

# AN INTRODUCTION TO A BILINGUAL CROSS-CULTURAL LEXICON FOR AREA STUDIES

Hiroshi ISHIDA

*A Bilingual Cross-Cultural Lexicon for Area Studies* is designed to make some original utilitarian contributions to cross-cultural studies.

This Lexicon series is composed of four volumes:

1. *A Bilingual (English-Japanese) Cross-Cultural Lexicon for Area Studies*
2. *A Bilingual (Japanese-English) Cross-Cultural Lexicon for Area Studies*
3. *The Making of an Area Studies Scholar and Lexicographer.*
4. *Lexicon-Making in Response to the Local Identity of my Home Land.*

This English-Japanese Lexicon is composed of two parts; A Tabular Synopsis of Personal Study Categories and A Lexicon in Dictionary Form. 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 over a period of ten years to prepare an international geographical glossary. 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, pioneer of international

geographical glossaries.

Kant (1902~1978)<sup>(1)</sup> prepared a *Geographical Lexicon*. However, the major parts have not yet been published. In 1949, he presented his grand plan for this project at the IGU Congress in Lisbon.<sup>(2)</sup>

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*.<sup>(3)</sup>

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. There are terms for which the scientific meanings have changed since the 1960s, but which still deserve attention.

Kant's and Meynen's enterprises are both multilingual and

- 
- (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, pp.419–24.
  - (3) *Idem*: "Preliminary notes on the multilingual Geographical Dictionary", *Sven. Geogr. Årsbok*, vol. 27, 1951, pp.159–67.

comprehensive geographical glossaries (lexicons) supported with the cooperation of many colleagues from different countries. In contrast the following glossaries may be listed among bilingual dictionaries (lexicons, glossaries) of geographical terms:

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, Tokyo: 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. Its scope is broad. Area studies have a wider coverage than geography and have interdisciplinary character.
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.<sup>(4)</sup>

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 by an American geographer, Gil Latz.<sup>(5)</sup> He focussed attention upon the theme of irrigation, a basic foundation of rice culture. He explains, that his 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 Studies*. During the above endeavor several spin-offs<sup>(6)</sup> were published.

---

(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.

*A Bilingual Cross-Cultural Lexicon for Area Studies — A Preliminary Draft for Editorial Revision* — was prepared in February 1991 and distributed to reviewers whose names are listed in later pages. Most of them have

---

(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.
- 6-6 "Development of A Bilingual Cross-Cultural Lexicon on the Basis of Local Identity", to be included in Lexicon Series Vol.4.
- 6-7 "Education, Incentives and Growth—Education in the Rural Area of Kumayama and Enterpreneurs in Okayama Town in the Modern times.", *Discussion Papers, Department of Economics, The University of Queensland*, No.105, December, 1992.
- 6-8 "A Linguistic-Cultural Essay based on the Author's Experience of Dialogues in Kumayama Town, Okayama", to be included in the Series Vol.4.
- 6-9 "Haiku Poem and Tanka (31-Syllable Japanese Odes) Composed by Villagers of Kumayama, Okayama", *Occasional Report of the Local History of Kumayama Town*, 1992.

Note;

Most of foresaid spin-offs are included in Lexicon Series, Vol.3 (*The Making of an Area Studies Scholar and Lexicographer*, Chapter 7)

kindly provided me with invaluable information, advice and comments. On their advice, I have revised the *Preliminary Draft* and prepared this *Bilingual Cross-Cultural Lexicon for Areal Studies*.

I feel honoured to have this *Lexicon* published by Research and Sources Unit for Regional Geography, University of Hiroshima. I do hope that my colleagues will further join me in development of this time-consuming work.

For their reference, a short mention will be made here regarding the organization, characteristics and forms of this Lexicon. The Lexicon is composed of two parts; Part One – A Tabular Synopsis of Personal Study Categories, and Part Two – A Lexicon in Dictionary Form. Incorporating about 16,000 terms, the later comprises the larger part of this dictionary.

I have paid much attention in organizing terminological structure, as demonstrated in Table 1, by employing Thesaurus (Lexicon) data which are shown in the later description of abbreviation and marks.

I have presented my personal study categories in Part One of this Lexicon under the framework of class, section and subsection. In other words, I have selected 283 categories, which are arranged into 12 sections; and further into six classes. In Part Two (Lexicon in Dictionary Form), I have incorporated some 16,000 terms under 3,500 primary entries. The terms which are selected as primary entries is of great concern to me. The larger part of the primary entries are one-term entries but some are collocations.

In this Part Two of this Lexicon, the secondary, tertiary, fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh entries are arranged under the headings of the above primary entries as shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Terminological Structure of Buddhism

Primary entries (PE.)	Accompanied terms (AT.)	Japanese terms for PE. and AT.	Romanized Japanese (RJ.) for PE.	RJ.equivalent to AT.
Buddhism		仏教	bukkyoh	
Buddhism	BT/psc. religion	BT/psc 宗教	bukkyoh	BT/psc shuhkyoh
Buddhism	NT.Hinayana(Little vehicle)	NT. 小乗仏教	bukkyoh	NT. shohjoh bukkyo
Buddhism	Mahayana(Great vehicle)	大乘仏教	bukkyoh	ta-ijoh bukkyo
Buddhism	NT.2 Japanese~	NT.2 日本仏教	bukkyoh	NT.2 Nihon bukkyo
Buddhism	NT.3 sects.	NT.3 宗派	bukkyoh	NT.3 shuhha
Buddhism	NT.4 plain Buddhism	NT.4 顕教	bukkyoh	NT.4 Kenkyoh
Buddhism	NT.5 Nichiren sect	NT.5 日蓮宗	bukkyoh	NT.5 nichiren shuh
Buddhism	NT.6 Fujiy fuse	NT.6 不受不施派	bukkyoh	NT.6 fuju-fuse-ha
Buddhism	NT.7 Fujiy fuse district	NT.7 不受不施地区	bukkyoh	NT.7 fuju-fuse chiku
Buddhism	NT.5 pure land sect(jodo sect)	NT.5 浄土宗	bukkyoh	NT.5 joh-do shuh
Buddhism	Shin Buddhism(True pure land sect)	(浄土)真宗	bukkyoh	(joh-do) shin shuh
Buddhism	RT.6 Shin Buddhism region	RT.6 真宗地域	bukkyoh	RT.6 shin shuh chi-iki
Buddhism	NT.5 Zen sect	NT.5 禅宗	bukkyoh	NT.5 zenshu
Buddhism	NT.4 esoteric Buddhism	NT.4 密教	bukkyoh	NT.4 mikkyoh
Buddhism	NT.5 Shingon sect	NT.5 真言宗	bukkyoh	NT.5 shingon shuh
Buddhism	Tendai sect	天台宗	bukkyoh	tenda-i shuh
Buddhism	RT.5 ~region	RT.5 密教地域	bukkyoh	RT.5 mikkyoh chi-iki
Buddhism	NT.3 faith	NT.3 信仰	bukkyoh	NT.3 shinkoh
Buddhism	NT.4 Buddhist invocation	NT.4 念仏	bukkyoh	NT.4 nenbutsu
Buddhism	religious association	講社, (お)講	bukkyoh	(o)koh, koh-sha
Buddhism	religious service	勤行(ごんぎょう)	bukkyoh	gongyoh
Buddhism	salvation by faith	他力本願	bukkyoh	tariki hongan
Buddhism	salvation by one's		bukkyoh	
Buddhism	own efforts	自力本願	bukkyoh	jiriki hongan
Buddhism	* sitting in meditation	坐禅	bukkyoh	zazen
Buddhism	NT.5 koan (catechistical question for meditation)	公案	bukkyoh	koh-an

As demonstrated in Tables 1 and 2, abbreviations are attached to different entries (from secondary to seventh) in order to demonstrate terminological structures clearly.

Abbreviations are attached not only in the second column but also in third, fourth and fifth columns.

Primary entries (PE) are arranged in the first column, accompanied terms (AT) in the second column, Japanese terms for PE (primary entries) and AT (accompanied terms) in the third column, romanized

Japanese (RJ) for PE (primary entries) in the fourth column, and in the fifth column are arranged RJ (romanized Japanese) which are equivalent to AT (accompanied terms).

To make their meanings clear, the abbreviations used above are shown below;

PE. ;Primary entries

AT. ;accompanied terms

RJ. ;romanized Japanese

EG. ;English

JA. ;Japanese

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.

Not all fields are represented in this Lexicon. I have selected only those with which I am most familiar and have been a part of my past research. I have for many years conducted investigation of various stages of tribal agriculture in both New Zealand and India. I have also researched different stages of peasant agriculture in several countries in Asia. However, I spent the majority of my time for area studies — interdisciplinarily and cross-culturally — in Japan. An effort was made towards providing adequate English equivalents to Japanese terms. It was not a mere translation but concerned with the understanding of Japanese terms and of the social context when they were used. While I have attempted to provide definitions and explanations of terms that are found throughout Japan, there is so much variation in the use of individual



terms that this is not possible within the context of concise entry. Therefore many definitions provided here emphasize the usage of the Okayama area and other regions of Japan and the world where I have conducted research. As such, this Lexicon presents only a point of departure for students of Japanese rural life. I suggest that users of Lexicon consult with specialists in the region they are studying as well as using the dictionaries which are listed in the *reference bibliography* (Vol.3).

Another characteristic of my lexicon is the fact that it has preserved the original organizational format using standard abbreviations. The work, however, 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, other coined expression and of course, to provide pertinent Japanese equivalents.

The meaning of the abbreviations and marks are as follows:

SN. (SYN.)	: synonym
cf.	: antonym and contrasted word
uf.	: "used for"
BT./PSC.	: broader term / personal study category
TH.	: terms which strongly indicate hierachical relations
NT.	: narrower term
RT.	: related term
PN.	: proper noun
e.g.	: for example

*See.* : references

\* : the editor's proposal (new phrases, new compound English terms, newly coined words, new phrases, newly coined expressions; and new Japanese equivalents) of his own. This mark is affixed largely with terms but affixed also to indicate the author's original classification as shown in \* NT, \* NT.2 and \* NT.3,

As may be guessed from the organization of the above entries, my work has been greatly influenced by the thesaurus-making method which was presented by Helen M.Townley and Ralph D.Gree's *Thesaurus-Making; Grow your own word-stock* (Andre Deutsch, 1980).

I had largely adopted their method in showing relationships of accompanied terms by the primary entry-BT., NT., RT., *See* and, *uf*. ("used for,"). The recognition of generic/specific relations and also of hierachical part/ whole relations and the demonstrations of them, are the most important tasks of this Lexicon-making. These tasks are however very difficult for me to pursue.

Though terms indicating hierarchy are naturally demonstrated in BT.,NT., I have separately prepared TH.(terms which strongly indicate hierarchical relations). I have realized the significance of demonstrating important and complicated terms of hierachical relations in my Lexicon. Following this presentation, the present author has also decided to use Personal Study Category(PSC.) together with Broader Term(BT.) in

this Lexicon. The abbreviation has now become BT./PSC.

Details of PSC. are indicated in PART ONE : Tabular Synopsis of Personal Study Categories. Two hundred and eighty-three categories are arranged under the headings of 14 sections, which are grouped into five classes.

Examining Broader Terms(BT.) which are accompanying the primary entries, the author realized that most of the above broader terms are fitting but there are some things that are inexplicable in some cases. On the basis of the discussion with one of the reviewers it was discovered that the Personal Study Categories(PSC.) were fitting and effective in these cases.

Thus abbreviation BT. has now become BT./PSC.. In order to invite the reviewers' further advice, the present editor would like to adopt BT./PSC. instead of BT. or PSC.. When BT. is replaced by BT./PSC., Parts One and Two are completely unified with the result that my Lexicon will become more complete. 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 *Lexicon*. Indications such as SN. (syn.), *cf.* and *See* have been added to a larger extent in the *Lexicon* 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 *hiragana*, the cursive syllabary); and roman characters.

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

are helpful in order to promote understanding of a local identity. On the other hand, unusual jargon has been rejected as often as possible.

As stated earlier, *A Bilingual English-Japanese Cross-Cultural Lexicon for Area Studies* is composed of “Tabular Synopsis of Personal Study Categories” and “A Lexicon in Dictionary Form”. And *Lexicon in Dictionary Form(Part Two)* comprises the larger part of this Lexicon. In this Lexicon an arrangement of elements of the terminological structure has differed from previous manuscript (A Primary Draft for Editorial Revision) as demonstrated in Tables 2 and 3.

Table 2. A part of terminological structure of farming in two columns.

farming	乳牛牧畜 nyuhgyuh bokuchiku, 農業 nohgyoh
cf. rough grazing	野草地放牧 yasochi hoboku
BT. agriculture	農業 nohgyoh
NT. crop~	穀物農業 kokumotsu nohgyoh
livestock~	畜産 chikusan
NT. full-time farming	專業農業 sengyo nohgyoh
NT.2 economic farming	經濟的農業 ke-iza-i-teki nohgyoh
NT.3 unit farming	単位農業 tan-i nohgyoh
syn.4 family farming	(家族農業)(kazoku nohgyoh)
co-operate farming	協業農業 kyogyo nohgyoh
corporate farming	会社(法人)農業 ka-i-sha(hojin) nohgyoh
uneconomic farming	非經濟的農業 hi-ke-iza-i-teki nohgyoh
NT3. spare-time farming	余暇農業 yoka nohgyoh
NT.4 senior citizens' spare time farming	老人農業 rojin nohgyoh
part-time farming	兼業農業 kengyo nohgyoh
NT.2 ~~~~ with farming dominant	主農副兼業 shu-no fuku-kengyoh
~~~~ with farming as a subsidiary	主兼業副農業 shu-kengyoh fuku-nogyoh

Table 3. A part of terminological structure of farming in five columns

Primary entries (PE.)	Accompanied terms (AT.)	Japanese terms for PE. and AT.	Romanized Japanese (RJ.) for PE.	RJ.equivalent to AT.
farming	cf. rough grazing	乳牛牧畜, 農業	nyuhgyuh bokuchiku, nohyoh	
farming	BT/psc. agriculture	BT/psc. 農業	nyuhgyuh bokuchiku, nohyoh	BT/psc. noh-gyoh
farming	NT. crop ~	NT. 穀物農業	nyuhgyuh bokuchiku, nohyoh	NT. kokumotsu noh-gyoh
farming	livestock ~	畜産	nyuhgyuh bokuchiku, nohyoh	chikusan
farming	NT. full-time farming	NT. 専業農家	nyuhgyuh bokuchiku, nohyoh	NT. sengyoh noh-gyoh
farming	NT.2 economic farming	NT.2 経済的農業	nyuhgyuh bokuchiku, nohyoh	NT.2 ke-iza-iteki noh-gyoh
farming	NT.3 until farming	単位農業	nyuhgyuh bokuchiku, nohyoh	tan-i noh-gyoh
farming	syn.4 family farming	syn.4 家族農業	nyuhgyuh bokuchiku, nohyoh	syn.4 kazoku noh-gyoh
farming	NT.3 co-operate farming	NT.3 協業農業	nyuhgyuh bokuchiku, nohyoh	NT.3 kyoh-gyoh noh-gyoh
farming	corporate farming	会社(法人)農業	nyuhgyuh bokuchiku, nohyoh	ka-isha(hoh-jin) noh-gyoh
farming	NT.2 uneconomic farming	NT.2 非経済的農業	nyuhgyuh bokuchiku, nohyoh	NT.2 hi-ke-iza-iteki noh-gyoh
farming	NT.3 spare-time farming	NT.3 余暇農業	nyuhgyuh bokuchiku, nohyoh	NT.3 yoka noh-gyoh
farming	NT.4 senior citizens' spare-time farming	NT.4 老人専業	nyuhgyuh bokuchiku, nohyoh	NT.4 roh-jin sen-gyoh
farming	NT. part-time farming	NT. 兼業農業	nyuhgyuh bokuchiku, nohyoh	NT. kengyoh noh-gyoh
farming	NT.2 ~~~ with farming dominant	NT.2 主農副兼業	nyuhgyuh bokuchiku, nohyoh	NT.2 shu-noh fuku-kengyoh
farming	~~~ with farming as a subsidiary	主兼業副農業	nyuhgyuh bokuchiku, nohyoh	shu-kengyoh fuku-noh-gyoh
farming	NT.3 hobby farming	NT.3 趣味農業	nyuhgyuh bokuchiku, nohyoh	NT.3 shumi noh-gyoh
farming	RT. ~ activities	RT. 農業活動	nyuhgyuh bokuchiku, nohyoh	RT. noh-gyoh katsudoh
farming	~ area	農業地域	nyuhgyuh bokuchiku, nohyoh	nohyoh-chi-iki
farming	~ operation	営農	nyuhgyuh bokuchiku, nohyoh	e-i-noh
farming	~ operator	農業従事者	nyuhgyuh bokuchiku, nohyoh	nohyoh-jyuhji-sha
farming	~ sector	農業部門	nyuhgyuh bokuchiku, nohyoh	nohyoh-bumon
farming	~ systems	農業システム	nyuhgyuh bokuchiku, nohyoh	nohyoh-shisutemu
farming	~ type	農業型	nyuhgyuh bokuchiku, nohyoh	nohyoh-gata
farming	~ without application of chemical fertilizers and pesticides	有機農業	nyuhgyuh bokuchiku, nohyoh	yuh-ki noh-gyoh
farming	syn.2 orgnic agriculture		nyuhgyuh bokuchiku, nohyoh	
farming	RT. busy ~ season	RT. 農繁期	nyuhgyuh bokuchiku, nohyoh	RT. noh-han-ki
farming	cereal ~	穀物農業	nyuhgyuh bokuchiku, nohyoh	kokumotsu-nohyoh
farming	collective ~	集産農業	nyuhgyuh bokuchiku, nohyoh	shuhsan-nohyoh
farming	contract ~	契約農業	nyuhgyuh bokuchiku, nohyoh	ke-iyaku-nohyoh
farming	crop ~	耕種農業	nyuhgyuh bokuchiku, nohyoh	kohshu-nohyoh
farming	dairy ~	酪農	nyuhgyuh bokuchiku, nohyoh	raku-noh
farming	factory ~	工場農業	nyuhgyuh bokuchiku, nohyoh	kohjoh-nohyoh
farming	flight ~	飛行機輸送農業	nyuhgyuh bokuchiku, nohyoh	hikohki-yusoh-nohyoh
farming	RT. grass ~	フライト農業		fura-ito-nohyoh
farming	Honjo-kojo type of ~	(牧)草(地)農業	nyuhgyuh bokuchiku, nohyoh	(boku)soh-(chi) noh-gyoh
farming	irrigated ~	本庄・興除型農業	nyuhgyuh bokuchiku, nohyoh	Honjo-kojo-gata noh-gyoh
farming	labor-intensive~	灌溉農業	nyuhgyuh bokuchiku, nohyoh	kanga-i noh-gyoh
farming	livestock ~	労働集約的農業	nyuhgyuh bokuchiku, nohyoh	rohdoh-shuyaku-teki-nohyoh
farming	mixed ~	畜産	nyuhgyuh bokuchiku, nohyoh	chikusan
farming	Nara level of ~	混合農業	nyuhgyuh bokuchiku, nohyoh	kongoh-nohyoh
farming	NT. part-time ~	農業の奈良段階	nyuhgyuh bokuchiku, nohyoh	noh-gyoh no Nara danka-i
farming	NT.2 ~~~ of worker-peasant	NT. 兼業農業	nyuhgyuh bokuchiku, nohyoh	NT. kengyoh noh-gyoh
farming	~~~ with income from parmanent jobs as a subsidiary	労働兼業小農民の農業	nyuhgyuh bokuchiku, nohyoh	rohdoh-kengyoh-shohnomin-no-nohyoh
farming	~~~~~ dominant	恒常的勤務を副とする兼農	nyuhgyuh bokuchiku, nohyoh	koh-joh-teki kinmu wo fuku to suru ken-noh
farming	~~~~~ with income from casual labor as a subsidiary	恒常的勤務を主とする兼農	nyuhgyuh bokuchiku, nohyoh	koh-joh-teki kinmu wo shu to suru ken-noh
farming	~~~~~ dominant	日雇い・臨時雇を副とする農業	nyuhgyuh bokuchiku, nohyoh	hiyato-i rinjiyato-i wo fuku to suru ken-noh
farming	~~~~~ dominant	日雇い・臨時雇を主とする兼農	nyuhgyuh bokuchiku, nohyoh	hiyato-i rinjiyato-i wo shu to suru ken-noh
farming	~~~~~ with income from selfcomplyment as a subsidiary	自営業を副とする兼農	nyuhgyuh bokuchiku, nohyoh	ji-e-igyoh wo fuku to suru ken-noh
farming	~~~~~ dominant	自営業を主とする兼農	nyuhgyuh bokuchiku, nohyoh	ji-e-igyoh wo shu to suru ken-noh
farming	hobby farming	楽しみ農業, 趣味農業	nyuhgyuh bokuchiku, nohyoh	tanoshimi nohyoh, shumi nohyoh

It may be seen that presentation in Table 2 is more easily understood than that in Table 3 as far as English-Japanese arrangement is concerned. The readers will, however, understand this change in format as an outcome of the necessity for incorporation of romanized Japanese and also for preparation for a switch from an English-Japanese Lexicon (Lexicon Series Vol.1) to a Japanese-English Lexicon (Lexicon Series Vol.2).

The Japanese-English Lexicon will be published as a separate volume at the same time. In addition to this pair of volumes (English-Japanese, and Japanese-English), Lexicon Series Vol.3, *The making of an Area Studies Scholar and Lexicographer* and Lexicon Series Vol.4, *Lexicon-Making in Response to the Local Identity of my Home Land* will be published in succession.

In these two books, some more papers in print and in progress in addition to the papers indicated in Note 6 will be incorporated.

#### Acknowledgements:

Thanks are due to many people both named and unnamed, who have generously contributed their time and information. It would not have been possible to complete this *English-Japanese Lexicon* without the help and inspiration of colleagues who have worked with me both at home and abroad for many years.

Special thanks are expressed to Professors Fujiwara, K. and Nakayama, S. who kindly arranged for a working team (who imputed data into a computer) for this publication also to the Fukutake Science and Culture Foundation which provided the Editor with grant-in-aids

for this research.

Deep gratitude is expressed to the reviewers whose names are listed in the pages of A List of Reviewers. Reviewers' further advice and revision and comments would be highly appreciated. Correspondences are kindly requested to forward their suggestions as follows:

(1)By mail to (a) Kumayama, Okayama, 709-07 Japan, or (b) c/Center for International Exchange, Fukuyama University, Fukuyama-shi, 729-02 Japan.

(2)By fax message to 0849-36-2213 (Fukuyama University)

The assistance of Messrs.Doi, H, Maemoku, H. and Yui Y. for computer programming, and of Messrs. Okada, T. and Fukae, Y. for typing is deeply appreciated. This introduction was kindly edited by Professor Philip Brown and Ms.M.L.Buice, to whom my gratitude goes.

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., Rikkyo University, Japan

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

Professor Tanaka, M., Ochanomizu University, Japan

#### Architect:

Professor Nakayama, A., Fukuyama University, Japan

#### Botanist:

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

#### Economists:

Assoc. Professor Kawai, S., Fukuyama University, Japan

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

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

#### Geographers:

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

Professor Ashikaga, K., University of Kyoto, Japan

Professor Banerjee, B., University of Calcutta, India

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

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

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



Professor Fielding, G. J., University of California, Irvine, U.S.A.

Professor Fujiwara, K., University of Hiroshima, Japan

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

Professor Em. Gregor, H. F., University of California, Davis, U.S.A.

Professor Hisatake, T., Konan University, Japan

Professor Hori, N., University of Hiroshima, Japan

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

Professor Kinda, A., University of Kyoto, Japan

Professor Komoguchi, Y., Komazawa University, Japan

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

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

Dr. Maemoku, H., University of Hiroshima, Japan

Professor Morikawa, H., University of Hiroshima, Japan

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

Professor Nakamura, K., Komazawa University, Japan

Professor Nakata, T., University of Hiroshima, Japan

Professor Nakayama, S., University of Hiroshima, Japan

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

Professor Ohji, T., University of Kyoto, Japan

Professor Oya, M., Waseda University, Japan

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

Professor Saito, I., Tsukuba University, Japan

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

Professor Takeuchi, K., Hitotsubashi University, 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 Yoshida, Y., Rissho University, Japan

#### Historians:

Assoc. 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

Professor Tanto, K., Fukuyama University, Japan

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

#### Horticultural Scientist

Professor Masuda, T., Fukuyama University, (Prof. Em., University  
of Okayama) Japan

#### Linguists:

Professor Yoshikawa, M., University of Hiroshima, Japan

Professor Yuasa, N., University of Hiroshima, Japan

Medical Scientist:

Dr. Watanabe, Y., University of Okayama, Japan

Philosopher:

Professor Katsura, S., University of Hiroshima, Japan

Pedagogue:

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

Sociologists:

Professor Koyano, S., Tokiwa University, Japan

Professor Sasaki, M., Education University of Hyogo, Japan

Zoologist:

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

## 地域研究のための二カ国語（英・日）による 通文化レキシコン序論

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。『改定編集のための予稿』を1991年2月に公刊し、国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たものである。そのおかげでここまで到着しえたのである。この種のレキシコンはこれで完成・満足ということはなからうから思い切りが肝心と決心してここで刊行に踏み切る次第である。

本書は次にしめす4冊1組のレキシコンシリーズのうち第1冊である。

1. 地域研究のための二ヶ国語（英・日）による通文化レキシコン
2. 地域研究のための二ヶ国語（日・英）による通文化レキシコン
3. 地域研究推進・レキシコン編集過程
4. わが郷里の地域特性に応えるレキシコン作成

本レキシコンは、その採用術語・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、まず、カント、E.（1952）やマイネン、E.（1985）の多国語による地理学辞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レキシコンの位置づけ、意義づけを行った。

このように大勢の方々の論評・ご教示を仰いだが、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、私が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ある。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が、本レキシコンに次第に姿を現してきている。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ってもよからう。この institutional economic geography 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なり合う。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のを感じる。

私の生活は、大学での生活がそのすべてであるといってもよく、しかも研究条件に恵まれていた。研究と教育のほか、大学図書館や国際交流関係の仕事に携わった。そのような関連の用語もおのずから取り入れているが、これもまた広義の通文化的研究の一環をなすし、図書館の学術情報、情報検索とシソーラスは、一体不離の関係にあるものである。本レキシコンは、私の研究の中味をとり出してみせたようなものであるとともに、全生活をさらけ出したものといってもよい。術語構成に際して用いた略語は次の通りである。

SN. (SYN.)            同意語

cf.                    反意語又は対照語

<i>uf.</i>	代用語
BT./PSC.	上位語／個人研究範疇（カテゴリー）
TH.	ヒエラルヒーが特に強調される用語
NT.	下位（狭義）語
RT.	関連語
PN.	個有名詞
e.g.	例
<i>See</i>	参照
<b>*</b>	本編集者の提案（新合成英語，新造英語，新日本訳語）

TH. および BT./PSC. について一言したい。

私は、自分のレキシコンを作成しながらヒエラルヒーが特に強調される用語群（少なくとも私の研究においてそれを強調したい）を BT. NT. から外して TH. としたのである。もう一つ私のレキシコンでタウンリー方式と異なるのは、石田個人の研究範疇のどこにはいっていく用語であるかということ考虑にいられたことである。BT. を探しながらどのレベルの BT. にすべきか、どの意味をとっての上位語かを示すべきかに苦しむことが多かった。そんな時には第一部「研究分野概要の表示」に掲載している個人研究範疇のなかへ持っていった。これが BT. かといわれそうなものもあった。なぜ、この語を BT. に持って来たのか、もっと適切なものがあるのではないかと思われた方もあろう。ずばり BT. の場合もあろうし、ちょっとと首をかしげるような場合もあろうが、それは PSC. として納得されよう。

本刊行物を、個人的レキシコンとしての性格を徹底するために、BT./PSC. を PSC. にし、第一部「研究分野の概要の表示」を発展・整理するのも一案であらうが、それでは一般性があまりにも薄くなる。BT. のままでは上述のような不備が残る。従って、BT./PSC. は、石田個人と一般性の中間をとるものといってよからう。

述語構成についてさらに言及しよう。

見出し語の術語構成大筋において、Helen M. Townley and Ralph D. Gree: *Thesaurus-Making: Grow your own Word-stock* に従いながらも、本レキシコンが私自身の研究を用語で整理した非網羅的専門用語集であるために、PSC. と TH. その他の略語をも援用し、独創的観点を示した。一般／特殊 関係、全体／部分の階級（ヒエラルヒー）関係の認識とその表示がシソーラス作成上最も大切なことである。この一般／特殊関係および全体／部分関係が BT.／NT. 関係で示されているのが上記タウンリーの「シソーラス作成」が採用している術語構成である。

このレキシコンの構成は、ローマ字を取り入れ、さらに「地域研究のための二カ国語（日英）による通文化レキシコン」（レキシコンシリーズ第2冊）への組替えのため、5欄組みになっている。すなわち第1欄：見出し語、第2欄：随伴語、第3欄：見出し語・随伴語の日本語、第4欄：見出し語の日本語（ローマ字）、第5欄：随伴語の日本語（ローマ字）となっている。

私は多くの合成英語を示しただけでなく、新造英用語の外、新造英用語表現をも提案している。われわれ日本人が当然のことと思い使用している日本語用語に対しても、かなり批判を加え、代案を提示したつもりである。\*印を付したのが、私が新しく作成し、本シリーズで提案するものである。

本レキシコンは既成用語の単なる羅列ではなく、独創的なものであり、その存在理由が主張できよう。論評者をはじめ一人でも多くの方から御批評をいただき、改訂版を刊行したいものである。ここに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々からご論評をいただき、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。