

The Real Tripitaka

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Journey to the West

The History of Chinese Buddhist Bibliography: Censorship and Transformation of the Tripitaka

The Real Tripitaka, and Other Pieces

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An Introduction

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An Annotated Bibliography of Chiefly English-Language Studies

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The Real Tripitaka, and Other Peaces

Essays on T'ang Society

Xuanzang

The Three Pure Land Sutras

Gateway to Knowledge

Summary of the Great Vehicle, The

Biography of the Tripitaka Master of the Great Ci'en Monastery of the Great Tang Dynasty, A

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The Real Tripitaka

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LOZANO YAZMIN

Books on Asia from the Near East to the Far East

The Chinese University of Hong Kong Press

First published in 1988, this reissue is an important work in the field of national literary exchange. Declared by American Library Association in its Choice publication one of the ten best reference works of 1988, the volume has survived global change - politically, socially, economically, religiously, aesthetically - to promote cultural dialogue between China and the West. Besides the scores of annotated sources, the introductory essays remain as authentic and moving as the day of their appearance.

University of Michigan Press

Anthony C. Yu's celebrated translation of

The Journey to the West reinvigorated one of Chinese literature's most beloved classics for English-speaking audiences when it first appeared thirty years ago. Yu's abridgment of his four-volume translation, *The Monkey and the Monk*, finally distills the epic novel's most exciting and meaningful episodes without taking anything away from their true spirit. These fantastic episodes recount the adventures of Xuanzang, a seventh-century monk who became one of China's most illustrious religious heroes after traveling for sixteen years in search of Buddhist scriptures. Powerfully combining religious allegory with humor, fantasy, and satire, accounts of Xuanzang's journey were passed down for a millennium before culminating in the sixteenth century with *The Journey to the West*. Now, readers of *The Monkey and the Monk* can experience the full force of his lengthy quest as he

travels to India with four animal disciples, most significant among them a guardian-monkey known as "the Great Sage, Equal to Heaven." Moreover, in its newly streamlined form, this acclaimed translation of a seminal work of world literature is sure to attract an entirely new following of students and fans. "A new translation of a major literary text which totally supersedes the best existing version. . . . It establishes beyond contention the position of *The Journey to the West* in world literature, while at the same time throwing open wide the doors to interpretive study on the part of the English audience."—*Modern Language Notes*, on the unabridged translation *Journey to the West* Bloomsbury Publishing As China comes on the world stage again, people are increasingly becoming interested in the philosophies and philosophers of that ancient land. The

Chinese philosophical tradition is a long and venerable one. It consists of several streams—Confucianism, Taoism, Mohism, Buddhism, Neo-Confucianism and post Neo-Confucianism. Their flow has been sustained by numerous personages—Confucius, Lao Tzu, Mo Tzu, Mencius, Hsun Tzu, Han Fei, Chou Tun-i, Chu Hsi, Wang Yang-ming and K'ang Yu-wei, to name but a few. This book deals with the basic views of those philosophers and their influence on Chinese history and culture. In no other country, perhaps, has philosophy had such a determinate influence. This may be a lesson in itself for the contemporary world in which people and nations in many instances wander aimlessly and hesitatingly, having cut themselves off from their traditional ground of being. As technology continues to facilitate interaction between the people of the world, it becomes even more urgent and important that we understand, appreciate and accept each others' traditions and views of man and the world.

The History of Chinese Buddhist

Bibliography: Censorship and

Transformation of the Tripitaka BRILL

The Summary of the Great Vehicle is perhaps the most representative text of the Yogacara school of Mahayana Buddhism. It presents the classic argument for the basic Yogacara themes on conscious interiority, attempting to reinterpret within this context the general Mahayana teachings of emptiness and dependent co-arising. It then proceeds to explain the etiology of imaginative illusion, sketch its reversal by offering an explanation of the nature of conversion, champion the recovered insight into dependent co-arising in terms of the converted other-dependent pattern of consciousness, and thus allow for a valid, if limited, role for language-formed, conventional discourse, both commonsense and theoretical.

The Real Tripitaka, and Other Pieces

Dalriada Books Ltd

This volume comprises three important texts of the Yogacara school.

Demonstration of Consciousness Only is a translation of Vasubandhu's Thirty Verses plus the interpretation of Dharmapala as the ultimately correct view of the text, with the supplementation of two or three divergent interpretations. It is an attempt to answer the question of the mechanism and nature of ignorance by demonstrating that seemingly real external objects of perception and the equally seemingly real self who perceives these things are mental fabrications that do not exist apart from consciousness itself. Thirty Verses on Consciousness Only is the short verse

work by Bodhisattva Vasubandhu that propounds the idea that nothing exists except consciousness or mind, and that all things believed by the ordinary person to be objective realities outside mind are in reality mere mental constructs. The Treatise in Twenty Verses on Consciousness Only is a companion piece to the Thirty Verses. It is a series of hypothetical objections by possible opponents with replies by Vasubandhu. The objections of opponent takes the realistic, no-nonsense position that the things seen, heard, smelled, etc., are real things that exist in the world outside the mind. The opponent typically offers an argument as to why it cannot be possible for perceived objects to be merely mental constructs. Vasubandhu counters each argument, explaining why the realistic argument is faulty, and why objects of perception cannot rationally be considered to exist apart from consciousness.

The Silk Road Journey With Xuanzang

Motilal Banarsidass Publ.

The Strange World of Human Sacrifice is the first modern collection of studies on one of the most gruesome and intriguing aspects of religion. The volume starts with a brief introduction, which is followed by studies of Aztec human sacrifice and the literary motif of human sacrifice in medieval Irish literature. Turning to ancient Greece, three cases of human sacrifice are analysed: a ritual example, a mythical case, and one in which myth and ritual are interrelated. The early Christians were the victims of accusations of human sacrifice, but in turn imputed the crime to heterodox Christians, just as the Jews imputed the crime to their neighbours. The ancient Egyptians rarely seem to have practised human sacrifice, but buried the pharaoh's servants with him in order to serve him in the afterlife, albeit only for a brief period at the very beginning of pharaonic civilization. In ancient India we can follow the traditions of human sacrifice from the earliest texts up to modern times, where especially in eastern India goddesses, such as Kali, were long worshipped with human victims. In Japanese tales human sacrifice often takes the form of self-sacrifice, and there may well be a line from these early sacrifices to modern kamikaze. The last study throws a surprising light on human sacrifice in China. The volume is concluded with a detailed index

An Introduction Routledge

This is the most comprehensive study of pien-wen ("transformation texts" i.e., tales of metamorphosis) in any language since the manuscripts were discovered at the beginning of the 20th century in a remote

cave complex in northwest China. They are the earliest written vernacular narratives in China and are thus extremely important in the history of Chinese language and literature. Numerous scholarly controversies have surrounded the study of the texts in the last three quarters of a century; this volume seeks to resolve some of them—the extent, origins, and formal characteristics of the texts, the meaning of pien wen, the identity of the authors who composed these popular narratives and the scribes who copied them, the relationship of the texts to oral performance, and the reasons for the apparently sudden demise of the genre around the beginning of the Sung dynasty. This is a multi-disciplinary study that integrates findings from religious, literary, linguistic, sociological, and historical materials, carried out with intellectual rigor. It includes an extensive bibliography of relevant sources in many languages.

The Real Tripitaka, and Other Pieces.

(Ennin and Ensaï. - Eight Chinese Stories. -

From the Japanese. - Original Stories in

Chinese Style.). Bdk America

Containing the first 50 chapters of China's best-loved work, in an edited, yet complete and wholly accurate translation for the Western reader. Volume 1 begins with Monkey's birth, his secret education in the ways of magic at the hands of the Patriarch, his dealings with the Cloud Emperor, the famous revolt in heaven, and the Great Sage's fall and punishment. Then, with a reprieve, Monkey joins the Tang Priest as his guide to India. Paired with the monster Pig and Friar Sand, the quartet embark on a quest at once dazzling and comic, with non-stop action. *An Abridgment of The Journey to the West* Bdk America

C. T. Hsia examines six landmark texts:

The Romance of the Three Kingdoms, The Water Margin, Journey to the West, Chin P'ing Mei, The Scholars, and Dream of the Red Chamber. In addition to providing historical and bibliographical information, he critiques structure and style, as well as major characters and episodes in relation to moral and philosophical themes. C. T. Hsia cites Western classics for comparison and excerpts each novel. Hailed as a classic upon its publication in 1968, The Classic Chinese Novel has remained the best single-volume critical introduction to the subject.

An Annotated Bibliography of Chiefly

English-Language Studies Cambria Press

Journey to the West is a Chinese novel published in the 16th century during the Ming dynasty and attributed to Wu Cheng'en. It is one of the Four Great Classical Novels of Chinese literature. In

English-speaking countries, the work is widely known as *Monkey*, the title of Arthur Waley's popular abridged translation.

Prabhat Prakashan

The *Silk Road Journey with Xuanzang* tells the saga of the seventh-century Chinese monk Xuanzang, one of China's great heroes, who completed an epic sixteen-year-long journey to discover the heart of Buddhism at its source in India. Eight centuries before Columbus, this intrepid pilgrim traveled 10,000 miles on the Silk Road, meeting most of Asia's important leaders at that time. In this revised and updated edition, Sally Hovey Wriggins, the first Westerner to walk in Xuanzang's footsteps, brings to life a courageous explorer and devoutly religious man. Through Wriggins's telling of Xuanzang's fascinating and extensive journey, the reader comes to know the contours of the Silk Road, Buddhist art and archaeology, the principles of Buddhism, as well as the geography and history of China, Central Asia, and India. The *Silk Road Journey with Xuanzang* is an inspiring story of human struggle and triumph, and a touchstone for understanding the religions, art, and culture of Asia.

The Secrets of the Tripitaka Koreana Woodblocks University of Chicago Press

The Real Tripitaka And Other Pieces Routledge

The Real Tripitaka, and Other Peaces Routledge

The tale of the roguish Monkey and his exploits on a fabulous journey to India is one of the most popular classics in Asian literature. Monkey has been imprisoned in a mountain because of the chaos he has wrought in heaven. To be redeemed, he must guide the Buddhist monk Tripitaka from China, through the Himalayas, on a mystical quest in search of sacred scriptures. Helped by two friends, Pigsy and Sandy, he encounters demons, spirits, dragons and gods on a riotous road trip to enlightenment. With its mix of energetic kung-fu action, mischievous hero and cast of fantastically colourful characters *Monkey!* is sure to leave audiences as thrilled and delighted as last year's sell-out success *The Three Musketeers*. *Monkey!* is an adventure to enchant everyone aged seven and above.

Essays on T'ang Society Routledge

The larger sutra on Amitāyus (Taishō volume 12, number 360) -- The sutra on contemplation of Amitāyus (Taishō volume 12, number 365) -- The smaller sutra on Amitāyus (Taishō volume 12, number 366).

Xuanzang University of Chicago Press

This Volume is a collection of two titles. The *Essentials of the Vinaya Tradition* is a detailed account of the history and teaching of the Japanese Risshu school organized in a series of questions and answers on the precepts of morality, meditation, and wisdom. The *Collected Teachings of the Tendai Lotus School* introduces the doctrine and practice of this Buddhist school in the form of a catechism. It is divided into two sections, one on doctrine, and one on practice. The section on doctrine contains a discussion of the Four Teachings, the Five Flavors, the One Vehicle, the Ten Suchlikes, Twelvefold Conditioned Co-arising, and the Two Truths. The section on practice discusses the Four Samadhis and the Three Categories of Delusions.

The Three Pure Land Sutras Bdk America

A condensation of the Tripitaka, the philosophical backbone of the living tradition of Tibetan Buddhism.

Gateway to Knowledge Disruptive Pub

The *Tripitaka Master Xuanzang* (A.D. 600-64), whose deeds and career as a Buddhist monk are described in this biography, was a prominent figure not only in the history of Buddhist learning but also in other fields of culture. He played a role in the establishment of friendly contacts between China and the countries through which he traveled in search of more knowledge of Buddhism and incidentally but not insignificantly provided posterity with data of historical value in his detailed records about regions in central Asia and particularly in ancient India. He is thus respected not only by the Buddhists and people of China but also by the peoples of other eastern Asian countries who have benefited from the Buddhist lore that he acquired through many hardships and perils during his seventeen-year journey, from 629 to 645, in foreign lands. Because of his translation of Buddhist text into Chinese, Xuanzang was an epoch-making figure in the history of Buddhism in China. Huili, the author of this biography, was born in 614 and became a monk at the age of fifteen. Out of his admiration for the Venerable Xuanzang, he wrote this biography about how the Master went to India to seek Buddhist texts and translate them into Chinese. The biography relates events up to the Master's arrival in the capital at the conclusion of his return journey from India and was compiled and edited by the monk Yancong, who added five fascicles to the original to relate the Master's activities after his return to China up to his death. He thus produced a more complete

biography of the Venerable Tripitaka Master Xuanzang, which is presented here in the English version.

Summary of the Great Vehicle, The University of Toronto Press

This book, first published in 1990, is a thematic analysis of five tales of early vernacular Chinese literature. Interest in vernacular stories is increasing in the study of Chinese literature, as their importance is being recognised as a key part of the oral traditional narrative. From the analysis of the five Chinese tales in light of literary, historical, philological sources and folkloristic methodologies we may see to what extent tales of an intrinsically religious nature can offer meanings in the oral tradition.

Biography of the Tripitaka Master of the Great Ci'en Monastery of the Great Tang Dynasty, A Chinese University Press

The story of Xuanzang, the monk who went from China to India in quest of Buddhist scriptures.

Studies in the Buddhistic Culture of India During the 7th and 8th Centuries A.D.

Routledge

An account of the grandeur of ancient India as perceived by her foreign visitors from hoary times, and their wonder at her rich philosophical efflorescence and material abundance. The foreigners marvelled at the deep spiritual convictions that allowed yogis and widows to ascend a burning pyre without murmur; the social harmony of myriad tribes and castes; and above all, the common culture and love of justice permeating and binding all in seamless unity. Beginning with the Greeks and especially those who accompanied Alexander, these accounts comprise our first records into the social, moral, legal, and economic life of the Indian people, and the early development of the civilisational paradigm of dharma, artha, kama and moksa. The rise of Christianity pushed Europe into a cocoon. Thereafter, Buddhist pilgrims from China traversed the land between the fourth and the eighth centuries, visiting the major monasteries and sites associated with the Buddha, and left interesting memoirs behind. This uninhibited intellectual and spiritual exploration of India's Sanskrit or Indic culture ended abruptly with the rise of Islam in Arabia in the seventh century, and its outward thrust into Europe, north Africa, Central Asia and the Indian sub-continent, where it fought to establish political and religious supremacy. Possibly the last Buddhist monk to take the land route to India was the Korean pilgrim Hye Ch'ŏ, who arrived as the armies of Islam began cutting through Central Asia. É

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