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ヘント大学 / 根特大學

christoph.anderl@ugent.be

“An introduction to the *Database of Medieval Chinese Texts* (DMCT) project: Current functions and future perspectives”

中世漢文テキスト・データベース（DMCT）プロジェクトの概要
—— 現在の機能と今後の展望 ——

GHENT CENTRE FOR BUDDHIST STUDIES 比利时根特大學佛學研究中心

<https://www.database-of-medieval-chinese-texts.be>



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TIANZHU
BUDDHIST NETWORK

From the Ground Up
BUDDHISM AND EAST ASIAN RELIGIONS

敦煌 研究院
DUNHUANG ACADEMY CHINA



西華大學
XIHUA UNIVERSITY

A DATABASE OF MEDIEVAL CHINESE TEXTS

A COLLABORATIVE PROJECT OF GHENT CENTRE FOR BUDDHIST STUDIES AND DHARMA DRUM INSTITUTE OF LIBERAL ARTS

Welcome to the Database of Medieval Chinese Texts, a collaborative project dedicated to the digitization non-canonical Dunhuang texts and other materials. Our goal is to provide a comprehensive resource for students and scholars alike. Explore our growing collection, including our large Variant Database! For more information, please consult our [newsletter](#).

Editor in Chief/Project Director

Christoph Anderl [CA] (Ghent University)

Project Co-directors

Marcus Bingenheimer [MB] (Digitization/Mark-up; Temple University)

Joey Hung (Digitization/Mark-up supervisor; DILA)

Lin Ching-hui [JH] 林靜慧 (Mark-up/Editor Variant Characters; DILA)

Text Input, Mark-up, Editing

Laurent Van Cutsem [LVC] (Text input/Mark-up/Editor Variant Characters)

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Stephanie Van Rentergem [SVR] (Editor Variant Characters)

Zhang Bo-yong [ZBY] 張伯雍 (Digitization/Mark-up/Variant Characters)

Expert Advisors

Neil Schmid [SMD] (Dunhuang Literature; Dunhuang Academy)

Christian Wittern [CW] (Chan Transmission Texts/Databases; Kyoto University)

Imre Galambos [IG] (Dunhuang Manuscripts/Variant Characters; Zhejiang University)

Interns

2016: **Ruth Vervae** [RV], **Satsuki Harada** [SH]

2019: **Julie Dewaele** [JD]

2020: **Shao Jun** [SJ], **Qu Lichen** [QLC], **Pieter Weyens** [PW]

2020-2021: **Wu Taoyu** [WTY], **Yang Yuting** [YYT], **Zino Horemans** [ZHS]

2021-2022: **Zhou Sitong** [ZST], **Zhou Xiaodi** [ZXD], **Zhang Longyu** [ZLY]

2023-2024: **Cao Tinglu** [CTL], **Zhou Zhichen** [ZZC], **Wang Xuting** [WXT]

2024-2025: **Sielke Boel** [SBL], **Gu Sicheng** [GSC]

Database programmers/design

Christian Bell [CB] and **Jan Schrupp** [JS]

[Newsletter DMCT-2025-05-28](#)

[Note on the first BETA-version publication](#)

[Link to a recent paper on DMCT](#)

ENG 繁體字

研究機構

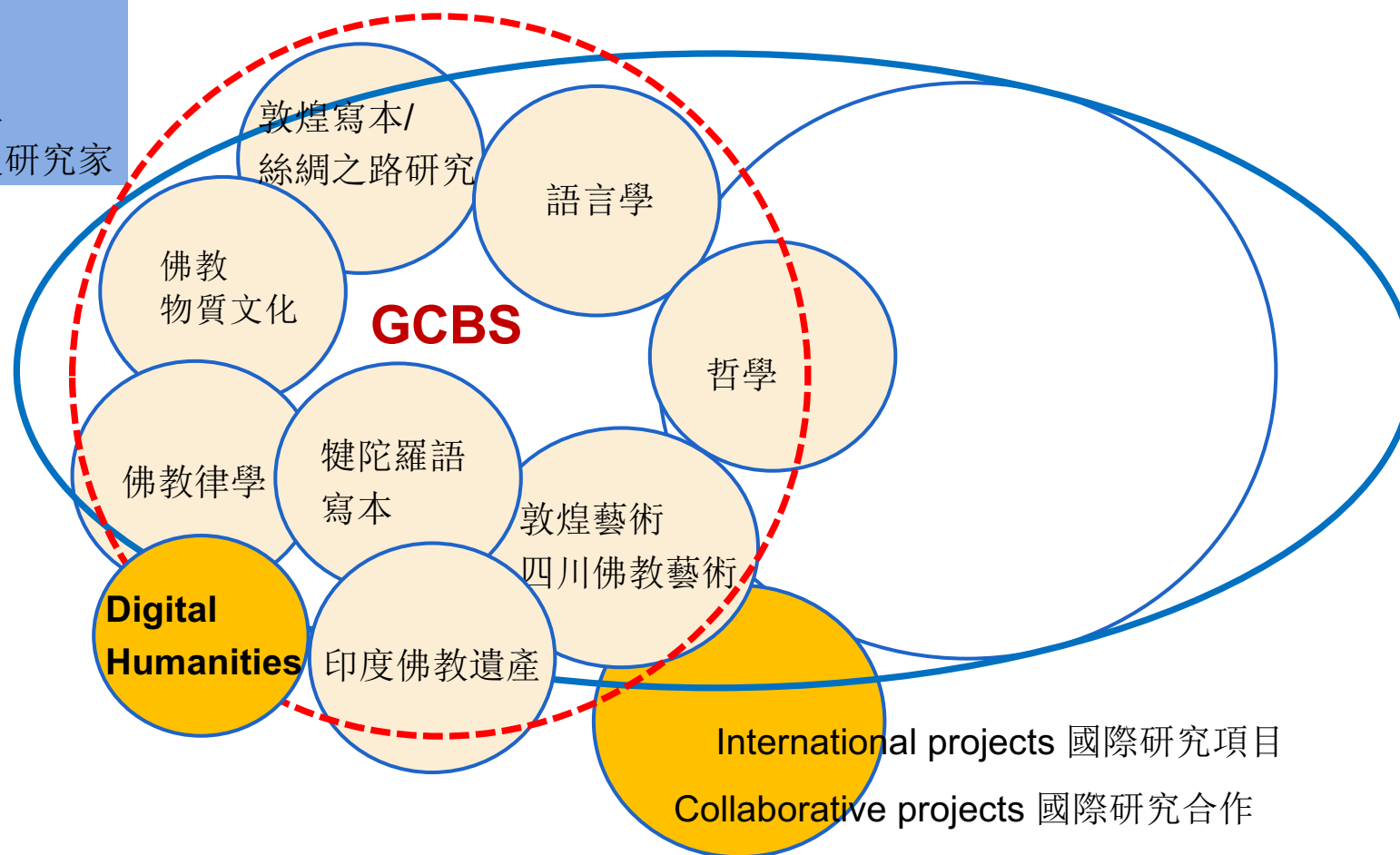
GCBS:

6 教授

25 博士生

5 博士後研究家

Department of Languages and Culture / Ghent Centre for Buddhist Studies (GCBS)
根特大學語言與文化系 / 根特佛教研究中心



OVERVIEW RESEARCH INTERESTS SILK ROAD / MANUSCRIPT STUDIES

研究関心の概要 シルクロード研究／写本研究

- Silk Road Studies シルクロード研究
- Transmission of Buddhism to China 仏教の中国伝播
- **Manuscript culture** 写本文化
 - **Digitization** of Dunhuang manuscripts 敦煌写本のデジタル化
 - **Database** データベース / 根特大學中古漢語寫本數據庫
 - **Dunhuang vernacular Buddhist texts** 敦煌俗語仏教文献
 - Medieval Chinese (MC) syntax and semantics 語法 / 意味
 - **MC character variants** 中古漢語の異体字
 - Phonetic loan characters 音仮借
- Material Culture 物質文化研究
- Relationship between text and image in Buddhist narratives
仏教説話におけるテキストとイメージの関係性
- Etc. その他

DATABASE PROJECT

根特大學中古寫本數據庫

MAIN GOALS 重要的目的

- Production of new **high-quality editions** 新たな高品質校訂版の作成
 - Digital editions are flexible and can be easily updated! デジタル版は柔軟性が高く、容易に更新可能
- Extract certain features of the manuscripts 写本の特定特徴の抽出
- Focus on medieval **variant characters** 中世期の異体字に焦点を当てた研究
 - Tool for other researchers 他研究者のための研究ツール
 - Research on the development of Chinese characters 漢字の発展過程に関する研究
- **Research** on selected materials / manuscripts 特定資料・写本を対象とした研究

DATABASE TECHNICAL FRAMEWORK

データベースの技術的枠組み

DATABASE ARCHITECTURE データベース構造

- The DB persistence layer utilizes a combination of **MariaDB** and **MySQL**.
 - **MariaDB**, a modern and robust fork of MySQL, is used for the commentaries and user management databases, to which DMCT migrated in 2021 to enhance the performance of the DB.
 - Other parts of the system continue to use **MySQL**, which currently runs within a **Docker container** for operational isolation. A complete migration to MariaDB is planned – and will be implemented as soon as funding is secured – and contingent upon future MariaDB support for *ngram indices*, which are essential for specific search functionalities within our complex textual data.
 - **Storage Engines**: Both MySQL and MariaDB can utilize different storage engines. We primarily use **InnoDB** for most tables, as it is the default storage engine for MariaDB and offers robust features such as transaction support and row-level locking. However, the **MyISAM** storage engine is still employed for the commentary database, largely for reasons of backward compatibility.
- 永続化層は **MariaDB** と **MySQL** を併用。
 - **MariaDB** : MySQL の堅牢なフォーク。
2021 年に DMCT のコメント／ユーザー管理 DB を移行し、パフォーマンスを改善。
 - **MySQL** : その他の部分で継続使用。
現在は **Docker** 上で稼働。
将来的に **MariaDB への完全移行を予定（予算確保後）**。
移行は **ngram インデックス対応（高度な検索機能に必須）** が前提。
 - **ストレージエンジン** :
 - 主に **InnoDB**（MariaDB デフォルト、トランザクション・行ロック対応）。
 - **MyISAM** は後方互換性のためコメント DB で継続使用。

DATABASE ARCHITECTURE データベース構造

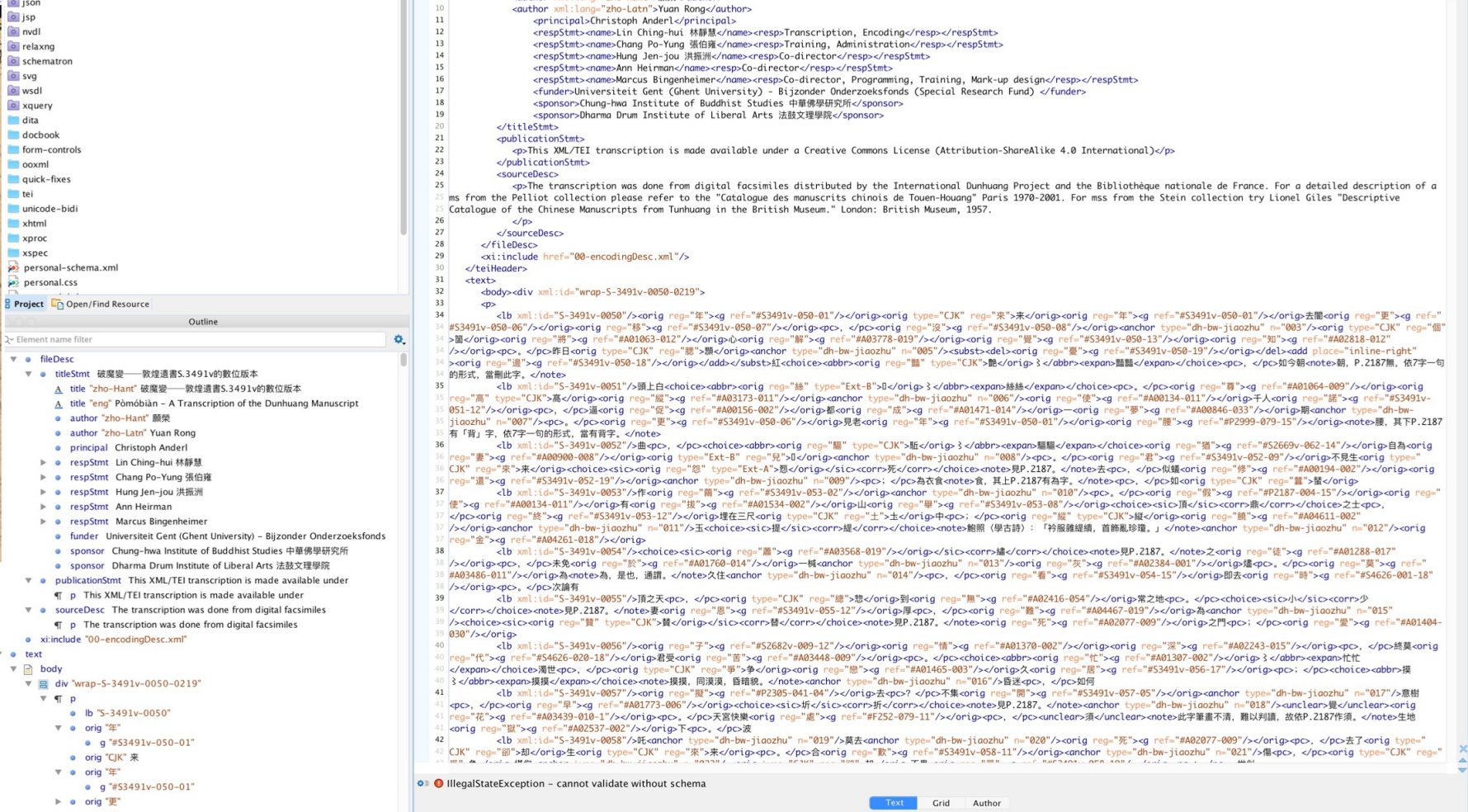
- Frontend & User Interface
 - The user interface (View) is constructed using **HTML5** and styled with **CSS** to ensure a responsive and accessible experience.
 - **JavaScript** is employed for client-side interactivity and to enhance the dynamic aspects of the user interface.
 - Data Handling & Integration
 - A crucial component is the **XML import/export functionality**. This allows for effective data interchange, particularly for integrating data originally stored or structured in XML format (in particular, the XML marked-up texts following **TEI standards**).
 - A particular focus lies on the **accurate handling and rendering of complex character sets**, including a wide range of medieval Chinese variant characters, which is essential for the scholarly integrity of the database (involving the use of multiple Unicode extensions).
- フロントエンド／ユーザーインターフェース
 - UI (View) は **HTML5** と **CSS** により構築し、レスポンシブかつアクセシブルな表示を実現。
 - **JavaScript** を用いてクライアント側のインタラクションと動的機能を強化。
 - データ処理／統合
 - 重要要素として **XML のインポート／エクスポート機能**を実装。
 - **TEI 準拠の XML マークアップテキスト**を含む XML 構造データの統合に不可欠。
 - 中世漢語の異体字を含む複雑な文字セットの正確な処理とレンダリングを重視。
 - 多数の Unicode 拡張領域を活用し、学術的精度を確保。

DATABASE ARCHITECTURE データベース構造

- System Features & Enhancements
 - The current system architecture supports all functionalities of its predecessors and includes significant enhancements. Key features encompass a dedicated module for Variant Characters, comprehensive **commentary functions** across all modules to ensure interactivity with the user, sophisticated and user-friendly **input masks**, advanced **user management** (facilitated by UserSpice), and multiple search functions.
 - Advantages of the Current Architecture
 - This architecture provides notable improvements in system performance and stability compared to previous iterations.
 - Furthermore, it offers enhanced **EXTENSIBILITY**, **facilitating the process of adding new features and extensions** (such as new data sets, modules, input masks and analytical tools) and implementing bug fixes more efficiently.
 - Development & Deployment
 - Our development **workflow** is streamlined using modern practices. Project management, including task and bug tracking, is facilitated through **OpenProject** as collaborative platform. Source code is managed with **Git** and hosted on **GitLab**, which supports **collaborative development** and robust version control.
 - Deployment processes are largely **automatized**, ensuring consistent and reliable updates to our operational environments.
 - The active user can either directly work in sophisticated *input masks*, or use pre-designed *Excel tables* the data of which is imported into the database with the help of specialized scripts. The second method is typically used by interns and students.
- システム機能と拡張点
 - 現行アーキテクチャは従来機能をすべて踏襲しつつ、主要な拡張を実装。
 - 異体字モジュール, 各モジュール横断の注釈機能（ユーザーとの双方向性）, 高機能かつ操作しやすい入力マスク, UserSpice による高度なユーザー管理, 複数の検索機能を搭載。
 - 現行アーキテクチャの利点
 - 以前のシステムと比較して 性能 と 安定性 が大幅に向上。
 - 拡張性（Extensibility）が高く, 新規データセット・モジュール・入力マスク・分析ツールの追加、およびバグ修正を効率的に実施可能。
 - 開発・デプロイ
 - **OpenProject** によるタスク／バグ管理、**Git（GitLab）** によるソースコード管理と共同開発。
 - デプロイは 自動化され、安定した運用環境への更新を保証。
 - アクティブユーザーは
 - 高機能な入力マスクで直接入力、
 - または **Excel** テンプレートにデータを記入し、専用スクリプトで DB にインポート。後者はインターンや学生が主に利用。

DIGITIZATION OF MANUSCRIPT TEXTS

写本テキストのデジタル化



Manuscript 写本



Digitization デジタル化



XML/TEI mark-up XML/TEIマークアップ



Transformation into HTML or PDF/print

HTML形式への変換

(or: 印刷体への変換)

破魔變—敦煌遺書S.3491の數位版本

謄寫, 標記, 顧問, 程式設計: Lin Ching-hui 林靜慧, Zhang Bo-yong 張伯雍, Marcus Bingenheimer

專案主持人: Christoph Anderl

Funder and Sponsors: Universiteit Gent (Ghent University) - Bijzonder Onderzoeksfonds (Special Research Fund), Chung-hwa Institute of Buddhist Studies 中華佛學研究所

版本: 2017-04-20



S3491-050-13

DIPLOMATIC TRANSCRIPTION 數位文字摹本

Abbreviations are red. 紅色為省書。

Mouse-over Non-Unicode Characters to see an image. Unicode Extension A-D characters and Non-Unicode characters (attested or not) A-D characters are displayed as they are fonted. 指標滑過非萬國碼字會跳 are replaced with their common form 通用字 in this color. 萬國碼擴充 A-D 字集與非出字圖。萬國碼 A-D 字集, 以讀者已安裝字型呈現。

Legible [[damaged text]] is marked by two angular brackets. 兩層方括號表示字體[[破損]]。

Deleted text appears like this. 刪除字以這樣表示。

Deleted text for which there is a substitution appears like this. The substitutions appear in this color. 取代文字以這個顏色表示, 被取代文字以這樣表示。

Unclear characters are marked by thin dotted underline. 文字不清在字下劃虛線。

Illegible damaged text is marked by one □ (vertical rectangle) for each presumed missing character. 難辨、破損字以 □ (豎長方形) 表示每一個字。

Extra spaces are marked by ". " (underline and space) for each character-size unit. 空字以". " (底線加空格) 表示。

Errors in the text are given as is (<sic>). 錯誤文字均保留原文。

REGULARIZED TRANSCRIPTION 標準字體化版

Abbreviations are resolved. 省書已推定。

萬國碼 (識別與否) 皆以此色的通用字體取代。

Legible damaged text is unmarked. 可知之破損字不另標示。

Unclear characters are unmarked. 可知之難辨字不另標示。

Illegible damaged text is marked by one □ (vertical rectangle) per missing character (est.). 難辨、破損字以 □ (豎長方形) 表示每一個字。

Extra spaces are unmarked. 不保留空格。
Presumed errors in the text are corrected (<corr>), where possible. 顯示編者更正的字。

S-3491v-0050: 年來年去間更移沒箇將心解覺知昨日願憂`遍`紅艷`如今朝

Recurring Variant Non-Unicode character not attested in the 教育部異體字字典

S-3491v-0050: 年來年去間更移, 沒箇將心解覺知。昨日願邊紅豔豔, 如今朝[1]

S-3491v-0051: 頭上白絲`尊高縱使千人諾逼促都成一夢期更見老年腰[2]

S-3491v-0051: 頭上白絲`尊高縱使千人諾逼促都成一夢期更見老年腰

S-3491v-0052: 曲販`猶自為妻兒君不見生來怨去似蟻修還為衣食如蟹

S-3491v-0052: 曲, 驅驅猶自為妻兒。君不見生來死[3]去, 似蟻修還; 為衣食[4], 如蟹

S-3491v-0053: 作麗假便有拔山舉頂之士終埋在三尺土中縱饒玉提金

S-3491v-0053: 作麗。假便有拔山舉鼎之士, 終埋在三尺土中; 縱饒玉饒[5]金

S-3491v-0054: 蕭之徒未免於一槓灰燼莫為久住看即去時次論有

S-3491v-0054: 蕭[6]之徒, 未免於一槓灰燼。莫為[7]久住, 看即去時。次論有

S-3491v-0055: 頂之天想到無常之地小妻恩厚難為贊死之門愛

S-3491v-0055: 頂之天, 總到無常之地。少[8]妻恩厚, 難為贊[9]死之門; 愛

S-3491v-0056: 子情深終莫代君受苦忙`渴世爭戀久居昏`昏迷如何

S-3491v-0056: 子情深, 終莫代君受苦。忙忙渴世, 爭戀久居; 摸摸[10]昏迷, 如何

S-3491v-0057: 癡去不集開意樹早折覺花天宮快樂處須生地獄下波

S-3491v-0057: 癡去? 不集開意樹, 早折[11]覺花。天宮快樂處, 須[12]生地獄下。波

S-3491v-0058: 吒莫去死去了却生來合歡傷爭堪你却不思量一世似

S-3491v-0058: 吒莫去死, 去了卻生來。合歡傷, 爭堪你却不思量: 一世似

S-3491v-0059: 風登駝役`百年如春夢苦忙`心頭著手細參詳世事從來

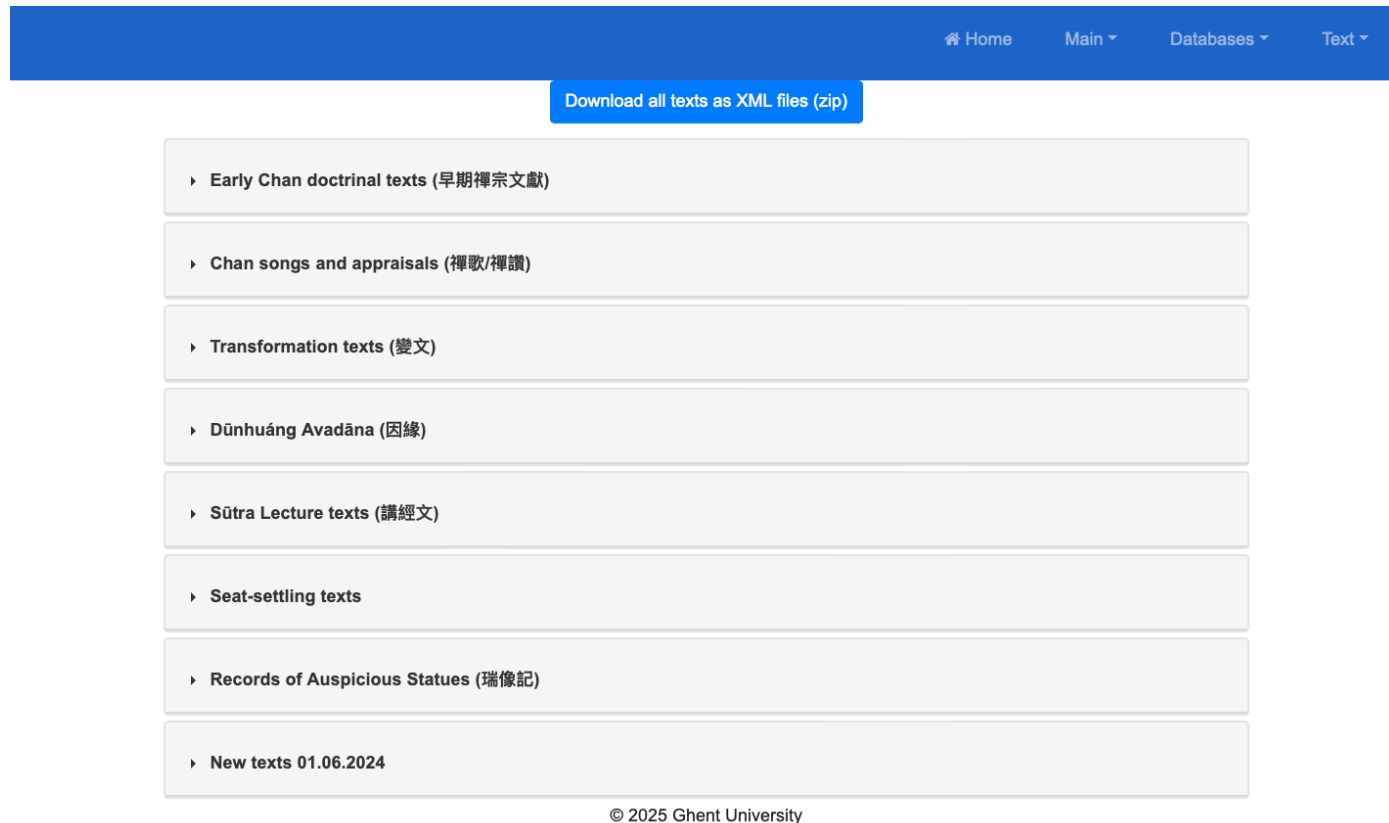
S-3491v-0059: 風燈[13]虛[14]沒沒[15], 百年如春夢苦忙忙。心頭著手細參詳, 世事從來

S-3491v-0060: 不久長遠莫金銀盈庫藏四時爭肯與君將紅顏漸`

S-3491v-0060: 不久長`遠莫金銀盈庫藏`死[16]時爭肯與君將`紅顏漸漸`

TEXT GENRES (focus on Dunhuang texts with colloquial elements)

文献ジャンル（口語的要素を含む敦煌文献を中心に）



The screenshot shows the website's interface. At the top is a blue navigation bar with links: Home, Main, Databases, and Text. Below the bar is a blue button labeled 'Download all texts as XML files (zip)'. A list of text genres is displayed in a light gray box with a scrollable area. The genres are: Early Chan doctrinal texts (早期禪宗文獻), Chan songs and appraisals (禪歌/禪讚), Transformation texts (變文), Dūnhuáng Avadāna (因緣), Sūtra Lecture texts (講經文), Seat-settling texts, Records of Auspicious Statues (瑞像記), and New texts 01.06.2024. At the bottom of the page, the copyright notice '© 2025 Ghent University' is visible.

Download all texts as XML files (zip)

- ▶ Early Chan doctrinal texts (早期禪宗文獻)
- ▶ Chan songs and appraisals (禪歌/禪讚)
- ▶ Transformation texts (變文)
- ▶ Dūnhuáng Avadāna (因緣)
- ▶ Sūtra Lecture texts (講經文)
- ▶ Seat-settling texts
- ▶ Records of Auspicious Statues (瑞像記)
- ▶ New texts 01.06.2024

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– Demonstration in Database

(https://www.database-of-medieval-chinese-texts.be/views/texts/mcgbd_project/showText.php)

ADVANTAGES OF DIGITAL EDITIONS

デジタル版の利点

- Flexible 高い柔軟性を有する
- Can be modified, expanded, annotated,...
改訂・拡張・注釈付与が可能...
- No limit for annotations! 注釈の付与に制限がない!

Example: 泉州千佛新著諸祖師頌 S.1635

250 annotations注釈!

Digitized texts are the basis for further research

デジタル化されたテキストは、さらなる研究の基盤となる

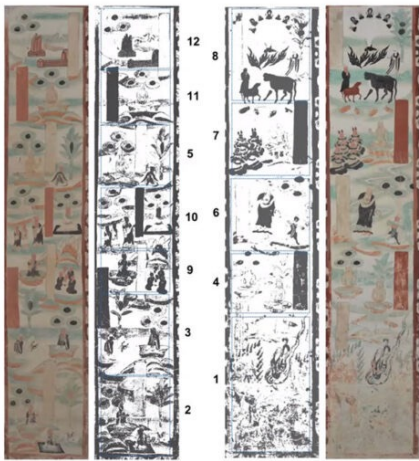
Basis for new annotated editions
and the thorough study of
specific manuscript texts
(currently, the focus is on
manuscripts dealing with
Buddha’s life, 敦煌因緣)
新たな注釈付き校訂版作成および
特定写本の精密研究の基盤
（現在は仏陀の生涯を扱う
『敦煌因縁』写本を中心）

“Framing” the main theme of narrative tableaux
(a practice we find in Dunhuang from the High Tang
Onward

Very similar visual structure as used in
contemporary narrative literary structures

On that day, our Buddha had abandoned the royal palace for the sake of the sentient beings [i.e., in order to alleviate human suffering], and was practicing the Way in the Snow Mountains.
Now he had practiced austerities for a period of six years, and the Four Wisdoms [probably a reference to the Four Noble Truths] were perfected.
我佛當日為度眾生，棄捨王宮，雪山修道。今經六載苦修行，四智周圓。
On the morning of the 8th day of the 12th month, he descended from the mountain and took a bath in the River of Hiranayavatī. He washed away the filth of several years, and revealed the polished red-gold body. Emerging from the pure River of Desire, he encountered the “Auspicious Elder” who spread a seat of grass for him, and expressed his veneration with offerings.
當臘月八日之晨，下山於熙連河沐浴。洗多年之膩垢，證紫磨之金身。出清淨之愛河，遇逢吉祥之長者，廣鋪草坐，供養慇懃。
At that time, the herding girl presented milk to him, and the Four Kings offered alms bowls.
Then he ascended to the seat [of meditation] and caused tremors in the Māra Palace.
At that time, what words did he speak? → Narration of the main story
牧女獻乳於此時，四王捧鉢於是日。纔登座，震動魔宮。當爾之時，道何言語？

PMB 破魔變, Lin & Anderl & Hung 2018: 180–185;
the same episodes are mentioned in a subsequent passage in verse form (prosimetric)



Source: Anderl 2022

An unusual biography of the Buddha in Or.8210/S.3096: Śākyamuni and Yaśodharā jointly practicing the Way

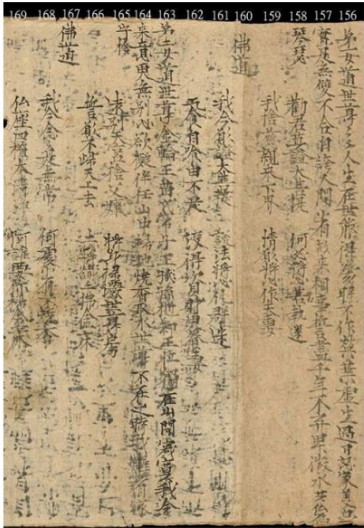
Christoph Anderl

Introduction

Among the Dūnhuáng manuscripts dating from the late 9th and 1st centuries, materials such as ‘Transformation texts’ (*biànwén* 變文), ‘Sūtra texts’ (*jiàngīngwén* 講經文), ‘Seat-setting texts’ (*yāzuòwén* 押座文), *huáng avadāna*’ (*yīnyuán* 因緣),¹ etc. bear witness of the emergent genres, characterized by the use of a language featuring numerous expressions and vernacular syntactic constructions, and often con writing by using popular/demotic characters (*sùzì* 俗字) or other non-standard writing. Several of these genres have a prosimetric literature, alternating between passages in prose and rhyme, and some of these texts consists of Buddhist stories,² and/or performance for a general audience integral part of religious life during the late Tang and early Song dynasties. These texts were even state-sponsored and lasted for extended periods.

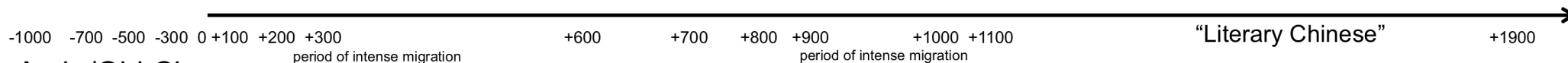
If Dūnhuáng popular genres, see for example Rong Xinjiang 2013: 10. In addition to Buddhist texts, there are also many with non-Buddhist contents. As such, every form reflects a type of (performative) storytelling which eventually became an integral part of religious life during the late Tang and early Song dynasties. The origins of the genre are unclear, possibly, it was introduced from Central Asia. The genre of public performances is described in various contemporary sources and poems. Detailed descriptions are for example provided in the *Shangshu* (Shangshu 1.1.1.1) and the *Shangshu* (Shangshu 1.1.1.1) on the various parts and steps in the performance of lectures, sermons, Seat-setting texts (moralizing texts recited while the audience listens), the exegesis of a sūtra passage, eulogies to the Buddha, vows,

DŪNHUÁNG MANUSCRIPT:
Text passage from 破魔變 (based on Anderl, Christoph, 林靜慧, et al.: 《破魔變》中英對照校注 [Studies in the Transformation Text on the Destruction of Māra: with a Critical Edition and Annotated Translations into Modern Chinese and English], Taipei: 華初文化事業股份有限公司, 2017.)



LINGUISTIC STUDIES 言語学研究

- Example 例:
 - The study of Medieval Chinese interrogatives 中世漢語における疑問表現の研究

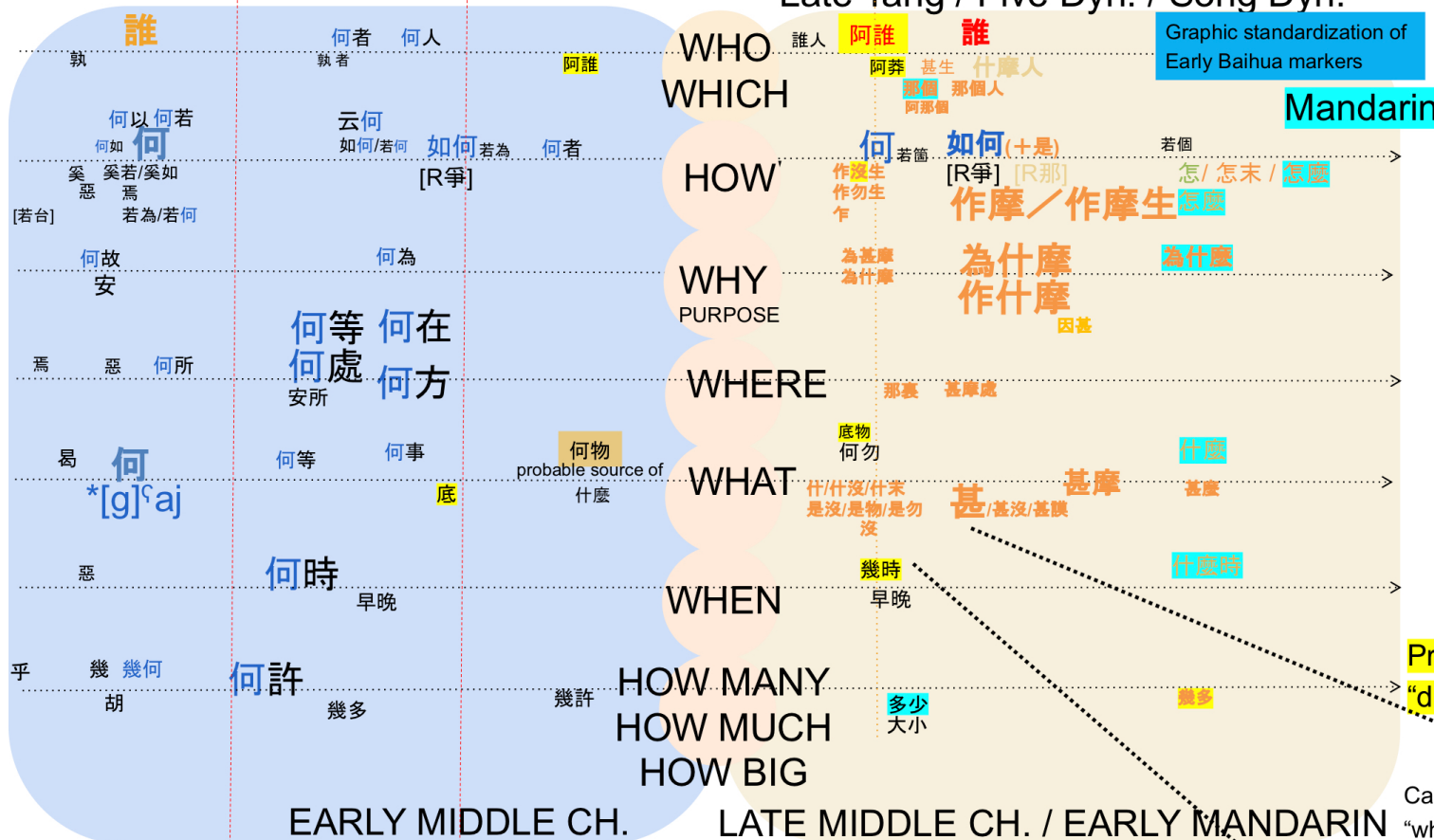


Arch./Old Ch.

Late Tang / Five Dyn. / Song Dyn.

“Literary Chinese”

+1900



Relative frequencies roughly indicated by size

Very tentative dates of first appearances!

Mandarin:

何 $\leftrightarrow$ 什麼

Historical layers / contrasts today preserved in different registers (e.g., formal written $\leftrightarrow$ spoken)

Preserved in “dialects”

Cantonese:

“what”

乜嘢 - *mat je*

咩呀 - *me aa*

乜也 - *mat jaa* (lit.)

“when” (入聲 preserved)

幾時 - *gei si* (lit.)

Wú Dialect:

“what”

Monosyllabic

甚 / 舍

Intensive disyllabification processes

Translations from Indic texts.....

Buddhist Hybrid Chinese

loss of entering tone (when ?)

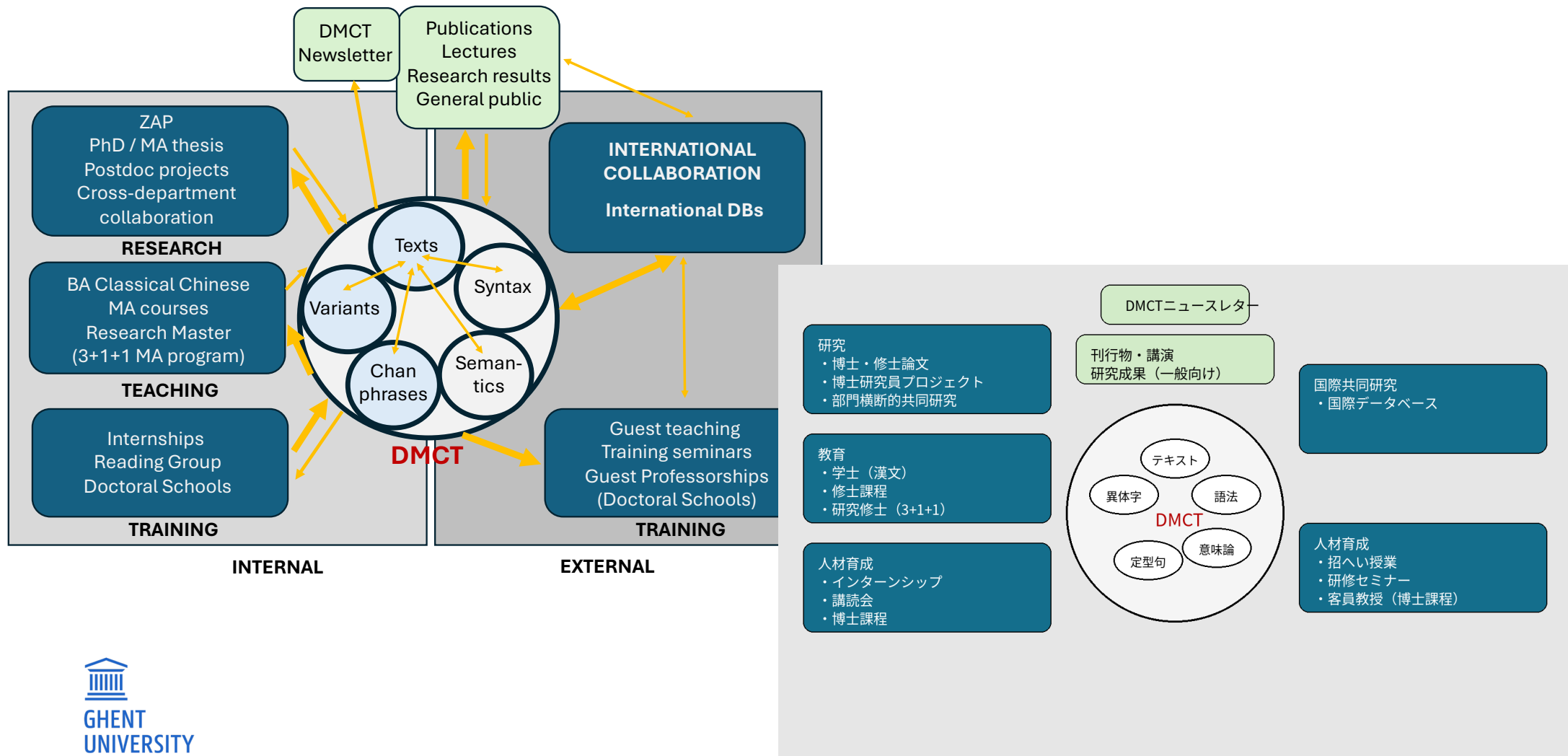
沒/物/勿 *mu-t/vu-t* $\rightarrow$ 摩/磨/麼 *mua/ma/me*

什 *sh[i]p* 甚 *sh[i]m* 是

Formative period of the system of modern interrogatives

語言歷史研究

MULTIFUNCTIONAL DATABASE 多機能データベース



VARIANT DATABASE

異體字データベース

- Currently ca. 100.000 character variants are registered 現在、約10万字の異体字が登録されている
 - Dunhuang manuscripts 敦煌写本
 - Rock inscriptions 石刻資料（摩崖刻・碑刻）
 - 祖堂集 print from Kyoto University 『祖堂集』 京都大学蔵版本
 - [Cartouches of Dunhuang Mogao caves] [敦煌莫高窟のカルトウーシュ]
- Primary material dates from the 850-1000 主要資料の年代：850～1000年頃
- Comparative materials from ca. 400-900 比較資料の年代：400～900年頃

- ANALYTICAL FUNCTIONS 分析機能!
 - Large quantity 大量データの処理・分析
 - Comparisions of variants 異体字の比較
 - Selection of variants 異体字の選択・抽出
- Use of “modules” to accommodate specific materials 特定資料に対応する「モジュール」機能の活用



– Demonstration in Database

(<https://www.database-of-medieval-chinese-texts.be/views/variant/showVariant.php>)

INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATION

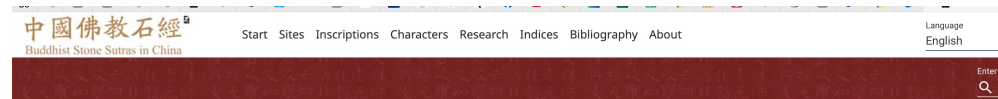
国際共同研究

- Based on the stability and analytical functions of the DB, material from other projects have been integrated
本データベースは、その安定性と分析機能を背景に、
他プロジェクトの資料も取り込んでいる。
- “Division of labor” between Ghent University and DILA
ヘント大学と DILA による役割分担

DMCT

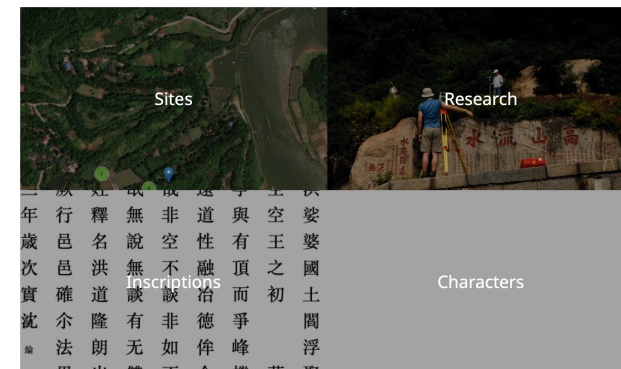


DILA



This website is under development. Content from our [print publications](#) is being reworked for the website with funding by the [Glorisun Foundation](#). We are aware of issues with layout and missing elements. To report specific problems, please [email us](#) with feedback.

Since recently, collaboration with the large-scale **Heidelberg Academy of Science** based project **中國佛教石經 (Buddhist Stone Sutras in China)**
→ Allows the comparison of medieval Chinese variant forms in manuscripts and rock inscriptions



FUTURE PERSPECTIVES 今後の展望

FUTURE PERSPECTIVES 今後の展望

- More collaboration partners 共同研究パートナーの拡充
- Interconnecting databases データベース間の相互連携
 - E.g., *Jiaoyubu yitizi zidian* 教育部異體字字典
- **Enhancement of userfriendliness** ユーザビリティの向上
 - E.g., more sophisticated search functions!
 - Multi-lingual usage
- Diversification of texts テキスト資料の多様化
- Integration of currently non-public parts 現在非公開のデータ部分の統合
 - **MC syntax**
- **Training of AI for the recognition of variants** 異体字認識のため

FUTURE PERSPECTIVES 今後の展望

- Extending the database to include image materials
 - → New project on Buddhist sites in Anyue, Sichuan
- Extension of modules
 - → Research focus on lexicographical materials from Dunhuang (字樣/字書) for the contextualization of the variant character forms
- Etc. など

SPECIFIC CHALLENGES – 具体的な課題

PERSONAL REFLECTIONS 個人的な所感

- The maintenance and growth of the database requires a **constant flow of human and financial resources!**
 - Interestingly, in my experience, a database project with requires **utmost flexibility** cannot be directly housed in a university framework, because of administrative and technical limitations, in addition to the much higher costs!
- The **quality of the technicians** / programmers is a crucial aspect in the development of the Database project
 - Fortunately, we can rely on the expertise of DILA staff, as well as the high qualifications of the two “local” technicians programming DMCT (Christian Bell and Jan Schrupp)
 - Important for me:
 - Separation of content and technical aspect!
 - Recruitment of technicians from **outside** Digital Humanities
- At one point the life cycle of the database will come to an end
 - Question of how to preserve the data
- “Packaging” of data sets for open-access and long-term preservation in TDRs

- データベースの維持・発展には、人的・財政的資源の継続的な投入が不可欠である。
 - 私の経験では、最大限の柔軟性を必要とするデータベース・プロジェクトは、行政的・技術的制約に加え、コストが大幅に高くなるため、大学の制度枠組みの中に直接組み込むことは困難である。
- データベース開発において、技術者 / プログラマーの質は極めて重要な要素である。
 - 幸いにも、本プロジェクトでは DILA スタッフの専門知識に加え、DMCT を担当する 2 名の「ローカル」技術者（Christian Bell、Jan Schrupp）の高度な専門性に依拠することができている。
 - 私にとって重要な点：
 - コンテンツと技術的側面の明確な分離
 - デジタル・ヒューマニティーズ分野外からの技術者の採用
- いずれの時点で、データベースにもライフサイクルの終点が訪れる。
 - その際、データをどのように保存・継承するかが重要な課題となる。
 - オープンアクセスおよび長期保存を目的とした TDR（信頼できるデジタル・リポジトリ）へのデータセットの「パッケージ化」

FOR MORE INFORMATION:
PLEASE CONSULT THE DMCT NEWSLETTER!

詳細は DMCT ニュースレターをご覧ください。

https://www.database-of-medieval-chinese-texts.be/media/pdf/Newsletter-02_DMCT-vers-2025-05-28.pdf

NEW INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH PROJECT

“Sichuan Buddhist Sites: Historical and Contemporary Perspectives”

Study of Buddhist sites in Anyue, Dazu, and Chongqing based on photographs taken in the 1980s and 1990s

Using the **stable framework of the existing database** for the extension of database to accommodate visual materials

1980年代・1990年代に撮影された写真に基づく、安岳・大足・重慶の仏教遺跡の研究
既存データベースの安定した枠組みを活用し、視覚資料を収容できるようデータベースを拡張する取り組み

<https://research.flw.ugent.be/en/projects/sichuan-buddhist-sites-historical-and-contemporary-perspectives>

THANK YOU FOR YOUR
ATTENTION!

ご清聴賜り、誠にありが
とうございました。