論通理大師《金剛禮》的懺悔思想*

何則陰

摘 要

遼代高僧通理（1048–1098）大師著有懺悔儀軌《金剛禮》，以懺法著
稱於其時，曾被封為「內殿懺悔主」。《金剛禮》刻入石刻的大致時間
為1093–1095年間。該懺悔儀軌內容豐富，除了作供與梵嘆部分，
還有皈依、禮拜、啟請、讚嘆三寶、讚處世界、讚清靜心、懺悔、
發願與迴向九項內容。《金剛禮》除有一般懺悔儀軌所具有的共有內
容，即有與五法、十科相通的內容之外，還有自身獨特的特點：由
《金剛經》發展而出；懺悔科目之間並非截然分離，多個意項共為一
體。《金剛禮》的懺悔思想屬於道宣所論的理懺與無相懺範疇。

關鍵詞：通理、《金剛禮》、懺悔、內容、思想

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A Discussion on the Confession Thought of Diamond Confession Ritual Formulated by Eminent Monk Tong Li*

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Abstract

Tong Li (1048–1098), an eminent monk of the Liao dynasty of China, who formulated a repenting procedure named Diamond Confession Ritual, was famous for his repenting ideal and method of his time. He was honored as the Primary Leader of Repenting at Imperial Palace by the King. Diamond Confession Ritual was carved in the stone around 1093–1095 A.D.

Diamond Confession Ritual is rich in content, which includes converting, worshipping, requesting, highly praising Buddha, dharma, monk, praising life world, praising pure mind, confessing, desiring, and delivering achievements to others. Diamond Confession Ritual is not only comprehensive in the general procedure, resembling similar procedures such as Wufa (five dharma) and Shike (ten aspects), but it also stands out for its uniqueness. It was developed from Prajñāpāramitā
Diamond Sutra. The various items of repentance are not isolated but naturally integrate as a whole. The thoughts of Diamond Confession Ritual belongs to the categories of Mind Confession and Confession of Void of Physical Existence introduced by Dao Xuan (596–667).

**Keywords:** Tong Li, Diamond Confession Ritual, confession, content, thought