**Digital Dictionary of Buddhism and CJKV-E Dictionary**

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**Digital Dictionary of Buddhism [www.buddhism-dict.net/ddb]**

The Digital Dictionary of Buddhism [DDB] is a large-scale compilation of Chinese logograph-based terms, texts, temple, schools, persons, etc. found in Buddhist canonical sources. I began to compile this dictionary in 1986 in graduate school as a traditional book/paper dictionary, but converted into Web format in 1995, shortly after the creation of the WWWeb.

The first set of data uploaded to the Web contained 3,200 entries, all written by myself. Soon after this, collaborators began to join the project, aiding in both the development of content and technical sophistication. Over time, the dictionary was converted into an XML format influenced by [TEI](http://www.tei-c.org). In 2000, the project was joined by Michael Beddow, who created the programming infrastructure, XSLT output, search engine, and web security that is in place up to present, and has continued to maintain and update the system according to new developments in web technology. Over time, the DDB has come to be embraced by the academic field of Buddhist studies to the extent that hundreds of scholars contribute interactively on an ongoing regular basis, providing both substantial new entries and minor corrections. In April of 2013, the DDB passed the threshold of 60,000 entries (the largest of any known Buddhological reference work). It is subscribed to by over [40 universities](http://www.acmuller.net/ddb/subscribing_libraries.html), is used in the teaching of courses on Buddhism, and is regularly cited in scholarly research articles and monographs. DDB entries have been contributed by [more than 90 scholars](http://www.acmuller.net/credits/credits-ddb.html), many of them acknowledged as leading experts in their sub-areas of Buddhist Studies. I have been responsible for the maintenance of the content of the work in its entirety, having edited and processed every one of the 60,000+ entries contained in the work. Maintenance of the DDB (and the CJKV-E Dictionary, described below) continues to constitute a significant portion of my daily work. One of the aspects of the projects that I believe to be especially noteworthy is that it has achieved a high level of sustainability and growth through a finely-balanced policy of limited free access for casual users and contribution or fee-based access for professional scholars and translators.

The DDB is also implemented in a interoperative manner with the online [SAT Taishō Text Database](http://21dzk.l.u-tokyo.ac.jp/SAT/ddb-sat2.php?lang=en), wherein when one opens up a text from the online Taishō canon and selects a portion of text with one's mouse, the words in the DDB contained in that text will be displayed in the right-hand window with short definitions and links into the DDB entries themselves. The DDB is also integrated into Jean Soulat's [Smarthanzi](http://www.smarthanzi.net/) Chinese lookup and parsing tool, which is available both as a web application and as a standalone Windows application.

**The CJKV-English Dictionary [www.buddhism-dict.net/dealt]**

The Chinese-Japanese-Korean-Vietnamese/English Dictionary [CJKV-E] originated as part of the DDB project, but the two were separated out from each other as the need for two types of treatment of materials became apparent. The underlying XML infrastructure, search engine, and maintenance and editorial system is very close to that of the DDB. But there are two major differences: (1) The CJKV-E seeks to provide comprehensive orthographic information on each individual ideograph, with the broadest coverage possible. (2) The coverage of compound words is focused primarily on the classical texts from the East Asian Confucian and Daoist traditions, along with premodern East Asian history and secular literature. The past two JSPS grants that I have received were devoted to the development of the CJKV-E, and therefore its coverage has expanded rapidly over the past five years, currently exceeding 32,000 entries. Password access policies, editorial policies, and subscription policies are bundled together with the DDB.

The CJKV-E Dictionary has more competition as a Web resource, where Chinese ideographic dictionaries presently abound. However, the CJKV-E is distinguished from the rest of these in its being the only online lexicon of its type that is (1) not merely a computerized aggregation, and (2) not merely a reproduction of an older print dictionary. It is being actively developed in an ongoing manner by scholars in conjunction with the reading of classical texts. As distinguished from the numerous computer-aggregated East Asian language dictionaries proliferating on the Web, each of the entries in this CJKV-E dictionary is human-edited, and usually contains far more detailed information than any other comparable lexicon, being developed while consulting a wide range of authoritative Chinese, Korean, and Japanese sources, and usually through the direct reading of primary classical texts.