# Data Sources

for Vinaya Studies Ontology

### Original Vinaya Texts from SuttaCentral.org

**Original texts:** SuttaCentral presents the original texts in the original languages, including:

- The <u>Pali</u> canon (or <u>Tipitaka</u>) of the <u>Theravāda</u> school. Our text is the Mahāsaṅgīti edition of the Sixth Council recension.
- The early <u>Agama</u> and <u>Vinaya</u> texts from the <u>Taishō edition</u> of the <u>Chinese canon</u>. For our digital source we rely on <u>CBETA</u>.
- A much smaller range of early texts from the <u>Tibetan Kangyur</u>.
- Such fragments and chance findings as are available in <u>Sanskrit</u>, <u>Gandhārī</u>, and other Indic languages.

#### Theravāda Paļī Canon

a tipitaka.org

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From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

in tipitaka.org/romn/

1. pārājikakaṇḍaṃ
 2. saṅghādisesakaṇḍar
 3. anivatakandam

4. nissaggiyakandam

Tipitaka (Roman)

⇒ ☐ Tipiṭaka (Mūla)
⇒ ☐ Vinayapiṭaka

Pārājikapāļi
 verañjakandam

Mahāvaggapāļi

Cūļavaggapāļi

⊕ Parivārapāli

Suttapitaka

Anva

The **Pāli Canon** is the standard collection of scriptures in the Theravada Buddhist tradition, as preserved in the Pāli language.<sup>[1]</sup> It is the most complete extant early Buddhist canon.<sup>[2][3]</sup> It derives mainly from the Tamrashatiya school.<sup>[4]</sup>

Mahāsaṅgīti edition of the Sixth Council recension – Source of text in Romanized script: tipitaka.org

This website provides a digital reproduction of the authenticated Tipitaka texts from the Chaṭṭha Saṅgāyana CD published by the Vipassana Research Institute. Based at Dhamma Giri, Igatpuri, near Mumbai, India, the Vipassana Research Institute also publishes literature & disseminates information related to Vipassana Meditation Technique as taught by S.N.Goenka in the tradition of Sayagyi U Ba Khin.

Vipassana is a universal, scientific method towards purifying the mind. It is the practical essence of the teachings of the Buddha, who taught Dhamma - the Universal Law of Nature.

The Pāļi Tipiṭaka is presented in many scripts so that the words of the Buddha are easily made available for all. Although all are in Unicode fonts, you may need to install some fonts and make some changes to your system to view the site correctly.

Please read the help page carefully for more information on setting up your system and also on how to use this site.



1. Pārā,.....\\indus Necktan cafturara. Vau can naur daumlaad tha antira Chattha Sahaāvana Tinitaka ta run aff uaur camputar in afflina

1. Pathamapārājikam

Sudinnabhānavāro

24. Tena kho pana samayena vesāliyā avidūre kalandagāmo nāma atthi [kalandagāmo nāma hoti (si.), kalandagāmo hoti (syā.)]. Tattha sudinno nāma kalandaputto setţhiputto hoti. Atha kho sudinno kalandaputto sambahulehi [sampahūlehi (si.)] sakāyakehi saddhim vesālim agamāsi kenacideva karanjvena. Ter kho pana samayena bhagavā mahatiyā parisāya parivuto dhammam desento nisinno hoti. Addasa kho sudinno kalandaputto bhagavantam mahatiyā parisāya parivutam dhammam desentam nisinnam. Disvānassa etadahosi — "yamnūnāhampi dhammam suneyya"nti. Atha kho sudinno kalandaputto yena sā parisā tenupasankami; upasankamitvā ekamantam nisidi. Ekamantam nisinnassa kho sudinnassa kalapauttassa etadahosi — "yathā yathā kho aham bhagavatā dhammam desitam ājānāmi, nayidam sukaram agāram ajjhāvasatā ekantaparipunnam ekantaparisuddham sankhalikhitam brahmacariyam caritum; yamnūnāhan kesamassum ohāretvā kāsāyāni vatthāni acchādetvā agārasmā anagāriyam pabbajeyya"ni. Atha kho sā parisā bhagavatā dhammiyā kathāya sandassitā samutteitā sampahamsitā utthāvāsanā bhagavantam abhivādetvā obadakkhinam katvā pakkāmi.

25. Atha kho sudinno kalandaputto aciravutthitäya parisäya yena bhagavä tenupasahkami; upasahkamitvä bhagavantam abhivädetvä ekamantam nisidi. kamantam nisinno kho sudinno kalandaputto bhagavantam etadavoca — "yathä yathäham, bhante, bhagavatä dhammam desitam äjänämi , nayidam sukaram aqäram ajihävasatä ekantaparipunnam ekantaparisuddham sahkhalikhitam brahmacariyam caritum; icchämaham, bhante, kesamassum ohäretvä Käsäyäni

## Taishō Tripiṭaka

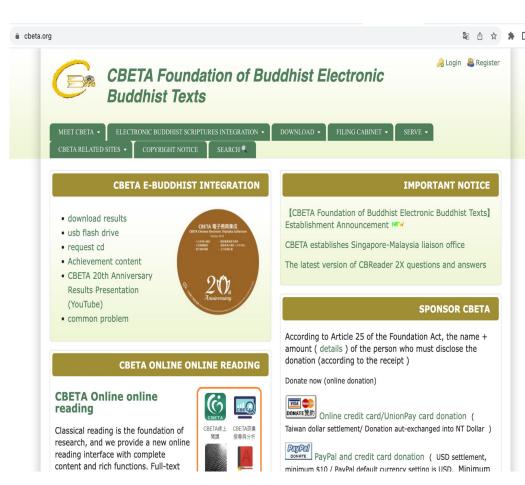
From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The *Taishō Tripiṭaka* (Chinese: 大正新脩大藏經; pinyin: Dàzhèng Xīnxīu Dàzàngjīng; Japanese: *Taishō Shinshū* 

Daizōkyō; lit. "Taishō Revised Tripiṭaka")<sup>[1]</sup> is a definitive edition of the Chinese Buddhist canon and its Japanese commentaries used by scholars in the 20th century. It was edited by Takakusu Junjiro and others.

The name is abbreviated as "大正藏" in Chinese (*Dàzhèngzàng*) and Japanese (*Taishōzō*).

Source of Taishō Vinaya texts: CBETA.org

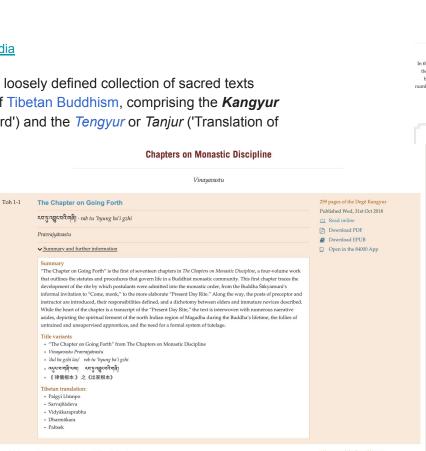


#### Kangyur Tibetan Canon

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The Tibetan Buddhist canon is a loosely defined collection of sacred texts recognized by various schools of Tibetan Buddhism, comprising the Kangyur or Kanjur ('Translation of the Word') and the Tengyur or Tanjur ('Translation of Treatises').

potential source: 84000 project



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read.84000.co/section/lobby.html



#### Welcome to the Reading Room The Reading Room is a browsable catalogue of all the texts in the Kangyur and Tengyur.

In the interest of preserving their traditional structure, the two great canonical collections are here divided into the same sections and subsections as the Degé Kangyur and Tengyur. Each subsection lists all the texts that belong to it in their traditional order, showing details of their titles in English, Tibetan, and Sanskrit, and numbered according to the Töhoku catalogue. Translation status is indicated in the righthand column, with links to the translation if completed.

Please note that 84000 is initially concentrating its resources mainly on the Kangyur.





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### Translations from SuttaCentral.org

**Translations:** We have gathered translations of early texts in over thirty modern languages. Notable English translations include classic works by **Bhikkhu Bodhi**, new English translations of Chinese Samyukta Agama texts by Bhikkhu Anālayo, and fresh translations from the Tibetan Upāyikā by Bhikkhuni Dhammadinnā. In addition, we are developing our own sets of new translations, in the belief that complete, accurate, and easy to read modern translations should be freely available for everyone. We have published an entirely new translation of the four Pali nikāyas by Bhikkhu Sujato, which is the first complete and consistent English translation of these core texts. And Bhikkhu Brahmāli is producing a much-needed modern and accurate translation of the Pali Vinaya.

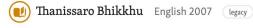
Currently there are few translations of the Vinaya portion of the Canon.

#### Bhikkhunīpātimokkhapāļi

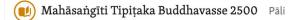
BHIKKHUNĪ PĀTIMOKKHA BI

The Bhikkhunī-pātimokkha, "the Monastic Code for nuns", contains the core rules of the monastic life in the form of a long list without any explanatory material. There are 311 such rules for the nuns, grouped according to the type of offense incurred for breaking the rule, with the exception of the last group, the adhikaraṇasamathadhamma ("the principles for resolving legal issues"), which are principles to be applied rather than rules in the strict sense. At present the Pātimokkha is only found embedded in the Suttavibhaṅga ("the Analysis of the Pātimokkha rules"), in which each rule is surrounded by explanatory material. Originally, however, the Pātimokkha probably existed as an independent text, known as the Pātimokkha-sutta. This can be seen from the fact that rules sometimes refer to other rules that immediately precede them, a connection that is now severed since the Suttavibhaṅga material separates the rules from each other.

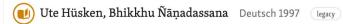
▶ translation in your chosen language



edition of the root text



▼ translations in other modern languages (2)



Arya Karniawan Indonesian (legacy

