**SAT Daizōkyō Text Database**

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The core of the SAT Project is its online digital corpus comprised of all 85 volumes of the Taishō Shinshū Daizōkyō — the complete edition of the East Asian Buddhist canon developed during the Taishō era of Japan (mainly during the 1920-30s). This project was initiated during the mid-90's, with its first basic purpose being the digitization of this massive paper canon. With the task of digitization being completed in 2005, the focus of the project expanded in the direction of the creation and integration of digital research tools, along with efforts toward interaction with related lexical and canonical databases.

Recently, various digitization projects are growing around the world in the fields of Indian, East Asian, and Buddhist Studies. Although from the user's perspective it is preferable to be able to have access to them in an integrated manner, each project has developed in its own distinct way through its own distinct history, and is usually stored in its own distinct format, with its own delivery system. For funding purposes, as well as for future development, the maintenance of that distinct identity is of utmost importance. Thus, in order to use such various resources in an integrated manner, it is necessary to overcome various kinds of technical hurdles. SAT has now reached a certain level of success in achieving a format that allows the integrated usage of these resources while preserving their independent identity. Thus, in SAT 2012, readers have access to the lexical reference work, the *Digital Dictionary of Buddhism*, along with the article databases of INBUDS, SARDS, CiNii, and the logographic information resources Chise, Chise Linkmap, HMS, and the Unihan database. We expect to expand the scope of this integrated functionality in the future.

In the various fields of the humanities in general, the gathering of the cooperation of various information and research results in a single location to become the basis for conducting research is an extremely important concern. By collaboration through the Internet, in recent years this is rapidly becoming feasible — in various fields around the world research and practice are now developed based on this model. Making this its priority, SAT, through web collaboration, is aiming to construct the basic material of the Buddhist studies research in a collaborative manner through the digital medium. Presently, as part of this activity, we are also conducting the proofreading of the text of the Taishō Daizōkyō and the matching of parallel sentences in the English translations of the Taishō done by the Bukkyō Dendō Kyōkai (BDK). This kind of system is theoretically extensible to the study of Buddhist canonical corpora as a whole as different portions of the Taishō canon can be compared to Sanskrit, Tibetan, and other versions of the canon. We intend to extend this practice in the near future.

The search and integrated tools system of SAT underwent a major upgrade in 2012, such that the 2012 edition of the SAT Daizōkyō text has significantly enhanced the usability of the online Taishō Shinshū Daizōkyō. It reflects the results of our latest research regarding the methods of accurate gathering and confirmation of academic information. This is based on four main principles: (1) assuring the reliability of textual sources; (2) construction of a sustainable collaboration system for researchers; (3) achievement of cooperation between research projects while respecting individual independence, and (4) offering an interface that can apply these various functions in an integrated manner. As is explained below, it is at present a cutting-edge example of the kind of digital approach to research that is advancing rapidly around the world. The value of this work has been well-acknowledged at the various academic symposia where it has been presented, and it is buttressed by a high level of academic reliability.

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The Taishō Shinshū Daizōkyō has been widely used in the field of Buddhist Studies as a basic canonical authority both in Japan and abroad. It has a form suitable for modern literary studies in its maintenance and presentation of "location information" — an indispensable basis for sharing the results of one's research; thus the digital form of the Daizōkyō has taken on the role of basis for the entire domain of Buddhist textual research. Securing this location information for the continuity and maintenance of the research when the medium is converted from paper to digital is in itself an important issue. The SAT database is constructed in such as way as to allow access to the location information in the book and the location information in a digital medium in a confirmable manner.

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