

AN INTRODUCTION TO AREA STUDIES LEXICON

— A Draft for Publication —

HIROSHI ISHIDA

A Bilingual Cross-Cultural Lexicon for Area Studies is designed to make some original utilitarian contributions to cross-cultural studies. As a geographer *cum* student of area studies, I shall begin with a review of previous works of geographical lexicons and dictionaries for area studies. First of all, Meynen, E. (ed.) *International Geographical Glossary*, (*Internationales Geographisches Glossarium*, 1985) is noteworthy. Under the chairmanship of Professor E. Meynen, joint studies were enthusiastically carried on to prepare an international geographical glossary over ten years. The result is a multilingual geographical glossary with German, English, Spanish, French, Italian, Japanese, and Russian terms. The IGU International Geographical Glossary was dedicated to the late Prof. E. Kant, the pioneer of international geographical glossaries.

Kant (1902~1978)⁽¹⁾ prepared *Geographical Lexicon*, the major parts of which are still to be published. Earlier in 1949, he presented his grand plan for this project at the IGU Congress in Lisbon.⁽²⁾

(1) For the description of Edgar Kant, I am much in debt to Anne Bittimer, "Edgar Kant 1902-1978", in *Geographers Biobibliographical Studies*, Vol. 11 ed. by T. W. Freeman, 1987, pp. 71~82.

(2) Edgar Kant (1952): "A Polyglot of Geographic Terms", *C.R.16 Congr. Int. Geogr.*, Lisbon, 1949, 419-24.

Kant's culminating monumental enterprise, which consumed most of his energies during his final days, was a multilingual dictionary (lexicon) of geographical terms. Originally the Lexicon was to be produced in six different languages besides Estonian: English, Swedish, German, French, Italian and Russian. Subsequent negotiations in the Department led to the idea that further languages should be added: Polish, Spanish, Danish, Norwegian, Finnish and Dutch, and some argued that Portuguese should have been included. Between 1945 and 1951 Kant's original idea of a glossary had evolved considerably, and in 1951 he outlined his plan in the *Sven. Geogr. Årsbok*.⁽³⁾

Colleagues from many lands apparently responded to his request. A huge archive of partially completed forms rest on the shelves of Lund University. Kant's *Geographical Lexicon* might today be considered as one of the great unfinished works of the century. Over 20,000 items are on file, terms whose scientific meanings have changed since the 1960s but whose diverse connotations throughout the world well deserve attention.

Kant's and Meyen's enterprises are both multilingual, comprehensive, geographical glossaries (lexicons) supported with the co-operation of many colleagues from different countries. In contrast the following glossaries may be listed among bilingual dictionaries (lexicons, glossaries) of geographical terms:

(3) *Idem*: "Preliminary notes on the multilingual Geographical Dictionary", *Sven. Geogr. Årsbok*, vol. 27, 1951, 159–67.

- Fisher, E. & Elliot, F. E. (1950): *A German and English Glossary of Geographical Terms*, Greenwood Press, U. S. A.: Westport.
- : *Westermann Lexicon der Geographie*, 5 vols, Braunschweig, 1972~1975.
- Ministry of Education, Japan (ed.) (1981): *Japanese Scientific Terms-Geography*, Japanese Society for Promotion of Sciences.
- Institute for Japanese Regional Geography (ed.) (1973): *Geographical Glossary*, revised 1989, Japan: Ninomiya-Shoten.
- Machida, S. *et al.* (eds.) (1981): *Geomorphological Glossary*, revised 1988, Tokyo: Ninomiya-Shoten.
- Yoshino, M. *et al.* (eds.) (1985): *Climatological and Meteorological Dictionary*, Tokyo: Ninomiya-Shoten.

Compared with these comprehensive and bilingual glossaries, the present work (*A Bilingual Cross-Cultural Lexicon for Area Studies*) differs in the following respects:

1. It's scope is broad. Area studies have a wider coverage than geography and have interdisciplinary character. For further discussion, see Part IV (Some supplementary Explanations and Discussions: No. 1: "Past and Current Directions in my Scholarly Research", See Note 6-4).
2. It is not comprehensive: I have *not* intended to prepare a comprehensive dictionary, though I expanded my original lexicon to make it more general. The scope of area studies is too vast to be covered by a single comprehensive lexicon, and comprehensive glossaries/ lexicons are few and far between.

My original word list “Terminological Framework for Rice Culture in Japan” (mimeographed) was presented at the University of Giessen in 1970 in connection with the IGU Commission of International Geographical Terminology of the Agricultural Landscape. This paper was read under the chairmanship of Harald Uhlig, who had published a trilingual lexicon of rural geography earlier.⁽⁴⁾

My paper was a multilingual glossary of fundamental aspects of rice agriculture in Japan and in other East Asian countries. The terms were arranged in English, to which Japanese, Chinese and Korean equivalents were added. Attention was paid to cross-cultural aspects, particularly the diffusion of technical innovations.

Shortly after the above-mentioned works of mine, a remarkable bilingual glossary of the irrigation (a basic element of rice agriculture) in Japan was published⁽⁵⁾ by an American geographer, Gil Latz. He focussed attention upon the theme of irrigation, a basic foundation of rice culture. He explains, “my work is not intended to be comprehensive but, as stated in the introduction, aims at clarification of the meaning, usage, and illustration of selected irrigation practices, methods, conditions, and policy programs peculiar to the Japanese case.”

My interest in terminological studies has continued to develop and led to my efforts to compile *A Bilingual Cross-Cultural Lexicon for Area*

(4) Uhlig, H., *Flur und Flurformen [Types of Field Patterns]*, Kommissionsverlag W. Schmitz Giessen, 1967, 237pp..

(5) Gil Latz (1986): *Contemporary and Historical Irrigation in Japan – Selected Terminology and Illustrations*, The Toyota Foundation.

Studies. During the above endeavor several spin-offs were published.⁽⁶⁾

A Bilingual Cross-Cultural Lexicon for Area Studies — A Preliminary Draft for Editorial Revision — was prepared and distributed to reviewers whose names are listed in later pages. Most of them have kindly provided me with invaluable information, advice and comments. On their advice, I have revised the *Preliminary Draft* and prepared the *Draft* which is now being distributed to reviewers for their comments.

I hope that more colleagues will join us in preparation of this time-consuming work. For their reference, a short mention will be made here regarding the characteristics and forms of the Lexicon.

The non-comprehensive character of the works is reflected in the titles of my papers (See 6-1,2), particularly in the term “Personal”. Actually, my lexicon begins with an organization of a personal word-stock.

(6)

- 6-1 “*Thesaurus-Making: A Personal Word-Stock* (in Japanese)”, [*Thesaurus-Making*], 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).
- 6-2 “Toward a Thesaurus of Rural Geography and Area Studies: A Personal Word-Stock —Introduction—” (in English). [“A Personal Word-Stock”], *The Fukuyama Economic Review*, Vol. 14, No. 2, 1990, pp. 27~51, produced for the Introductory Statement of *A Bilingual Cross-Cultural Lexicon for Area Studies* [*Lexicon for Area Studies*].
- 6-3 “An English-Japanese Lexicon for Area Studies”, *The Fukuyama Economic Review*, Vol. 15, No. 1, July 1990, pp. 25~41.
- 6-4 “Past and Current Directions in My Scholarly Research — Some Supplementary Explanations and Directions About *A Bilingual Cross-Cultural Lexicon for Area Studies* (No. 1) —”, *Bulletin of the Research Center for Human Science*, No. 6, March 1991, pp. 42~70.
- 6-5 “Terms and Key Words for Area Studies — Some Supplementary Explanations and Discussions about *A Bilingual Cross-Cultural Lexicon for Area Studies* (No. 2) —”, *The Fukuyama Economic Review*, Vol. 15, No. 2, November 1990, pp. 38~66.

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Another characteristic of my lexicon is the fact that it has preserved the original organizational format using standard abbreviations, although works is now titled a lexicon. The manuscript was at first called a thesaurus, but it was later termed a lexicon, as it constitutes a personal stock of words used in my profession and in relation to my particular subjects of study. Although synonyms and antonyms are included, the greatest stress is placed on direct translations. An effort was made to develop new compound English terms, to coin new words, and of course, to provide pertinent Japanese equivalents.

The meaning of the abbreviations and a mark are as follows:

SN. (SYN.)	: synonym
<i>cf.</i>	: antonym and contrasted word
<i>uf.</i>	: "used for"
BT.	: broader term
NT.	: narrower term
RT.	: related term
TH.	: terms indicating hierarchy
PN.	: proper noun
EX.	: example
<i>See.</i>	: references
*	: the editor's proposal (new compound English terms, new coined words, and new Japanese equivalents)

As may be guessed from the above the organization of the entries, my work has been greatly influenced by *Roget's Thesaurus*. Though stress was laid upon direct translations from English to Japanese, and *vice versa*, attention was paid to include synonyms, antonyms and contrasted words in this *Draft*. Indications such as SN. (syn.), *cf.*

and *See* have been added to a larger extent in the *Draft* than in the *Preliminary Draft*.

Japanese equivalents to English terms are indicated in *kanji* (Chinese characters), the Japanese *kana* syllabary (*katakana*, the square syllabary; and/or *hirakana*, the cursive syllabary); and Roman characters.

Japanese equivalents are accompanied by Roman characters for non-Japanese users. For wider use, a Japanese-English index has been prepared. I hope that this Index will work as Japanese-English dictionary.

I have not always been faithful to simplification of the Japanese language. Archaic words, dialects and local names of animals and plants have been incorporated: they have historical-cultural significance and promote understanding of a local identity. On the other hand, unusual jargon has been rejected as much as possible.

The Main Body and Index comprise *A Bilingual Cross-Cultural Lexicon for Area Studies*. The Main Body is composed of “Part One: Tabular Synopsis of Personal Study Categories” and “Part Two: A Lexicon in Dictionary Form”. The “Romanized Index” is arranged in the alphabetical order and each romanized term is accompanied by the page where the term appears in the Main Body: Parts One and Two. The “Index” is both a place name index and a subject index.

A separate volume, including related papers, will be published at a later date. In addition to the papers indicated in Note 6, other papers in print and in progress will be incorporated.

Acknowledgements:

Thanks are due to many persons both named and unnamed, who have generously contributed their time and information. It would not have been possible to complete this *manuscript* without the help and inspiration of colleagues who have worked with me both at home and abroad for many years. The Fukutake Science and Cultural Foundation formed a research group to develop a general bilingual lexicon for area studies.

Special thanks are expressed to the reviewers whose names are listed in the Page of A List of Reviewers. The assistance of Messrs. Doi, H. and Fukae, Y. for typing is deeply appreciated.

I would be more than glad if more names should be added to the list of reviewers.

A List of Reviewers

Anthropologists:

Professor Aoyagi, M., Rickkyō University, Japan

Professor Em. Cornell, John B., University of Texas, U. S. A.

Professor Kawharu, H., University of Auckland, New Zealand

Ass. Professor Tanaka, M., Ochanomizu Women University, Japan

Mr. Wilkinson, W., Fukuyama University, Japan

Economists:

Professor Kurushima, Y., Fukuyama University, (Professor Em. University of Okayama), Japan

Professor Satō, Y., City University of New York, U. S. A.

Professor Tisdell, C. A., University of Queensland, Australia

Botanist:

Professor Em. Ando, H., University of Hiroshima, Japan

Geographers:

Professor Em. Asami, S., Ochanomizu Women University, Japan

Professor Banerjee, B., University of Calcutta, India

Professor Bedford, Y. N., Setsunan University, Japan

Mr. Bloomfield, R., Maturanga Communications, Wellington,
N. Z.

Professor Dahms, F. A., University of Guelph, Canada

Professor Eyre, J. D., University of North Carolina, U. S. A.

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Professor Fujiwara, K., University of Hiroshima, Japan

Professor Ginsburg, N. S., East–West Center, U. S. A.

Ass. Professor Hisatake, T., Kōnan University, Japan

Ass. Professor Hori, N., University of Hiroshima, Japan

Professor Inokuchi, M., Fukuyama University (Prof. Em., Tsukuba University), Japan

Ass. Professor Kinda, A., University of Kyoto, Japan

Professor Em. Kornhauser, D. H., University of Hawaii, U. S. A.

Ass. Professor Latz, G., Portland State University, Oregon, U. S. A.

Professor Morikawa, H., University of Hiroshima, Japan

Professor Murton, B., University of Hawaii, U. S. A.

Professor Nakamura, K., Komazawa University, Japan

Ass. Professor Nakata, T., University of Hiroshima, Japan

Ass. Professor Nakayama, S., University of Hiroshima, Japan

Professor Nishikawa, O., Risshō University (Prof. Em., University of Tokyo), Japan

Professor Ōya, M., Waseda University, Japan

Professor Em. Pitts, F. R., University of Hawaii, U. S. A.

Professor Shirai, Y., Education University of Hyōgo, Japan

Professor Taniuchi, T., University of Tokyo, Japan

Professor Em. Thomson, K. W., Massey University, New Zealand

Professor Tomatsuri, Y., Nara Women University, Japan

Professor Uhlig, Harald, University of Giessen, Germany

Professor Ukita, N., Kansei Gakuin University (Prof. Em., University of Kyoto), Japan

Professor Williams, P. W., University of Auckland, New Zealand

Dr. Wiltshire, R., University of London, U. K.

Professor Em. Yonekura, J., University of Hiroshima, Japan

Dr. Yoon, Hong-Key, University of Auckland, New Zealand

Professor Yuihama, S., University of Okayama, Japan

Historians:

Ass. Professor Brown, Philip, Ohio State University, U. S. A.

Professor Em. Kanai, M., University of Tokyo, Japan

Professor Em. Taniguchi, S., University of Okayama, Japan

Ass. Professor Tantō, K., Fukuyama University, Japan

Professor Totman, Conrad D., Yale University, U. S. A.

Linguists:

Ms. Chan, S. L., Kōnan Women University, Japan

Professor Katayama, Y., Shūjitsu University, (Prof. Em. University
of Okayama), Japan

Ms. Ward, Rowena G., Okayama Prefectural International Exchange
Foundation, Japan

Ass. Professor Yamaguchi, T., Fukuyama University, Japan

Professor Yoshikawa, M., University of Hiroshima, Japan

Professor Yuasa, N., University of Hiroshima, Japan

Philosophers:

Professor Katsura, S., University of Hiroshima, Japan

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Physicist:

Professor Narumi, H., Fukuyama University (Prof. Em. University of Hiroshima), Japan

Pedagoligists:

Professor Hartley, J., University of California, U. S. A.

Dr. Okano, K., La Trobe University, Melbourne, Australia

Sociologist:

Professor Koyano, S., Tokiwa University, Japan

Zoologist:

Professor Em. Inaba, A., University of Hiroshima, Japan

地域研究レキシコン序論：出版のための稿本

私は『地域研究のための二カ国語による通文化レキシコン』の完成に打ち込んでいる。『改訂編集のための予稿』を1991年2月に公刊し、内外関係学者に配布し、多くの方々から懇切な論評・教示をいただいた。これらに基づいて改訂して、ここに『出版のための稿本』を作成した。この稿本を今迄ご協力をいただいた方々だけでなく、さらに幾人かの方々に配布したい。このようにして、広汎な編集協力によって、間違いや不注意な脱落をできるだけ少なくしたい。

採用術語・術語構成を拡げたり絞ったり、行きつ戻りつしながら作り上げたものである。そのためにカント, E. (1952) やマイネン, E. (1985) の多国語による地理学事典をはじめとする多国語（二カ国語又はそれ以上）辞典の検討・回顧の上に、私の二カ国語による地域研究の辞典の位置づけ、意義づけを行なうものである。

このように大勢の方々の論評・ご教示を仰ぎながらも決して網羅的なものではない。あくまで私自身の研究を核としてその周辺部に拡げたものである。地域・題目にいちじるしく濃淡があり、個人的色彩が色濃くでている。地理学を中心としながら学際的である。日本の牧畜の地理的研究につづいてニュージーランド・マオリ族の現代農業さらにインドの集落・農業・文化の地域研究にそれぞれ数年かけたことが、用語の採り上げ方、採り上げた現地語などに反映している。歴史地理, 民族地理, 文化地理, 経済地理へと、職場・研究対象地域によって、関心の中心が推移しながらも、“地域”を対象に一体化し、全体論的探求、慣行・制度経済地理的研究に傾き、さらに生態・環境経済学的研究を志向してきている。

手持の英語術語の整理から出発したため、初めのうちはニュージーランドやインドの研究物で使用した英語術語がかなり多かったが、そのうち日本的事柄の英語表現、術語的採用に重点が移ったかの観さえする。そのなかでも農村農

業的なもの、すなわち、都市化し経済大国化し急激に変貌しながらも、その背後にあって、外国人にはなかなか見えにくいもの、何かみえるようではあるが異質的なものと写って、日本修正論の口実にされそうなものも本レキシコンに次第に姿を現わしてきている。それらは歴史文化地理学的なものといえよう。あるいはまた正しい意味の institutional economic geography 的なものへ志向しているといつてよかろう。この学問は (institutional は狭い制度ではなく) 慣行を含む用語である。それは歴史・文化地理学と大きく重り合う。一時弱くなっていた生態・環境への関心が呼び戻され、多方面に動いてきた私の興味・関心が、今や一つに統合されつつあるを感じる。

私は多くの合成英語を示しただけでなく、新造英用語も提案している。われわれ日本人が当然のことと思いつている日本語用語に対しても、かなり批判を加え、対案を提示したつもりである。

本レキシコンは用語の単なる羅列でなく、独創的なものであり、その存在理由が主張できよう。論評者のリストを付して深甚の謝意を表するとともに今後さらに一人でも多くの方からご論評いただき、その方々の名前がこのリストに加えられることを期待する次第である。