

# TERMS AND KEY WORDS FOR AREA STUDIES

—Some Supplementary Explanations and Discussions  
about *A Bilingual Cross-Cultural Lexicon for  
Area Studies* (No.2) —

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*Preface*: As I mentioned earlier,<sup>(1)</sup> the primary terms in this lexicon have been collected from my published writings in English and manuscripts. Some additions and deductions have been made from time to time.

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(1) Hiroshi Ishida(March, 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.

## TERMS AND KEY WORDS FOR AREA STUDIES

In order to improve the terminological organization that was used in my “Lexicon in Dictionary Form”, an endeavor has been made to move beyond my own work to more general and secondary matters in order to broaden its usefulness and to incorporate world issues.

I consider the selection of the primary terms around which the lexicon is shaped to be of fundamental importance. The next important step is how to organize the secondary terms included under each primary term.<sup>(2)</sup> I am fully aware that the selection of both primary and secondary terms is based upon my own experiences and published works, with associated limitations. I also realize that my own originality and creativity are reflected in the way in which I have translated non-standard words and phrases of foreign origin and presented English compound words as needed, and also in terminological organizations.

With my Japanese background, I have paid special attention to: (1) English compound (as occasion occurs, coined) words equivalent to Japanese terms and expressions; and (2) proposed *new* Japanese terms equivalent to English terms in instances where either the traditionally used Japanese are considered unsuitable, or where Japanese translations have not yet been given.

It is my belief that terms in my lexicon can be adopted profitably as key words by any scholar who is involved in some disciplines shown in

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(2) In my previous paper (H.Ishida, March 1990), I used the terms secondary, tertiary, quaternary, fifth and sixth entries. However, in order to simplify my categories for the readers, I now use only primary and secondary entries. The “secondary entry” includes the former secondary, tertiary, quaternary, fifth and sixth entries.

Figs.1 & 2 in my previous paper.<sup>(3)</sup>

Readers may be interested in the most important key words that were used in my own area studies, made for many years in various countries. Accordingly, I shall make reference to such important key words in the following materials. In this connection, this may be contrasted with my previous paper, “An English—Japanese Lexicon for Area Studies”<sup>(4)</sup>.

*Key Words:* academic achievements, terminological organization, originality, creativity, English compound (coined) words.

### I . Primary Terms

Brief mention was previously made of the terms of different level entries and also to the organization of the primary terms.<sup>(5)</sup> While preparing Fig.1 thereafter, I had a feeling of both amazement and conviction. Let me begin with my amazement. The number of primary entry terms is numerous in Class II, “Human Domain”, particularly in Subsection, “factor” and in Class III, “Physical Processes”, particular in Section “Organic range”. I meant to make an effort to conduct investigations regardless of specific

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(3) *Idem*: “Past and Current Directions in my Scholarly Research—Some Supplementary Explanations and Discussions about A Bilingual Cross-Cultural Lexicon for Area Studies (No.1)—”, *Bulletin of the Research Center for Human Science*, Fukuyama University, The Fifth Issue, forthcoming (March 1991).

(4) Hiroshi Ishida (July 1990), *The Fukuyama Economic Review*, Vol.15, No.1, pp.25~41.

(5) *Idem*. (March 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.

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Organization Chart of My Personal Study Categories			The Number of Terms of the Primary Entry			Terms Accompanied by more than 20 Words					
Class	Section	Subsection	The Number of Categories			The Number of Terms of the Primary Entry			No	Terms	
			1	2	3	1	2	3			
Class I Approach	A. Approach		12				41		2	approach(3), method	
		B. Method	{1 intellect	16			128		234	1	geography(4)
			{2 research instruments	6			17		193	0	
	{3 techniques	6			47			2	information(3) map(4)		
Class II Human Domain	C. People: major agency	{1 types of man	12			85		220	2	tribe(5), peasant(3)	
		{2 factor(power in operation)	22		34	135			3	market(3) implement(7) land(3)	
	D. Relations	{1 state and relations	24		105	103			579	1	pattern
		{2 space:location in particular	13		71	114		359	1	region(3)	
{3 time and change		8			47			0			
{4 volition		26			95			0			
Class III Physical Processes: National Settings	E. Inorganic range	{1 geo-feature	7			200			0		
		{2 hydrogic process	5		21	69		346	2	river(3), water(4)	
		{3 climatic conditions	9			77			555	1	wind(3)
	F. Organic range			26			209	2	forest(3), soil		
Class IV Economic Activities	G. Production	{1 agriculture	12			287		360			
		{2 mining and manufacturing	14		43	73			529	1	industry(3)
	H. Traffic, Communication and Consumption						169		2	migration(3), way(4)	
Class V Socio-Cultural Aspect	I. Settlement, Municipal Corporation and Nation		22			384			4	folk(4), India(3), place(3) samurai(3), village(4)	
		J. Society	9			64			2	community(3) castle(3)	
	K. Life				67			882			
				24			243			6	dietry pattern(3) flowering plants(3) food(3), house(3) institution(4) Japanese-(style) garden(6)
	L. Culture and Ritual				12		191		3	Buddhism(5) ritual shrine(3)	
			281				2779		50		

Fig.1 A Revised Organization Chart of My Personal Study Categories, and Number of the Primary Entry which come under the Study categories, and Number of Terms of the Primary Entries accompanied by more than 20 secondary entries.\*\*

- Notes 1. 1, 2 and 3 respectively indicate class, section and subsection.  
 2. A figure within parentheses indicates level of entries. For instance, form (4) indicates that the term farm is accompanied by words which are organized up to the fourth entry (2nd, 3rd and fourth entries).  
 3. A term which has not figure in parentheses indicates that the second entry alone is made.  
 4. \* appeared first in H.Ishida (March, 1990) and partial revision is shown here. \*\* see Note 2 of the Text.

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discipline such as my own field of geography, for many years. Examining the number of primary terms, however, I realize how many of them relate to the human geographical approach. This is especially true of behavioral geography terms and physical processes (natural settings), particularly geo-feature and organic range. As a result, I am now convinced that my work has been basically geographical as well as more broadly area studies. I was further convinced of this fact when I found that the number of primary terms relating to Section G, "Production" and Class V, "Socio-Cultural Aspect" is very large.

I realize that there is a bias toward technical terms relating to rural geography, settlement geography and cultural geography, reflecting my research activities in these subjects. An examination of primary terms accompanied by more than 20 secondary words reveals that clusters of terms occur in the Subsection of agriculture (as many as 15 terms) and the Section of Life (6 terms).

Also, although not revealed in Fig.1, proper nouns of places, rivers, mountains, seas, regions, races and nations are included in large numbers. They are numerous in the Subsection "space", Section "Settlement, Municipal Cooperation and Nations", and Section "Inorganic range". Of course, such names are essential to the regional approach and area studies where a sense of place is so important.

### **II. Farming Terms**

Terms relating to agricultural production (G-1) alone comprise one-fifth of the primary terms. In addition to this subsection, other important terms relating to agricultural operators are found in Subsections, "types

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of man” and “power in operation” and Section “Relations”. Moreover, terms concerned with socio-cultural aspect are numerous in Class V. Thus, terms relating to agriculture and to its socio-cultural implications comprise a very important part of the Lexicon. If only primary terms that are accompanied by more than 20 secondary terms are taken into consideration, nearly the one-third of the total terms are included in the subsection of agriculture alone. Furthermore, the terminological organization is elaborated, as seen in the right hand column of Fig.1. The most multi-leveled and elaborated entry is seen in the following primary term “cattle”, which has been the central theme of my research for many years.

cattle	牛	～ droving	家畜を市場へ追って行くこと
BT. domestic animal	家畜	～ dung ( <i>argol</i> , Mongolian)	牛糞
herd animal	群生動物	～ fair	牛市
NT. European ~ ( <i>Bos taurus</i> )	ヨーロッパ牛	PN. Chanaptana ~	チャナプタナ牛市
Bali ~ ( <i>Bos javanicus</i> )		Chiya ~ ~	千屋牛市
domesticus)	バリウシ	Daisen ~ ~	大山博勞座, 大山牛馬市
mitan ( <i>Bos frontalis</i> )	ミタンガヤル	Ichinomiya ~ ~	一宮牛市
Zebu ~ ( <i>Bos indicus</i> )	ゼブ牛	Izuha ~ ~	出羽牛市
water buffalo ( <i>Bos bubalis</i> )	水牛	Komagadani ~ ~	駒谷牛市
yak [ <i>Bos grunniens</i> ]		Kui ~ ~	久井牛市
NT. bull	去勢していない雄牛 (とくに水牛, 野牛の)	Kuse ~ ~	久世牛市
bullock	去勢牛 (とくに水牛の)	Onomichi ~ ~	尾道牛市
RT.2 ~ team	牛車	Saragi ~ ~	蛇穴牛市
calf	仔牛	Takahashi ~ ~	高粱牛市
cow	牝牛	Tennoji ~ ~	天王寺牛市
ox	牡牛	Tokaichi ~ ~	十日市牛市
RT.2 ox way ( <i>Oxen Weg</i> , German)	牡牛による輸送路	～ feed	牛飼料
steer	雄牛, 去勢牛	～ for rent	貸牛, 鞍下牛
hoof	爪	～ grazing	放牧
horn	角	～ herding	牛番
RT.2 ~ reformer	角矯正師, 西牛師 (にしうじし)	～ horn	牛角
RT. ~ as prime mover	主要原動力としての牛	～ keeper	牛飼い
～ breeding region	仔牛生産地	～ keeping	牛飼養
～ caressing	牛愛撫	～ land	牛の土地
～ dealer	家畜商, 博勞	～ massage	牛のマッサージ
～ drover	牛追い	～ owner	牛持ち
		～ pen	放牧牛をとりおさえていれるおり
		～ problem	牛問題

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~ raising	牛飼育	uf. <i>panch gavya</i> of ~	牛糞五用
~ rearing	牛育成	~ fair	牛市
RT.2 ~ region	牛育成地域	~ holder	牛持ち
~ sacrifice	牛犠牲	~ horn	牛角
~ shed	牛小屋	~ in milk	搾牛乳
~ tenancy	牛小作	~ killing	殺牛
~ trampling	牛足踏付による田拵	~ milk	牛乳
~ watch boy	牛番	~ shed	牛舎
beef ~	肉牛	~ shitting	牛排糞尿
NT.2 Angus black	黒毛アバディーンアンガス	~ worship	牛崇拜
Kobe (beef) cattle	神戸牛	bull ~	牡乳牛
Matsusaka (beef) cattle	松阪牛	dry ~	乾乳牛
dairy ~	乳牛	NT.2 calf	乳牝仔牛
NT.2 Friesian	フリージア種	heifer	未經産, 若牝牛
Jersey	ジャージー種	five articles yielded by a ~	牛の五徳
draught ~	役牛	uf. <i>panch gavya</i> of ~	牛の五徳
RT.2 ~ region	役牛地域	Jersey ~	ジャージー牛乳
feral ~	野性化した牛	milk ~	牛乳
indigeneous ~	在来 (小形) 牛	mother ~	母乳牛
NT.2 Japanese ~	日本在来牛	"sacred" ~	聖なる牝牛, 聖牛
NT.3 traditional small cattle	古来小形牛	cowherd	牛飼養者, 牛番 (子)
NT.4 ancient fine cattle	古代名牛	cf. grass-keeper	畑見張 (野飼侵入に対して)
NT.5 Awaji cattle	淡路牛	BT. farmer	農業者
Mikuriya cattle	御厨牛 (みくりやうし)	bull	牡牛 (去勢していない)
Tajima cattle	但馬牛	cf. bullock	去勢牡牛
Tsukushi cattle	筑紫牛	BT. cattle	牛
NT.4 relict ~	残存在来牛	RT. ~ baiting	闘牛
NT.5 Mishima cattle	見島牛	~ fighting	闘牛
NT.3 inbred strain ["great" cattle]	蔓牛, [大 (型) 牛, 中国牛]	dairy	搾乳場, 酪農場, 牛乳酪製品店
NT.4 Bokura cattle	卜蔵牛 (蔓) (bokura ushi(tsuru))	BT. agriculture	農業
Takeono-tani cattle	竹の谷牛 (蔓)	RT. ~ beef	乳雄
RT. Japanese crossbred ~	和牛	RT.2 ~ farm	乳雄牧場
NT.2 Japanese black breed	黒毛和種	~ cow	乳牛
NT.3 pedigree cattle	系統牛, (高等) 登録牛	NT.2 calves	牛
NT.4 Chiya cattle	千屋牛	dry cows	乾乳牛
Hoki cattle	伯耆牛	Friesian	フリージア種乳牛
Jinseki cattle	神石牛	heifers	若乳牛
Tajima cattle	但馬牛	Jersey	ジャージー種乳牛
NT.2 Japanese brown breed	赤毛和種	milking cows	
eastward ~	東牛 (ひがしうじ)	(cows in milk)	搾乳牛
syn. ascent ~	登り牛	~ farm	酪農場
store ~	(肥育) 素牛	~ farming	酪農
westward ~	西牛 (にしうじ)	~ products	酪製品
cow	牝牛, 乳牛	NT.2 butter	バター
cf. ox	牡牛	cheese	チーズ
BT. cattle	牛	~ revolution	酪農革命
NT. ~ bell	牛鈴	dairying	酪農業
~ boy	カウボーイ	BT. farming	農業
RT.2 ~ town	カウボーイ町	RT. ~ area	酪農地域
~ dung	牛糞	factory supply ~	原料乳生産地域
RT.2 five merits of ~	牛糞五用	town supply ~	市乳供給地域

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While conducting investigations into livestock husbandry in the mountainous area in Japan, I adopted the following key words: rough grazing; rotational fields; stubble (ratoon) grazing; *Flurzwang*; rotational grazing; coppice; village community; inbred strain; pedigree cattle; cowherd; and trade in livestock. They provided a highly satisfactory basis for studying the existing traditional practice of stubble (ratoon) grazing and *Flurzwang* and in archival research about its historical evolution. Stubble (ratoon) grazing and *Flurzwang* had been a priori denied by Japanese scholars. Hence, my research findings based upon the key words were able to add a new viewpoint in examining Japanese society as a whole and village community life in particular.

Some of the key words used in my cattle research were listed in the “grazing” entry, as follows.

grazing	放牧草地, 野草地放牧	migratory ~ practice	移動放牧
BT. animal husbandry	牧畜	rough ~	野草地放牧
NT. improved ~	改良放牧 (普通有柵牧場での)	NT.2 ~ in fenced pasture	柵垣型放牧
rough ~	野草地放牧 (多くは柵のない牧場で)	~~ with cowherds	
RT. ~ and waste land	野草荒地放牧場	[ <i>rakhal</i> , Bengali ]	牧童型放牧
~ custom	放牧慣行	stubble ~	刈跡放牧
~ land	放牧地	tethered cattle ~ [ <i>bandha</i> ,	
~ movement	放牧移動	Bengali]	繋放牛
RT.2 vertical ~	垂直的放牧移動	stubble	ひこばえ (小麦, いねの)
NT. ~ on common lands		cf. ratoon	ひこばえ (さとうきび, バナナ, パインアップルなどの)
[ <i>charagah</i> on <i>gau-char</i> ]	自由放牧 (共有地での)	BT. plant	作物
~~ on stubbles [stubble		RT. ~ grazing	刈跡放牧, 野飼, 放飼
grazing]	刈跡放牧	<i>uf. uman</i> (Bengali)	
free ~ [ <i>chhara</i> , Bengali ]	自由放牧	RT.2 cycle of ~	刈跡放牧輪廻
see stubble			

I am equally anxious to set forth key words for rice cultivation and irrigation systems from an international standpoint. Based upon research experiences in India, Oceania and California, I have made a start in such entries “rice” and “irrigation” as follows;



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rice	米, 稻	~ growing	稲作, 米作
uf. <i>paddy</i> (Hindi), <i>nasi</i> (Malay)	米, 粳, いね	~ jelly	水あめ
BT. vegetative crops (plants)	無性繁殖作物	~ husks	粳
small grain crops	細粒穀物	~ planter's song	田植歌
NT. <i>Oriza perennis</i> Moench	オリザ ベレニス (野生種), ; アフリカ種	~ powder dumpling	米団子
<i>Oriza sativa</i> L.	オリザ サティバ (栽培種)	~ pre-rice dominant village	稲作がまだ支配的になっていない村
NT.2 Indian ~	インド米, 短粒米	~ price	米価
[ <i>Oriza sativa indica</i> ]		RT.2 the ~ ~ Deliberative Council	米価審議会
NT.3 <i>aman</i> (Hindi)	アモン (中晩稲), 冬イネ	~ production	米生産
<i>aus</i> (Hindi)	アウス (早生稲), 秋イネ	RT.2 arrangement of ~ ~	米の生産調整
<i>boro</i>	ボロ, 春イネ	~ malt	こうじ
NT.2 Japanese ~	日本米, 長粒米	"~ mountain"	過剰米
[ <i>Oriza sativa japonica</i> ]		~ reaping	稲刈
NT.3 <i>mochi</i> [(J.) glutinous rice]	糯	~ riots	米騒動
<i>uruchi</i> [(J.) less glutinous ~]	粳	~ seedling	稲苗
NT.4 <i>uase</i> (J.)	早稲	RT.2 ~ ~ transplanting machine	田植機
[early variety]		automatic ~ ~	
<i>nakale</i> (J.)	中稲	transplanter	自動田植機
[medium variety]		~ straw	稲藁
<i>okute</i> (J.)	晩稲	~ transplanting [~ planting]	田植
[late variety]		RT.2 ~ ~ festival	田植祭
NT.2 Javanese ~	ジャバ米, 中粒米	~ ~ girl	早乙女
[ <i>Oriza sativa javanica</i> ]		~ ~ machine	田植機
NT. upland ~	陸稲 (おかぼ)	~ ~ song	田植歌
lowland ~	水稲	NT.2 broadcasting, [ <i>khaska</i> <i>bajai</i> , (Punjabi)]	撒播
RT. ~ cake [(J.) <i>mochi</i> ]	餅	broadcasting of germinated seed [ <i>panari</i> (Punjabi)]	発芽種子撒播
RT.2 ~ ~ boiled with vegetables	雑煮	Japanese method of ~ ~	日本式田植
~ ~ cut into rectangle	角餅 (かくもち), 切り餅	RT.2 feast after finishing ~ ~	しろみて
flattened ~ ~	押し餅 (のしもち), 凍り餅	~ ~ festival	お田植祭
round ~ ~	丸餅	grand ~ ~	大(花)田植
~ cultivation	米耕作	~ ball	にぎり飯
RT.2 ~ ~ arrangement	米作調整, "減反"	~ boiled with (naked) barley	麦飯
~ cultivator	米耕作者	boiled ~	(米)飯
~ culture	米作, 米作文化	glutinous ~ steamed with red beans	おこわ, 赤飯
~ exchange	米穀取引所	Indian-(wild) ~	湿地性オート麦
~ farm	田圃	[ <i>Zizanie Aquatica</i> ]	
~ farmer	米作農夫 (家)	red ~	赤米
~ family	米作農家	throwing ~	米投げ
~ farming	米作	throwing ~ cake [(J.) <i>mochi</i> ]	餅投げ
~ flake	せんべい	wet ~	水稲
~ field	水田	irrigation	かんがい
uf. <i>dhankar</i> (Bengali)		cf. rain-fed ~	天水 (自然) かんがい
<i>sawah</i> (Indonesian)			
~ flour	米粉		
~ granary	米穀倉		
~ grain	米粒		

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uf. <i>barani</i>	バラニ	water	水
BT. technology	技術	uf. <i>pani</i> (Hindi), <i>wai</i> (Maori)	
NT. canal ~	用水路灌漑	BT. hydrosphere	水圏
uf. <i>nehri</i>	ネリ (大用水路かんがい耕地)	RT. ~ control	河水管理
<i>abi</i>	アビ (小河川かんがい耕地)	RT.2 ~ ~ system	河水管理制度
NT.2 permanent ~	常水	~ for irrigation	かんがい用水
rotational ~	番水	~ logging	湛水, 湿性地化
basin (tank) ~	池掛り, 池灌漑	~ mill	水車
basket irrigation	籠かんがい	~ services for industrial use	工業用水に水支給
center pivot	中央ピポット (中央旋回支軸灌漑)	~ sprite	河童, えんこう, ごんご
RT.2 ~ ~ system	中央ピポット方式	~ table	水位
dip ~	点滴灌漑	RT.2 ~ - ~ depression	水位低下
syn. dip technology		~ rights	水利権
flood ~	氾濫灌漑	RT.2 permanent ~ ~	常水権
NT.2 <i>sailab</i> (Punjabi)	氾濫灌漑耕地	rotational ~ ~	番水権
gravitational ~	流下かんがい	~ transfer	水転移
inundation ~	溢流灌漑	~ use	水利
"piggin water"	土瓶水, 手桶水	RT.2 customary ~ ~ practices	水利慣行
sprinklar	スプリンクラー	~ wheel	水車 (みずぐるま)
submergence by ~	湛水灌漑	cold ~	冷水, 水
torrent ~	溪流灌漑	uf. <i>tandha pani</i> (Hindi)	
well ~	井戸灌漑	drained ~	悪水 (あくすい)
uf. <i>chai, chahi</i>	チャイ	ground ~	地下水
NT.2 ~ by basket		hot ~	湯
drawn by animals	動物にひかせ革袋で深井戸からの灌漑	uf. <i>garamu pani</i> (Hindi)	
uf. <i>charsa</i>	(チャルサ)	interbasin transfers of ~	越分水界水転移
Persian wheel ~	ペルシャ井戸	running ~	流水
tube-well ~		service ~	蛇口水, 水道水
[minor ~]	動力式管井戸	syn. city ~, tap ~	
RT. ~ canal	灌漑用水	stagnant ~	滞水
PN.2 Bhakra main canal	パークラ主用水	subterranean ~	地下水
Tahara ( ~ ) ~	田原用水	RT.2 ~ ~ pressure	被圧地下水
upper Bari Doab canal	上部バリドアブ用水	PN.3 bore hole well	
Western Yamuna canal	西ヤムナ用水	digging method	上総堀 (かずさぼり)
~ custom	灌漑慣行		
NT.2 (village) ~ ~	村灌漑慣行		
~ system	灌漑制度		
~ technology	灌漑技術		
~ water	灌漑用水		
perennial ~	通年灌漑		
plot to plot ~	田越し灌漑		
seasonal ~	季節灌漑		
weir	井堰		
cf. barrage	河口堰		
dam	堰堤		
sanitary barrier	防潮堤		
BT. irrigation	かんがい		
TH. gate	水門		
outlet for irrigation water	田の水口 (みなくち)		
RT. diversion ~	分水堰		

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Many new compound phrases, such as “feast after finishing rice transplanting” and “throwing rice”, have been included in the secondary terms listed under “rice”, as mentioned above.

Compared to the number of names for crops and grains in Japan, there are few names of livestock, including cattle. Some distinctive terms are involved, and I have tried to present suitable Japanese translation for English terms and English compound(coined) words for Japanese terms.

Improvement of inbred cattle(“great cattle”) by Japanese peasants in the 1830’s and of pedigree cattle by professional cattle breeder toward the turn of the 20th century were marked. I have prepared many new compound words and phrases that attempt to preserve the historical atmosphere and remain in line with overseas technological development. Also, I have stressed that there was the improvement of higher yielding varieties of crops, including rice, during the same period. It may be safely said that “Green Revolution” took place as early as around the turn of the 20th century in Japan.

This period also saw a rapid change in the political and economic structure of Japanese society. Agricultural operators after this epoch are better called capitalistic, individualistic farmers instead of peasants. It may safely be said that erstwhile peasant agriculture of Japan took on a new shape with the turn of the 20th century.

In the fishing sector, inshore fishing, offshore fishing and deep-sea fishing also developed along a new capitalistic line after the turn of the 20th century with the enlargement and modernization of fishing boats. However, coastal fishing has remained traditional and inefficient.

One of my major concerns is to select the term that is most pertinent

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to people who are engaged, or have been engaged, in farming/cultivating activities and the terms most applicable to their activities. My special interests have been directed me to the following combinations:

1. tribesmen—tribal agriculture
2. peasant—peasant agriculture
3. capitalistic, individualistic farmer—capitalistic, individualistic agriculture

Terms of tribesmen, peasants, individualists, etc., are presented under “types of man” in Section C, “People”. The organization of secondary terms under “peasant” is shown below.

peasant	小農民 (自給又はそれに近い農業者) ; 農業労働者	~ society	小農民社会で層化がいちじるしいの がその特色
BT. farmer	農業者	~ status	小農民身分
RT. ~ agriculture	小農民農業	~ uprising	農民一揆
RT.2 erstwhile ~~	近年まで小農民農業段階にあった農業	~ village	小農民村落
quasi ~~	ある意味での小農民農業, 準小農民農業	cf. tribal village	部族民村
~ culture	小農民文化	demobilization of ~	脱小農民
~ economy	小農民経済	deprovation of ~	小農民停止
~ farm	小農民農場	worker-- ~	肉体労働者兼業小農民
~ farmer	小農民	peasantization	小農民化
~ fishery	小規模漁業	BT. social uplift movement	社会上昇運動
~ holding	小農民保有地	peasantry	小農民層
~ house	小農民家屋	cf. yeomanry	独立自営農民層
~ life	小農民生活	gentry	地主層
~ proprietorship	小農民所有	BT. farmer	農民
~ rebellion	小農民暴動	RT. Third world ~	第三世界小農民層
~ smallholder	小農民的小規模保有者		

I have proposed the adoption of compound words, such as “erstwhile peasant agriculture” and “quasi-peasant agriculture”, which are effective in analyzing the developing processes of Japanese agriculture during the light industrialization period.

I have for many years been interested in the peasantization of tribesmen and have conducted investigations in this subject in New Zealand and India. Also, I have long taken interest in the demobilization of peasants,

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particularly these in Japan, as mentioned earlier.

As shown in the Subsection “types of man”, landlords have played an important role in many countries. Land and landlordism are also vital key words for examining Japanese agriculture and society, particularly before the 1947 land reform. Hopefully, the following entries “land”, “farm” and “landlord” are comprehensive enough to cover agrarian conditions in both Japan and other countries.

land	土地	~~ classification	土地利用分類
uf. <i>whenua</i>		~~ competition	土地利用競争, 土地利用競合
BT. agriculture	農業	~~ issues	土地利用論争
inorganic range	無機的領域	~~ model	土地利用モデル
RT. ~ abandonment	土地放棄	~~ policy descisions	土地利用政策決定
~ capability	有用性	~ utilization	土地利用
~ category	土地分類	~ value	土地評価額
~ certificate	地券	~ zoning	土地地帯制, 用途地域制
~ classification	土地分類	ancestral ~	先祖伝来の土地
RT.2 ~~ studies	土地分類研究	arable ~	可耕地
~ clearing	土地開墾	cultivated ~	耕地
~ fertility	土地肥沃	farming ~	農地
~ holding	土地保有	inner ~	内部地
~ hunger	土地飢餓	intermediate ~	中間地
~ improvement	土地改良, 基盤整備	outlying ~	外周地
RT.2 ~~ district	土地改良区	paddy ~	水田
~~ law	土地改良法	parcel of ~	土地片
~~ project	土地改良事業	reclaimed~	干拓地
individualization of land	土地個人所有地化	waste ~	荒地
~ layout	土地設計	land-ceiling policy	土地上限政策
~ price	地価	landholder	土地保有者
~ purchase	土地購入, 土地買上	BT. type of man	人間の諸型
RT.2 compulsory ~~	強制的土地買上	landlord	地主
~ reclamation program	開拓計画	cf. landlady	小ホテル女主人
~ reform	農地改革	BT. type of man	人間類型
~ resources	土地資源	NT. absentee ~	不在地主
~ subsidence	地盤沈下	resident ~	在村地主
~ surface	地表	RT. (large-scale) operation	
RT.2 ~~ unit	地形面	by ~	地主手作り
~ survey(ing)	土地測量, 検地	increase in ~'s depending	
RT.2 ~~ registers	検地帖	on rent	地主寄生化
~ tax	地租	landlordism	地主制
RT.2 ~~ reform	地租改正	BT. social system	社会制度
~ tenure	土地保有権 ( <i>see tenure</i> )		
~ use	土地利用	farm	農場, 牧場
RT.2 ~~ allocation	土地利用配分	BT. agriculture	農業
~~ category	土地利用分類	NT. paddock	牧区 (英)

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field	牧区 (米)	~ rent	農地代
RT. ~ enterprise	農業企業, 企業的農業	~ road	農道
~ holding	農場保有	~ size	農場規模
~ house	農家建物	~ structure	農場建物
~ household	農家 (農業世帯)	~ tourism	農場觀光
NT.2 full-time ~ ~	專業農家	~ unit	牧場單位
NT.3 economic farm unit	經濟單位 (農家), 自立農家	~ village	農村
underemployed ~ ~	低位雇用農家	~ worker	農場勞動者
NT.4 spare time		RT.2 tied ~ ~	作男
farm household	余暇農家	amalgamation of ~	農場合併
NT.2 part-time ~ ~	兼業農家	buffalo ~	水牛牧場
NT.3 ~ ~ ~ ~ with		collective ~	集產農場
farming dominant	主農副兼業	factory ~	工場農場
~ ~ ~ ~ with		family ~	家族農場
farming subsidiary	主兼業副農	off-farm employment	農外雇用
hobby farm ~ ~	趣味 (道楽) 農家	off-farm earning	農外稼ぎ
RT. ~ management	農場經營	off-farm income	農外收入
~ population	農業人口	off-farm work	農外労働, 農業外の仕事
RT.2 surplus ~ ~	農業過剩人口	poultry ~	養鶏場
~ prices	庭先価格	size of ~	農場規模
~ product	農場生産	state ~	国営農場
~ rationalization	農場合理化	unit ~	個人牧場, 個人農場
		cf. co-operative ~	協業牧場 協業農場

One example of my adoption of new terms is the application of “hobby farmers” and “hobby farming” to Japanese contemporary agriculture. The official Japanese classification of farm households is: full-time farm household, and part-time farm household. The later is subdivided into (a) farm household with farming dominant (Category I) and (b) farm household with farming subsidiary (Category II).

These official categories are simply not adequate for analyzing today's farm households in Japan. I propose a new classification of Japanese farm households that is more useful for current research in the rapidly changing in Japanese farming conditions and the future of Japanese agriculture. “Full-time farm household” is better subdivided into two types as is shown in the foregoing list of terms. I estimate that the development of larger economic farm units will be very slow and few in number. Most full-time farm households categorized by government statistics are under-

employed. In “underemployed farm households”, “spare time farm households” are included.

My proposed subdivision of part-time farm households is threefold: (1) part-time farm households with farming dominant; (2) part-time farm households with farming subsidiary; and (3) hobby farm households. Hobby farm households should be distinguished from the traditional grouping. A sample study in the Okayama Plain confirms the fact that most “part-time households with farming subsidiary” may better be termed “hobby farmers” and are better off financially.

As the Japanese terms suggest, “farmer” may be defined variously, as shown by the following entry.

farmer	1. 農業をする者 (広義)	gentleman ~	紳士農業者
	2. 借地農 3. 酪農業者	hobby ~	趣味 (道楽) 農家
BT. agriculture	農業	middle ~ (mittele Baueren)	中農
1.RT. ~ class	農民階級	part-time ~	兼業農家
~ turned fisherman	農業者から転じた漁業者	sidework ~	農業副業者
~s year	農業暦	small ~	小規模農
RT.2 time chart of ~	農業暦図	spare-time ~	余暇農 (業者)
~s' movement	農民運動	suitcase ~	スーツケース農業
capitalist ~	資本主義的農業経営者	weekend ~	週末農業者
dirty boot ~	泥にまみれて働く農家	2. (spec.) tenant farmer	借地農
full-time ~	専業農業者	3.RT. (spec.) dairy farmer	酪農家

### III. Fishing Terms

I have an interest in fishing as a way of life and fishing villages that dates from the 1950's when I conducted research about life in a fishing community and its inshore fishery. I was later given the opportunity to observe peasant fishermen's life in the Pacific, South East Asia and India. We Japanese are familiar with a great variety of fish and fishing techniques. I have tried to give English equivalents for many of these Japanese terms,

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as shown in the following “fish” entry.

fish	魚	trawl ~	底引漁業
uf <i>ika</i> (Maori), <i>ikan</i> (Indonesian)		fishfinder	魚群探知機
BT. food	食料	BT. fishery	漁業
industry	産業	fishwatch	色(魚)見
sports	スポーツ	BT. coastal fishing	沿岸漁業
NT. ~ of low fat	白身魚	fishing	魚とり, 魚釣り, 漁業
fat ~	青身魚	BT. industry	産業
offal ~	下魚	hobby	道楽, 趣味
prime ~	上魚, 高級魚	sports	スポーツ
RT. ~ catch	漁獲, 漁獲量	work (way of life)	仕事(生業)
NT.2 bumper (fish crop) year	豊漁年	NT. ~ breeding	養殖
lean (fish crop) year	不漁(ふりょう)年	~ with rod and line	釣漁
~ peddler	魚行商人	NT.2 longline ~	延縄漁業
RT.2 woman ~	かべり, 販女(ひさぎめ), 女魚行 商人	pole and line ~	一本釣
~ market	魚市	angle	釣針
~ processing	魚類加工	angling rod	釣竿
~ trap	築(やな)	fishing line	釣糸
RT.2 wicker ~	網代(あじろ)	netting	網漁
anadromous ~	溯河性魚類	NT.2 cast net	投網
catadromous ~	降河性魚類	dragnet	地曳き網
fresh ~	鮮魚(無塩魚, ぶえんざかな)	drift nets	流し網
flying ~	トビウオ	gill net	刺網( <i>sashimi</i> )
RT.2 ~ fishery	トビウオ漁業	purse seines	巾着網
landlocked ~	陸封魚	trawl net	トロール網, 打瀬網, エビ漕ぎ
live ~	活魚(なまうお)	NT.3 hand net	手操網
RT.2 ~ boat	活(魚)船(なません)	set	定置網
migratory ~	回遊魚	NT.3 large set net	大謀網( <i>daibo-ami</i> )
RT.2 highly ~	高度回遊魚	pound net	罾網, 壺網, 備前網
naturalized ~	帰化魚	trap net	落とし網
salted ~	塩魚(しおざかな)	triangular set	
shore ~	磯魚(いそうお)	net	大敷網
smoked ~	燻製魚	RT.4 communal	~~~~ 村張(ばり)大敷網
fishery	漁業, 水産業, 漁場	overfishing	乱獲
BT. economic activities	経済活動	poaching	密漁, 密猟
NT. deep-sea ~	深海(沖合)漁業	RT. ~ activities	漁業活動
inshore ~	沿岸漁業	~ and rice cultivation	漁撈兼稲作
pelagic ~ies	遠洋漁業	~ caste	漁業カースト
RT. ~ household	漁家	RT.2 full-time ~	純漁業カースト
NT.2 full-time ~	専業漁家	~ community	漁村
part-time ~	兼業漁家	~ culture	漁撈文化
cod ~	たら漁業	~ fleet	出漁船団
diving ~	潜水漁業	~ gear	釣道具
factory ship ~	工船漁業	~ harbour	漁港
four-arm scoop-net	四手網(よつであみ)	~ quota	漁獲割当て
harpooning ~	刺突漁業	~ season	漁期
NT.2 spearing gear	突具	RT.2 ~ off- ~	閑漁期
pearl ~	真珠採取場	major ~	主要漁期
set net ~	定置網漁業	permission of ~	口開け
NT.2 pound net	罾網, 壺網, 備前網	~ stock	漁業資源
		~ reef	漁礁



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~ with cormorant	鵜飼	economic zone ~	經濟水域漁業
capitalistic ~	資本主義漁業	ocean [high sea] fishery	大洋漁業
coastal ~(fishery)	沿岸漁業	offshore ~ (~)	沖合漁業
deep-sea ~ (~)	遠洋漁業	pleasure ~	遊漁
inshore ~	近海漁業	sports ~	スポーツ漁業
RT.2 North Pacific ~	北洋漁業	surf ~	磯釣り
moterboat trawl ~	動力トロール漁業	traditional ~	伝統的漁業
South Pacific ~	南太平洋漁業	NT.2 tribal fishing	部族漁業
two hundred nautical mile		peasant fishery	小農民の漁業

### IV. Community and Village Terms

My studies have been at the village level for many years. I was involved in field research and publications as co-editors in three interdisciplinary studies of Japanese villages;

*Life in a farm Village*, 1951

*Life in a Fishing Village*, 1954

*Life in a Mountainous Community*, 1956

Later, I took much interest in Maori communities in New Zealand and various types of village communities in India: tribal community; tribal and peasant village; peasant village.

The compact village has been giving way to dispersed settlements in many parts of the world. As is indicated in the following books by University of Michigan scholars, rural Japan has experienced rapid urbanization in the past several decades.

Beadley. R.D. *et al.* (eds.); *Village Japan*, University of Chicago Press, 1959.

Kornhauser, D.H.; *Urban Japan: Its Foundations and Growth*, Longman, 1974.

Other fine village studies or re-studies by American anthropologists

confirm the urban trend.

Though it appears that the village still is a dominant aspect of the Japanese rural landscape, the village life style is no longer traditional. Most village residents go out of the village to work and earn the larger part of their earnings elsewhere. Terms collected while conducting investigations in different countries have made me further consider the characteristics of Japanese villages. The resultant key words are applicable:

dormitory village (通勤者村), commuter village (通勤者村), depopulated village (人口減少村), deserted village (廃村), ghost village (幽霊村), giant village (巨大村), hobby farmer (趣味農業者), pensioner (年金生活者), rice cultivation arrangement (米作付調整, “減反”), and village deserter (離村者).

I have studied socio-cultural aspects of farming and the village with much interest, and have presented my findings in the following publications:

*A Cultural Geography of the Great Plains of India: Techniques and Interim Report-cum-Methods*, University of Hiroshima, 1972.

*An Historical-Cultural Geography of Japan*, University of Hiroshima, 1981.

Some key words that I found especially useful in examining the changing character of traditional village in Japan are as follows:

“shrine seat” (宮座) (privileged~~頭屋, liberalized~~村座); “rituals” (儀式); “village festival” (村祭); and “communal work” (出合い仕事).

## V. Modernization Terms

The concept “modernization” has always been one of the most important in area studies, particularly those made by social scientists, including historians. “Modernization” has been included as a primary entry but it

is difficult to define. However, many terms closely related to it are also included in my lexicon, such as:

“Confucianism” (儒教); “realism” (実学); “nativist” (国学); “Western learning” (洋学); “*han* school” (藩校); “temple school” (寺子屋); “private training school” (私塾); “samurai activist” (志士); “Boshin Civil War” (戊申役); “army staff officer” (軍参謀); “collapse of the Tokugawa Bakufu” (徳川幕府崩壊); “*han*(daimiate) assembly” (藩議院); “Meiji Government” (明治政府); “land certificate” (地券); “Meiji Restoration” (明治維新); “judge” (判事); “supreme court” (大審院); “increase in production and founding of industries” (殖産興業); “foreign engineer” (お雇外国人); “enterprises for employing ex-samurai” (士族授産); “national chartered bank” (国立銀行); “spinning company” (紡績会社); “democratic movement” (民権運動); and “light industrialization” (軽工業革命);

I have written two critical biographies of eminent ex-samurai who lived as samurai activist through the upheaval at the last day of the Tokugawa government and paved the way to the modernization of Japan, particularly in the Okayama area. While writing these in English, I strove to identify English equivalents of Japanese official titles of the Tokugawa period and the early Meiji Era. The followings are some examples: “intelligence officer”, “liaison officer”, “middle officer” and “samurai activist(*shishi*)” were adopted as important key words in my research for and writing of the two books, which are shown in the following term “organizations”.

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(6) forthcoming: I have already written many papers as mentioned in “Towards a Thesaurus of Rural Geography and Area Studies: A personal word-stock —Introduction—” (March, 1990).

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officer	士官, 将校	police sergent	与力 (巡査部長)
BT. retainer	藩士	constable	同心 (巡査)
officers and men	将兵	lower petty officer	輕輩
RT. army staff ~	陸軍参謀	light foot soldier	足輕
commanding ~	頭分, 近習頭分, 上長官, 佐官	agrarian soldier	農兵
combatant ~	兵科将校	middle ~	中級武士
NT.2 infantry officer	歩兵将校	NT.2 mounted guard ~	馬廻
platoon leader	小隊長	regular ~	平士
general ~	家老, 将官	headquarters ~	小姓組
gunnery ~	大砲方, 砲兵将校	unit head	組頭
intelligence ~	探索方, 情報将校	upper ~	上級武士
liaison ~	国事周旋方, 連絡将校	NT.2 house edler	家老
military ~	軍士官	commander	番頭
<i>samurai</i> (Japanese)	侍	RT. ~ activist [ <i>shishi</i> ]	志士
BT. feudal system	封建制度	ex-~	元志士
NT. country ~	郷士	loyal ~	忠臣, 義士
lower ~	下級武士	the ~ ethic	武士道
NT.2 petty officer	徒 (かち)	rural ~	郷士

Also, I have taken interest in writing a history of a resident landlord family in Okayama Prefecture. This work has made me consider what key words could be effectively adopted for a recent century-long history of a Japanese rural area. The followings are among the key words identified:

“village administrators” (村役人); “epidemic of cholera” (コレラ蔓延); “entrepreneurship” (企業心); “ahead of the times” (先見性); “peddling” (行商); “moonlighter” (働き蜂); “moneymaking” (蓄財); “moneymonger” (金貸し); “sake brewery” (造り酒屋); “mortgage” (抵当); “ferry” (渡し); “confectionery shop” (菓子屋); “timber dealer” (材木屋); “education” (教育); “landlord” (地主); “tenancy dispute” (小作争議); and “land reform” (農地改革).

### VI. Issues and Topics Involving Seasons

My academic and educational career for half a century has involved the definition of, and display between, terms. For example, in my classroom I frequently call attention to the present season (“subseason”), or time

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of year, and also to current political, social and economic issues and topics. In such case, I attempt to link together terms from two or more entries in my lexicon. Here “issue” and “climate” are involved, as follows:

issue	論点, (係争) 問題	east-coast ~	東岸気候
BT. debate	論争	extreme ~	極端な気候
RT. agricultural ~	農業問題	insular ~	島しょ気候
NT.2 rice issue	コメ問題	marine ~	海洋性気候
burning ~s	焦眉の問題	RT.2 westerly ~~~	西海岸性気候
contemporary ~	今の問題	Mediterranean ~	地中海性気候
controvertial ~s	論点, 論争上の問題	mild ~	温暖気候
critical ~	危機的問題	NT.2 ~~~; summer rain	
demographic ~s	人口学的問題点	and winter drouth	夏雨冬小雨型
economic ~s	経済的問題点	NT.3 ~~~; ~~~~	
environmental ~s	環境問題	~~ Ganga type	ガンガ型
general ~s	一般的問題	NT.2 ~~~; winter rain and	
industrywide ~s	産業共通の問題	summer drouth	冬雨夏小雨型
non-trivial ~	重要な	pure-oceanic ~	純海洋性気候
side ~	派生的な問題	semi-oceanic ~	準海洋性気候
sociopolitical ~s	社会政治的問題	subpolar ~	亜極地気候, 寒帯気候
special ~	特殊問題	subtropical ~	亜熱帯気候
territory ~	領土問題	temperate ~	温帯気候
RT.2 "Northern" ~~~	北方領土問題	tree ~(s)	樹木気候
world ~s	世界的問題	treeless ~	無樹気候
		tropical ~	熱帯気候
		NT.2 tropical savanna ~~~	熱帯サバナ気候
climate	気候	tropical rainforest	熱帯雨林気候
BT. physical processes	自然プロセス	west-coast ~	西海岸性気候
RT. arid ~(s)	乾燥気候	climatic change	気候変化
NT.2 desert ~	砂漠気候	climatic determinism	気候決定論
step ~	ステップ気候	climatic fluctuations	気候変動
boreal ~	亜寒帯気候	climatic region	気候区
continental ~	大陸性気候	climax	極相
NT.2 continental forest ~	大陸森林気候	BT. vegetation	植生
continental taiga ~	大陸タイガ気候	climograph	クライモグラフ
extreme ~~~	極端大陸気候	BT. graphic presentation	図式表現
severe winter	冬厳寒気候		

In many cases, area studies frequently center upon problems and issues of the area. The “Japan problem” viewed by Americans has been of serious concern for not only Americans but also for the Japanese. Economic issues raised by the U.S.A. have become burning issues for Japan, who is pressed for a solution. For instance, the rice price and rice overproduction are burning issues for the Japanese. The ruling political party has continued

to support producers with high subsidies, and opposition parties do not work effectively to improve the consumer's life. In this connection, America's proposals to open the Japanese market to American-grown rice have been recently taken by many Japanese consumers as reasonable.

It is interesting to note that the rice issue has begun to start a significant trend among rice cultivators that has many regional implications that are an integral part of area studies. Larger farm enterprises are developing independent of the agricultural co-operatives, who have been conservative and have exercised political influence against the liberalization of rice imports. One example is a firm enterprise in Toyama Prefecture that has now been increased its cultivated land holding to 170 ha and an output of 700 tons of rice per year.<sup>(7)</sup>

To cope with the liberalization of rice import, varieties of measures will be taken with a yet unpredictable regional implication. However, no reform in any issue can be accomplished without causing damage in some sector of the Japanese society and economy.

Also, Japan is faced with its own domestic problems, including tax reform and political(election) reform. Most of the terms relating to the above and other issues are incorporated in my lexicon because of my current concern with economic geography. Important key words are:

“price gap” (価格差); “consumption tax” (消費税); “land price” (地価); “distribution revolution” (流通革命); “Food Control Law” (食管法); “productivity” (生産性); “consumers' behavior” (消費者行動); “large-scale retailing shop” (大規模小売店); “rice issue” (コメ問題); and “corrupt

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(7) *Nihon-Keizai shinbun*, July 19, 1990.

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practice” (買取行為);

Returning to the topics of seasonal awareness, vegetables have resulted in a declining Japanese seasonal sensitivity. I often inform my students of seasonal changes under the old calendar and refer to the changing seasonal taste of fish. Weather and meteorological changes are topics at any season and can involve some of the following terms:

season	季節	PN. chinook	チヌーク風 (米国西部) に吹く湿気をおびた南西の暖風
BT. climate	気候	Hiroto storm	広島風
NT. "subseason"	節気, 旬 (しゅん)	Yamase cool wind	やませ
RT.2 twenty-four ~s	二十四節気	windbreak	防風林
RT. ~ word	季語	BT. shelter	保護
a sense of the ~	季節感	wind scale	風力階級
two ~s a year	年二季節	windward side	風上
four ~s a year	年四季節	cf. leeward side	風下
six ~s a year	年六季節	rain	雨
seasonable rains and winds	五風十雨	BT. water	水
seasonal change	季節変化	NT. <i>akisame</i> [(J) <i>shurin</i> ]	秋雨
BT. climate	気候	RT.2 ~ front	秋雨前線
subseason	節気, 旬	<i>baiu</i>	梅雨
BT. season	季節	chill ~	氷雨 (ひさめ)
RT. a sense of the ~	旬の感覚	<i>shigure</i> [intermittent rain (in late autumn and early winter) ]	時雨 (しぐれ)
a taste of the fish and vegetables in ~	旬の味	shower	にわか雨
wind	風	NT.2 summer ~	夕立
BT. weather	天候	sleet	霰 (みぞれ)
NT. breeze	微風	RT. ~ changes	降水変化
cold wintry ~	木枯し	~ shadow	雨の陰
NT.2 the first ~~~	木枯一号	RT.2 ~ effect	雨陰効果
dry cold wind	空っ風	acid ~	酸性雨
east ~ of the early autumn	ながせ, 秋を告げる東風	ritual (praying) for ~	雨乞い
first gale of the spring	春一番	NT. ~ man dance	雨乞行者踊り
gale	強風	big fire for ~	千貫焚き
seasonal ~ [periodic ~]	季節風	<i>akisame</i>	秋雨
storm	暴風	BT. rain	雨
RT. ~ system	風系	season	季節
~ deformed tree	変形樹	RT. ~ front	秋雨前線
~ scale	風力段級	<i>baiu</i> , [ <i>bai-u</i> rains; 'plam rains']	梅雨, 五月雨 (さみだれ)
adverse ~	逆風	syn. a mai-yu (Chinese)	
downslope ~	おろし	BT. rain	雨
fair ~	順風	RT. ~ front	梅雨前線
periodic ~	季節風	fine interval at ~	五月 (さつき) 晴
prevailing ~	卓越風	late heavy ~	半夏水 (はんげみず), 梅雨末期
RT.2 westerlies	偏西風	low temperature at ~	集中豪雨
seasonal ~	季節風		梅雨寒 (つゆざむ)
trade ~	貿易風		
valley ~	谷風		

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spring	1. 泉 2. 春	NT. early ~	初秋
BT.1 water	水	late ~	晩秋
2 season	季節	mid- ~	中秋
NT. fresh verdure	新緑	RT. ~ tints	紅葉
RT. ~ mist	春霞	bright ~weather	秋日和
mineral ~s	鉱泉	fine ~ day	秋晴
hot ~s	温泉	switchover of summer work	
saline ~s	酸性泉	to ~ one	夏仕事の秋仕事への切換え
the first day of ~	立春	<i>uf. hassaku</i>	八朔
summer	夏	the first day of ~	立秋
BT. season	季節	winter	冬
NT. midsummer	盛夏	BT. season	季節
NT.2 the dog days	土用	NT. midwinter	寒
NT.3 the Day of the Ox	土用丑 (うし) の日	NT.2 the coldest days of	
RT. ~ solstice	夏至	the year	大寒
emaciation in ~	夏瘦せ	RT. ~ life	冬生活
Indian ~	小春日和	RT.2 switchover to ~	冬生活への切替
lingering ~ heat	残暑	<i>uf. inoko</i> (Japanese)	(玄の子)
sufer from the ~ heat	夏負け	~ sleep	冬眠
autumn	秋	the last day of ~	節分
BT. season	季節		

I have recently renewed my sense of the season (“subseason”) with return to my home country in Okayama after retirement from the University of Hiroshima. Now teaching at Fukuyama University, I garden on holidays as a hobby farmer and am always faced with weeding chores and am annoyed by damages by noxious insects, injurious birds and wild animals including racoon dogs. I have taken notice of how the destruction of the traditional ecosystem in nearby mountainous area has driven wild animals away to our plain area. Also, I have realized that an extensive application of agricultural chemicals has decreased the variety of insects, with the result that certain insects, including scales, have increased. Pertinent lexicon entries are: “farmer’s year” (農業暦); “gardener’s calendar” (園芸暦); and “weeding” (草取り).

Crops combinations have been important criteria for examining agriculture in various countries. For example, hobby farmers decide upon a combination



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and/or rotation of vegetables, root crops and edible legumes in their kitchen gardens. Crops are important lexicon entries.

The sense of the seasons is reflected in the love of the beauties of nature, which vary from country to country. In incorporating lexicon terms in this sphere, stress has naturally been laid upon Japan. Terms relating to varieties of flowers, trees, birds and other animals in Japan have been numerously incorporated. The Japanese-(style) garden is a product of Japanese aesthetic appreciation and the Japanese ecosystem and landscape. It is a practical product, together with the folk house, of the Japanese *fūdos*. My aesthetic appreciation is often frustrated by rapid changes in the ecosystems: fewer varieties of pretty indigenous flowers and a rapid increase in exotic varieties.

### VII. View of Life

Generally, natural sciences are value-free in their studies. However, area studies pursued by social scientists can never be value-free. A value judgment of the area concerned will be made based upon the researcher's value system. The following entries may be useful in this regard:

value	価値	economic ~	経済的価値
BT. money	貨幣	exchange ~	交換価値
moral	道德	ideal ~	建前
RT. ~ added	付加価値	instrumental ~	道具的価値, 個人的・社会的到達点 をもたらす価値
~free	価値判断排除, 価値自由		
~ judgement	価値判断	NT.2 community ~	共同体価値
RT.2 western ~~(s)	西洋の価値による判断	individual ~	個人価値
~neutral framework	価値中立枠組	sense of ~s	価値観
~ system	価値体系, 価値観	social ~	社会的価値
behavioral ~s	本音	surplus ~	剰余価値
concept of ~s	価値観	use ~	使用価値

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It is only natural that each lexicon will have its specific character based upon the author's interests and background and his view of life. I have already referred to my own view of life.<sup>(8)</sup> In my "Lexicon in Dictionary Form", I have incorporated many terms that show *Weltanschauung* and value systems.<sup>(9)</sup> In previous papers, I proposed a Hindu-Buddhist map, *Jambu-dripa* map, which depicts a religious *Weltanschauung* (view of the world). This *Jambu-dripa* map, together with the *Sumeru Mandala* (another famous Hindu-Buddhist design), shows the view of the world and the view of life of South Asian and East Asian people. These maps and views are included in terms listed under "map". As a detailed illustration of these terms was given in a separate paper,<sup>(10)</sup> only a part of the entry will be shown here, as follows:

Hindu-Buddhist map	ヒンズー佛教(地)図	<i>Sumeru</i> (Sanskrit)	須弥山(Japanese transliteration 音訳), 妙高山(Japanese translation 意訳)
NT. <i>Jambu-dripa</i> world	瞻部州世界		
NT.2 the world with four subdivisions	四主の地域区分	BT. religion	宗教
the world with three countries	三国世界	RT. ~ <i>mandala</i>	シュメル宇宙
<i>Sumeru mandala</i> (cosmos, universe)	須弥山宇宙	~ ( <i>Shumisen</i> ) map	シュメル(須弥山)宇宙図
		~ theory	須弥山説
		~ universe	須弥山宇宙

In closing, it may be fitting for me to refer to terms that indicate my current personal view of life. The followings are applicable: "active

(8) *Idem.* (1989): *Thesaurus-Making: A Personal Word-Stock* (in Japanese), Special Issue, Journal of Inservice Education for University Librarians in Okayama Prefecture.

(9) *Idem.* (July 1990): "An English-Japanese Lexicon For Area Studies", *The Fukuyama Economic Review*, Vol.15, No.1, pp.25~41.

(10) See Note 3.

retirement” (定年退職後の活発な生活); “rural lifestyle” (農村の暮らし); “hobby farmer” (趣味農業者); “devotion” (傾注); “self-realization” (as opposed to accountability) (自己実現 (出世主義に対する)); and “low salt diet (slightly salted diet)” (減塩食)

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### **要 旨**

地域研究のための用語・鍵語

— 『地域研究のための二ヶ国語による通文化レキシコン』  
の補足説明・議論 (No. 2) —

私のレキシコンは「研究分野概要の表示」(第1部)と「辞書形式のレキシコン」(第2部)からなり、第二部は見出し語数約3千、第2次収録語(第6次までを含んで)を合わせると約1.5万に及ぶ語彙を収録している。まずこれら収録語を第1部に示した類、部門、亜部門との関連から論ずる。新(日本語)訳語だけでなく新合成英語用語、新造英語をも提案している。そしてまた、私の仮説、新知見、主張を示す用語、分類(狭義語NT)、用語階層(TH)をも提案し、これらを中心に議論を展開している。

見出し語を数えあげてまず驚くことは、クラスII（第2類）人間領域ことに要因、クラスIII（第3類）自然過程とくに有機領域に多いことである。私は長年、地理学にこだわらずに調査研究してきたつもりである。しかし、よくみるとそれらは人文地理学的方法とのかかわりの多い用語であることが分る。行動地理学用語、自然的背景とくに地貌、有機領域の用語が多いことが知られ、私の研究はやはり地理学的あり、広義的には地域研究であったと改めてうなずかされる。農業地理、集落地理、文化地理の用語が多いのは、私の研究の反映として尤なことである。

第2次収録語（第2次、第3次以下全部を含む）20以上を含み用語組織が整備されているものだけにのみ（第1図）と、第1位は農業（15語）、第2位生活（6語）となっており、十分納得できる。最も多段階に用語組織が整備充実している用語のなかに、牛（cattle）、牝牛など放牧・山村関係のものが多い。私は日本の放牧山村の調査研究に取り組み、野草地放牧、耕牧輪換、刈跡放牧、作付強制、輪換放牧、薪炭林、村落共同体、蔓牛、系統牛、牧童、牛取引、牛小作などを鍵語として研究をすすめた。米、灌漑についても用語組織に注意を払った。そして19世紀から20世紀への移行時に、技術的・社会経済的変化・発展があり、小農民農業は資本主義的・個人主義的農業へと発展していったことを関連用語を示しながら論述している。

もう一つ、新用語を提案収録し私の主張を全面に押し出したものに、農家区分がある。日本の官庁統計が採用している専業農家・兼業農家とその内訳に対して、次のごとく提案する。専業農家を大規模経済農家と低位雇用農家に二分し、兼業農家を農主兼業、農副兼業の外に、趣味農業家を入れて3つに分けることの必要性を強調する。これを見て分るように、用語の下位概念、狭義語（NT）として何を採り入れるかは、レキシコン編纂者の見識が問われるところといえよう。

魚・漁業用語；コミュニティ・村落用語；近代化用語などの節（本論文の）

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において、私が研究過程において重用した鍵語を提示し、批判を仰ぐことにしている。

講義において、折にふれ、機会を捉えて、私は時局の論点と季節の課題を学生とともに考えることにしてる。それらについての用語的枠組、鍵語を示した。そしてまた、人生観・世界観について私が大切にしている用語を示し、私個人の処世・生活の関係の術語を示して結んでいる。このように、二ヶ国語思考でレキシコン整備に自己実現の喜びを見出している次第である。さらなるご批正、ご協力を期待してやみません。