代輾轉傳抄，傳抄人根據自己的理解對唐代法海集錄本有所增減，因而有了繁簡不同版本流行，內容詳略不一。在敦煌藏經洞出土文獻中發現五個《壇經》版本，在瓜州還出土十餘頁西夏文《壇經》殘葉。西夏時期將《壇經》翻譯成西夏文，並有其翻譯特色和用詞特點等。

關鍵詞：敦煌漢文本、瓜州西夏文本、《壇經》、法海本

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## A Comparative Research of *Tanjing* Based on Dunhuang Version and Tangut Version

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### Abstract

*Tanjing*, also named Sutra *Liuzutanjing* and so on. *Tanjing* is a collection of Huineng's sayings educating the disciples. It expresses the basic idea of the Chan sect. It is also known as the only Sutra written by a Chinese monk. *Tanjing* has an abundant but simple content. It is regarded as the very basic Sutra of the Chan sect, and it also has an important status in history of Chinese Chan sect. *Tanjing* appeared in the Tang dynasty, after that, generations of disseminators and copyists made some additions and subtractions according to their own understanding. As a result, there are different versions of *Tanjing* spreaded around the world. There were five versions of *Tanjing* in the excavated documents of Dunhuang cave for preserving Buddhist Sutra. While in Guazhou, more than ten pages of Tangut language *Tanjing* fragments was excavated by people. *Tanjing* was translated into Tangut language during the Tangut dynasty, with its strong characteristics on vocabulary using.

**Keywords:** Dunhuang Chinese version, Guazhou Tangut version, *Tanjing*, Fahai version

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