

絲路、文本、經錄：漢傳唯識章疏在東亞之流傳

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摘 要

佛法發源於中亞印度，向東傳於西方人眼中的遠東。依歷史文獻探討，此傳播乃依於西域、南海、東海的絲綢之路。從這個角度，絲綢之路即是佛教經典傳播之路。本文主要以絲綢之路為線索，以中國為核心，探討漢傳唯識章疏在東亞地區的流傳。本文分二個部分，第一部分先說明唯識思想傳入漢地及其發展，第二部分則解析大藏經經錄，還原唯識章疏在日韓的傳播情況，並反推我國僧俗所撰唯識章疏之全貌，作為未來比對漢傳唯識章疏之參考。

關鍵詞：唯識章疏、大藏經、求法目錄、絲路、攝論師

Silk Road, Texts, Sutra Catalogs: The Spreading of the Commentaries of Chinese Vijñānavāda Texts in Eastern Asia

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Abstract

Buddhism was originated in India and later spread to the Far East. According to historical literature, this spread occurred through the Silk Road both by sea and land. From this point, the Silk Road can be called the spreading road of Buddhist scriptures. Focusing on China and Silk Road, this paper discusses the spreading area of the commentary texts of Chinese Vijñānavāda in Eastern Asia. This paper is divided into two parts. The first part describes the spreading of the commentary texts of Chinese Vijñānavāda. The second part by analyzing the Tripitaka and CBETA, provides a glimpse for the understanding of the whole picture of the spreading in Eastern Asia.

Keywords: The commentary text of Vijñānavāda, Tripitaka, Sutra Catalogs, Shèlùn shī