

AN ENGLISH-JAPANESE LEXICON FOR AREA STUDIES※

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PREFACE

This manual is designed to facilitate the development of my non-comprehensive bilingual lexicon (a lexicon of rural geography and area studies: a personal word-stock) into a more general lexicon. I hope that with the assistance of scholars from many countries, the original lexicon will become a cross-cultural interdisciplinary document. For this purpose I am distributing the following manuscripts for reaction and comment:

MS.1. “Towards a Thesaurus of Rural Geography and Area Studies: A Personal Word-Stock — Introduction —” (in English).

[“A Personal Word-Stock”, for short], *The Fukuyama Economic Review*, Vol.14, No.2, 1990, pp. 27~51, for the Introductory Statement of *A Bilingual Cross-Cultural Lexicon for Area Studies* [*Lexicon for Area Studies*, for short].

MS.2. “Tabular Synopsis of Personal Study Categories” (in English and Japanese) [“Tabular Synopsis” for short], May, 1990.

MS.3. “Lexicon in Dictionary Form” (in English and Japanese), May, 1990.

※ an abbreviation of A Manual To Assist Those Who Review the Manuscript of A Personal English-Japanese Lexicon for Area Studies with the Intention of Developing from It a General English-Japanese Lexicon for Area Studies.

MS.4. *Thesaurus-Making: A Personal Word-Stock* (in Japanese), [*Thesaurus-Making* for short], Special Issue, Journal of Inservice Education for University Librarians in Okayama Prefecture, (『私のシソーラス』岡山県大学図書館研修会会報特別号 1989).

I hope that my associates who have read the documents, “A Personal Word-Stock” and “Thesaurus-Making”, have understood the idea, purpose and characteristics of my lexicon. As will be discussed later, the documents which were originally called thesauri should better be called lexicons. This manual is being distributed to associates to facilitate the expansion and improvement of the material contained in the two manuscripts referred to above [MSS. 2 and 3].

INTRODUCTION

All dictionaries and lexicon compilations should have a *raison d'être* which is reflected in their specific contents and characteristics. This lexicon had its origins in my personal stock of area studies words and makes no claim to be comprehensive. When the manuscript of my “Lexicon in Dictionary Form” was half finished, the idea came to me that it could be developed into a general lexicon of rural geography and area studies through a comprehensive, international effort. With this manuscript I plan to develop my personal lexicon into *A Bilingual Cross-Cultural Lexicon for Area Studies*. This will be accomplished with the help of as many as 44 scholars from many countries and disciplines: 27 geographers, 4 economists, 3 anthropologists, 3 linguists, 2 philosophers, 2 pedagogist, 1 botanist, and 1 zoologist from Japan (26), America (7), New Zealand (5), Canada (2), Australia, China, Great Britain and India (1 each). It

should not be surprising that Japanese geographers comprise the majority of the contributors and that geography is the most important discipline.

Since my complete manuscripts are too voluminous to be read carefully and completely by all of my associates, I would like to ask for comment on MSS. 2 & 3 only. This manual should assist the task of editorial revision.

Key Words : observer, associate, reviewer, lifetime's research, knowability

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I GENERAL REVIEW

Let me begin by restating the central theme⁽¹⁾ of my lifetime's research in rural areas and rural agriculture. It is that the history and contemporary character of agriculture in Japan, New Zealand and India may provide useful insights into world agriculture and into culture in general. I have examined the following:

- i . The striking contrast between erstwhile tribal agriculture and highly competitive Europeans' farming in New Zealand.
- ii . The coexistence of tribal agriculture and quasi-tribal agriculture with sophisticated peasant agriculture and the autogenic development of capitalistic and individualistic agriculture in the Indian Punjab.
- iii. The sharp contrast between inefficient quasi-peasant agriculture and highly competitive manufacturing industry in Japan.

My major interests have ranged from historical geography through anthropogeography to the economic geography of cultural institutions. Keeping these central themes and major interests in mind, I have gradually constructed the manuscripts of my lexicon. I have very recently completed a brief review of my lexicon. The major results are as follows:

1. Stress has been laid on Japan, New Zealand and India.
2. A global perspective has been combined with a sense of local and national identity.
3. The lexicon is also an exercise in self-realization.⁽²⁾

(1) H. Ishida (1990), "Towards A Thesaurus of Rural Geography and Area Studies: A Personal Word-Stock—Introduction—", *The Fukuyama Economic Review*, Vol.14. No.2, pp. 27~51.

Hence I will discuss the major characteristics and aims of my “Tabular Synopsis of Personal Categories” and “Lexicon in Dictionary Form” from a different perspective than before. As will be realized, the framework and organization of the manuscripts under review were greatly influenced by *Rogel's Thesaurus*. The manuscripts have been called thesauri, but perhaps they should better be termed lexicons, for they constitute a personal stock of words used in my profession and in relation to my particular subjects of study, and although synonyms and antonyms are included, the greatest stress is placed on direct translations. The words have been organized and arranged by classes, sections, subsections and categories. They include terms, broader terms, narrower terms, related terms, terms indicating hierarchy, some synonyms and antonyms and other expressions.

It will be seen that the present writer's *Weltanschauung* and study interests are largely reflected in this lexicon. However, I hope that this time-consuming work will enable overseas scholars to find some key words for understanding Japan and that Japanese students might receive some insights and key words for promoting area studies in various countries.

II SPECIFIC REVIEW

1. Tabular Synopsis of Personal Study Categories

As is seen in this tabular synopsis, my study has been classified into five divisions. I hope that the reviewers will approve of my presentation,

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- (2) H. Ishida (1989), *Thesaurus-Making: A Personal Word-Stock*, Special Issue, Journal of Inservice Education for University Librarians in Okayama Prefecture, (『私のシソーラス』, 岡山県大学図書館員研修会会報特別号).

but I would appreciate their criticism of my categories and hope that their suggestions will lead to improvement. I request that associates examine whether consistency is kept among class, section, subsection and categories. Also I would like to ask them to help me to reword the categories, subsections, sections, and classes as necessary.

Reviewers are kindly requested to eliminate redundancy and assist me in refining this Tabular Synopsis. It would be appreciated if they suggest omitting or adding some categories.

2. Lexicon in Dictionary Form

2.1. General

This comprises the larger part of *A Bilingual Cross-Cultural Lexicon for Area Studies*. Some geographers, physical or human, will be surprised at the variety of terms which do not usually appear in ordinary geographical glossaries. Even regional geographers will find some terms with which they may not be familiar. This is the most important point and touches the core of this lexicon. I have previously discussed the nature of area studies in several publications.⁽³⁾

(3) Hiroshi Ishida(ed.), (1980), *To Rejuvenate Regional Geography*, Research and Sources Unit for Regional Geography, University of Hiroshima.

Idem. (1982), *Towards Area Studies—At An OX' Pace* (II), (『地域研究のすすめ：続牛歩遅々』), Tokyo: Kokon-shoin.

Idem. (ed.) (1984), *Geographical And Related Studies of Japan by Foreign Observers* (『外国人による日本地域研究の軌跡』), Tokyo: Kokon-shoin.

Idem. (1989), "A Prospect of Regional Geography of India in a Information Society", *Recent Trends and Perspectives in Regional Geography of South Asia: The 1st International Seminar of Research Center for Regional Geography*, edited by K. Fujiwara, Research Center for Regional Geography, University of Hiroshima pp. 79~81.

Now I cite my previous statement. It is pertinent to refer to the relationship between regional geography and area studies. Because of the level of commitment required to master languages and because of cultural barriers, area studies require a greater number of years for a scholar to become a specialist on a given country or region than is the case with general geography, or a specialty like quantitative geography.⁽⁴⁾

In preparing this lexicon, I have selected and organized terms and concepts from geography and related disciplines. This reflects many studies made jointly with local and overseas observers in numerous countries. It is a reflection of the author's studies in various countries and of his joint research with observers from various disciplines for nearly half a century. Thus, this lexicon may be said to be an organized word-stock of a geographer *cum* student of area studies.

I have deliberately observed foreign countries from a Japanese scholar's perspective, while simultaneously observing Japan I have tried to adopt terms in which non-Japanese value systems are reflected as well as the more usual Japanese terms. I would be grateful if all my associates would examine whether this aim has been realized in the selection and organization of terms.

For Overseas Observers. Overseas observers are kindly requested to check whether the RT (related terms) which I have presented in this lexicon are appropriate English compound words, English coined words, English catchwords, or English expressions. Please determine if the appropriate BT (broader term) has been selected: Is the term suggested too broad?

(4) See H. Ishida (1989) in note (3).

What is the most relevant intermediate broader term? Is the linkage between the BT and categories in the Tabular Synopsis pertinent? Please examine whether my selection of NT (narrower terms) is relevant or not, judging from the classes and categories in the Tabular Synopsis. Reviewers are requested to examine the *cf* terms, which include antonyms and contrasted words, for appropriateness. It would be appreciated very much if reviewers suggest more *cf* terms to add to my manuscript.

One characteristic of this lexicon is the incorporation of TH (terms indicating hierarchy). Reviewers are kindly requested to examine TH from the viewpoints of their specific fields. As can be seen at a glance from MS 3, a fairly large number of *uf* terms have been incorporated. This is mainly due to the present writer's intention that more local terms should be incorporated in the academic sphere.

Regarding Japanese terms, I have attempted to include local names of animals and plants and also local expressions from the Sanyo Littoral where I live. Thus, I have newly incorporated a large number of Japanese terms with personal English versions. Reviewers are requested to edit the English translations which I have presented. It may be said that my lexicon reflects my home country as well as my studies in diverse spheres. In this regard linguists and local observers are requested to check their local languages and expressions.

For Japanese Observers. Japanese observers are requested to check terms and their terminological structures from the perspective of their specialized subjects. I went deeply into the biogeographical sphere and included various animals and plants, particularly in Japan. It is of course necessary for us to pay attention to this field in connection with landscape and

environment; this was keenly felt while conducting area studies in foreign countries. Inclusion of various plants and animals reflects my hobby of farming, too.

I have included numerous Japanese words, phrases and sayings and their English equivalents. I have also corrected the misuses of some Japanese words and phrases by giving their original and exact meanings in English. Reviewers are requested to check Japanese translations corresponding to English terms in this manuscript.

2.2. For a Specific Review of Area Studies of Selected Countries

Foreign study and regional study have a long history. Exoticism has for many years played an important role in developing these investigations. The sense of “unknowability” of foreign countries was prevalent in many countries. However, “knowability” has today become reality. Stereotyped versions of different areas have gradually been corrected.

The “Lexicon in Dictionary Form” has been organized in alphabetical order, and has no subdivisions such as “Area Studies: Japan”, “Area Studies: India”, or “Area Studies: New Zealand”.

This lexicon will be useful in any country in providing observers with concepts and terms for research. And it will be most useful for “Area Studies: Japan”, “Area Studies: India”, “Area Studies: New Zealand” and also for “Area Studies: America”. However, for the reviewers’ convenience and to facilitate their examination, in this manual only I have organized the material under the headings of “Area Studies: Japan”, etc..

2.2.1. Area Studies: Japan

Though the “Lexicon in Dictionary Form” will be useful to foreign observers, I hope that it will be more useful to Japanese observers in that numerous terms (particularly relating to characteristics of Japan) will lead them to interpret things Japanese by international standards.

It is well-known that Japanese area studies was energetically pursued mostly by American (Michigan) observers after World War II. Geographers and anthropologists comprised the majority of researchers in the initial stages. Geographers’ contributions in this sphere were phenomenal⁽⁵⁾ and the present writer was involved in their investigations for nearly ten years.

In addition, as a member of The Society for Joint Study of The Inland Sea Area, I participated in investigations into village studies parallel to the village studies by the Michigan observers mentioned above. Along with these area studies — village studies, I completed *An Historical Geography of Rough Grazing in Japan* in 1961. Agriculture including cattle raising and rural settlement have become the major thema of my geographical investigation.

Keeping abreast of the times, American observers have shifted their interests from village studies to the background of current issues. Recently, the relevance of area studies of Japan has been evoked even in the world of politics in America.

Educational programs for Japanese area studies have been proposed at universities in the U.S.A., Oceania and other areas. In response to these trends some universities in Japan are active in offering educational services

(5) See H. Ishida (ed.) (1984) in note (3).

in English. It may be convenient to reviewers to refer to my experiences in an educational program. I initiated a program of area studies of Japan including Japanese language at the University of Auckland, New Zealand a quarter century ago. I have since been much concerned with needs for area studies of Japan in various countries.

For all overseas observers. Are most of the key terms and concepts, which have so far been presented to the academic sphere for understanding Asia, particularly Japan, included in this manuscript? The addition of important terms which observers think are vital to understanding Japan would be welcome. What constructive comments do European and North American observers have on this lexicon? How do Oceanic and Asian observers evaluate the terms and concepts included in this lexicon? Do Asian observers feel that the terms and concepts are sufficient to provide an adequate understanding of Asia and particularly of Japan?

For Japanese observers. It is requested that Japanese observers examine terms (including BT., NT., RT., TH., PN., *cf.*, *uf.*, etc.) from the viewpoint of their special fields. I shall mark certain words with an asterisk (*) for some observers, particularly for anthropologists, philosophers, botanist and zoologist.

Associates are kindly requested to suggest adding or delecting concepts and terms for a comparative study of Japan. And they are also requested to kindly give general comments on my manuscript.

2.2.2. Area Studies: India

The present author would be glad if reviewers of this manuscript feel that an Indian atmosphere and flavor have been created by some specific

terminologies of India, particularly those in Indian languages. As is shown in L. D. Stamp's *A Glossary of Geographical Terms*, a large number of Indian languages in comparison with others have been incorporated into the literature of geography, I have made an attempt to incorporate some more which did not appear in L. D. Stamp's Glossary.

In addition to these local terms, I have presented some more English terms for pursuing area studies of India. It would be of great help to the present writer in improving this manuscript if associates would kindly give constructive comments particularly on terms related to India.

I conducted field investigations in different parts of India several times from 1967 to 1973. While pursuing Indian area studies, I uncovered some new findings and also studied a new view of life. I have earlier referred to major focuses in my area studies of India. I have been curious about what local Indian geographers have taken for granted and what they have often omitted as a result. I have therefore endeavored to take advantage of an outsider's viewpoint.⁽⁶⁾ I would be pleased if all observers would critically comment on the "Lexicon in Dictionary Form" by considering this viewpoint.

For India Specialists. India specialists including local observers are invited to give constructive comments on the present writer's presentation. Do they find that important key words for understanding India are included in this lexicon? Do they find that the key words which they use most in Indian Studies are included in the manuscript? Would they kindly correct any omissions to this lexicon?

(6) See H. Ishida (1989) in note (3).

Particularly for those who are well versed in Indian languages (including Buddhologists). It may be surprising when some Japanese words which are commonly misunderstood to be of Chinese or Japanese origin are discovered to be Indian. Reviewers are requested to advise me of any additional terms of this kind which seem to be vital to understand Japanese culture, history and life with a cross-cultural approach.

I have presented in my lexicon English versions of Indian language items as some of the most important terms relating to *Weltanschauung*. For example, I am proposing to academic circles *Jambu-dvīpa* map and *Jambu-dvīpa* world as opposed to the widely known terms of T-O map and T-O world. In this regard Indian specialists are kindly requested to add to the manuscript additional terms for Indian area studies.

2.2.3. Area Studies: New Zealand

More than a quarter century has passed since I conducted an intensive investigation into Maori agriculture in New Zealand. Thereafter I made return studies four times.

As is shown in the central theme and major focuses of my investigations in New Zealand, that country presents us with most important and interesting social and cultural aspects. Concepts and terms, which are keys to New Zealand's economy and society, are useful for a comparative study of Japan, India or America. I attempted to probe erstwhile tribal culture and further back into tribal culture. In this connection, changes in Maori agriculture and villages were intensively investigated. Maori terms have been incorporated in this lexicon.

Observers who are versed in Maori language are requested to check

the Maori words. I would be pleased if they add additional terms which seem to be vital to understanding Maori culture.

2.2.4. Area Studies: America

My word-stock was first prepared during the days when Michigan scholars were actively pursuing area studies in Japan in the 1950s. Through a long association with them we have learned much about area studies. Their method was always fresh to us and concepts and terms were stimulating. This initial experience was helpful for me to carry out area studies in New Zealand and also in India.

During the period from 1982 to 1984 I was given an opportunity to accompany three Michigan observers who came back to carry out return studies in their sample study villages including Niiike, the sample village of *Village Japan* edited by R. K. Beardsley, *et al.*, 1959. My word-stock has thus been enriched through my continued association with them.

Moreover, I have recently been given opportunities to make study tours through the States and to discuss an educational program for Japanese students with Japan specialists in California. Through such processes terms for area studies in general as well as in America have been accumulated. I hope that some key words for area studies in America are included in my lexicon. I would appreciate it very much if American observers would kindly suggest some additional key words which they find are missing in MS. 3.

SOME REMARKS ON PUBLICATION

As mentioned earlier, I began to prepare my lexicon as an exercise in self-realization. With the development of the manuscript as an international and interdisciplinary effort, however, I have come to think more carefully about publication. To what readers is this lexicon oriented? What measures should be taken for it to be published?

Although readers may be expected from abroad, more hope is to be placed on Japanese scholars. In any case, I must endeavor to make the lexicon as perfect and precise a document as possible.

Consistency of literary style is most essential to publication. I should like to standardize this lexicon in American style. Any comments on editorial work and publication would be highly appreciated.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Thanks are due to associates who are ready to help me in improving the manuscripts. And I take this opportunity to thank those who have worked together with me at home and abroad for many years. Special thanks are expressed to the Fukutake Science and Cultural Foundation and to Professor Shuichi Nakayama who has taken the trouble of assuming the chairmanship of this research group to help the present writer to complete his life work. The assistance rendered by Professor F. Dahms, Dr. R. Wiltshire and Mr. W. Wilkinson for editing the manual and by librarians of Fukuyama University for typing is deeply appreciated.

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要 旨

地域研究のための英日両語レキシコン

地域研究 (area studies) のための英・日両語の用語の整理を行ってきた筆者は、シソーラス (Thesaurus) の名のもとで語彙の組織化をすすめ、それに関する研究発表も行ってきた。同意・類語 (Syn.)、反意語 (Ant.) に注意を払いつつも、広義語 (BT.)、狭義語 (NT.)、関連語 (RT.) の組織化と、英語用語に対応する日本語の確定および日本語用語に対する英語用語の新造提案にその重点が移行していった。また専門分野ことに筆者個人の用語集の色合いが濃いので、シソーラスというよりも、むしろレキシコン (Lexicon, 専門語彙) といった方が相応しいと考えるようになり、爾後レキシコンとして仕事を進めることにする。

筆者個人の下記 4 稿を国内外 8 ヶ国の学者 40 余名 (地理学者のみならず関連 7 学科の学者) に配布し、MSS. 2 & 3 を論評してもらい編集的協力を仰ぐための手引き (manual) をここに作成する。これは単なるマニュアルでなく、筆者の約半世紀にわたる調査研究遍歴の回顧・展望をも含むものであり、その用語・概念の端端に世界観・人生観・学問観がにじみでている筈である。さて配布稿本は次のごとくである。

MS.1. “農村地理学・地域研究のシソーラス：私自身の諸研究の語彙——序論——” (英文) (刊行論文, 1990年 3 月)

MS.2. “研究分野概要の表示” (英日両語) (草稿), 1990年 5 月

MS.3. “辞書形式のレキシコン” (英日両語) (草稿), 1990年 5 月

MS.4. 『私のシソーラス』 (日本語) (刊行本, 1989年 5 月)

MSS. 1, 4 は MSS. 2 & 3 に就いての理解を助ける資料である。

本マニュアルの構成は次の通りである。前書・序文に続いて、一般レビュー・特別レビューとなる。特別レビューはさらに 2 つ、つまり ‘研究分野概要の表示に対するレビュー’ と ‘辞書形式のレキシコンに対するレビュー’ に分れる。

“研究分野概要の表示”はページ数こそ少ないが、本研究物の核心部分を構成するもので、本レキシコンが一貫性・統一性を保つためにも、細心・周到な、建設的コメントと語彙の言い換えなどが要請されよう。

“辞書形式のレキシコン”は、ワープロ打出し稿本500枚にも及び見出し（第1段収録）用語が約2800、第2, 3, 4, 5, 6段までの収録用語を併せると全体で1万を超す膨大なものである。この大部な稿本について、全体的レビューと国別地域研究（日本、ニュージーランド、インド、アメリカ）レビューの2部に分けて、記述し、レビューの着眼点を示している。すなわち、筆者のこれまでの現地調査研究の取組み、将来への期待をこめて、僚友・論評者の協力助言をお願いするものである。40人を超える方が、全般的観念的論評だけでなく各人が編集作業協力をしてくださるに当り、具体的に何をどのようにすればよいのかが分かるように明示し、実効があがるように、このマニュアルを構成したつもりである。なお、本マニュアル作成に当り、日本人数名、外国人2人にMSS. 2 & 3を事前に試験的レビュー・編集作業をしてもらい、彼らの反応に基いて、このマニュアルを再構成したことを付記し、その労をとって下さった方々に感謝するとともに、これから本格的に協力支援を賜る方々に心からお願いする次第である。

鍵語 専門研究者, 僚友, 論評者, 生涯の研究, 可知性