

## 英語の辞書の誤りについて (XI)

(百科事典も含む)

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Mistakes in English Dictionaries(11)  
(Encyclopedias included)

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## Preface

英語の辞書は誤りなきものと考えられている。しかし英国人 Samuel Johnson (1709-84) の言う如く Dictionaries are like watches, the worst is better than none, and the best cannot be expected to go quite true. 也と申し上げたい。誤りの無い英語の辞書はない。

ことに、日本の事物についての誤った説明は、日本及び日本人について誤解を生むことになるのが誠に遺憾である。約37年前、英々辞典にある誤りに関心を抱いた。例えば LondonのRoutledge and Kegan Paul Ltd.発行の The Universal Dictionary of the English Language (1952年版) にある the Japan Seasのsである。このsは削除すべきものである。辞書編集者に訂正を求めて文通を開始してより27年が経過した。

この小論には以下の辞書・百科事典の編集者よりの、回答が見出し語に付記してある。

御叱正を乞う。

Collins English Dictionary (1986), U.K.

The New Merriam-Webster Dictionary (1989), U.S.A.

The Random House Dictionary of the English Language, Second Edition (1987), U.S.A.

The New Encyclopaedia Britannica, Micropaedia (1985), U.S.A.

The Readers Encyclopedia (1965), U.S.A.

Success with Words, Readers Digest (1983), U.S.A.

The Living Webster Encyclopedic Dictionary of the English Language (1972), U.S.A.

The Scribner-Bantam English Dictionary (1977), U.S.A.

The Penguin English Dictionary, Third Edition (1979), U.K.

## I

Collins English Dictionaryより11例を次に示す。回答者はManging EditorのMrs Marian  
平成3年9月19日受理 \*非常勤講師 (英語英文学)

## Makins

(1) *hara-kiri* (formerly, in Japan) ritual suicide by disembowling with a sword when disgraced or under sentence of death. Also called *seppuku*. [C 19: from Japanese taboo slang, from *hara* belly + *kiri* cut] 「腹切り」。sword を short sword に改める。under sentence of death (切腹) につき、これは上級武士 (侍) を対象とする。死罪にあたる罪を犯した場合、下級武士は打首。江戸小伝馬町牢屋で執行された切腹は1702年 (元禄15) から幕末まで約20人。*hara-kiri* の語源説明の from taboo slang は誤りにつき削除する。現在日本では「切腹」といい、「腹切り」は使用されていない。明治になっても新律綱領は士族に対し自裁という切腹の刑を認めたが (1870)、改正律令によって廃止 (1873)。cf. II(10)

I am just re-reading your letter with the vivid and helpfully detailed accounts of the practice of HARA-KIRI. I also note that we should not say that the word HARA-KIRI is from Japanese "taboo slang", but omit this from the next edition.

(2) *go* or *igo* a game for two players in which stones are placed on a board marked with grid, the object being to capture territory on the board. [from Japanese]

「碁」。碁石には白と黒の二種がある。黒を取った者が先で交互に石をおく。石を置くのは盤面の線と線の交点 (intersecting point of the lines) であり grid の中でない。

(3) *chopsticks*, a pair of thin sticks of ivory, wood, etc., used as eating utensils by the Chinese, Japanese, etc. 「箸」 by the Chinese, Japanese, Koreans, and Vietnamese とする。以上が箸の文化圏。cf. II(12)

I note the further information which you kindly supply about the game Go. We will keep it on in case we have room to enlarge the entry in a future edition. It would be nice if we could give slightly more detail as the explanation which you provide is clearer than the one in the book at present although our definition is not inaccurate.

We will also note your helpful comments about chopsticks.

(4) *habu* a large venomous snake, *Trimeresurus flavoviridis*, of Okinawa and other Ryukyu Islands; family *Crotalidae* (of vipers). [the native name in the Ryukyu Islands] 「はぶ」。沖縄諸島、奄美大島、徳の島に生息するが、沖のえらぶ島には生息しない。「はぶ」は、元来琉球方言であったが、現在では日本語。

(5) *canticle* A canticle is a short religious song, especially one that uses words taken from the Bible—Collins Cobuild English Language Dictionary (1987) 「詠唱」。a non-metrical liturgical hymn from the Bible similar to the Psalm but not directly drawn from the Psalter としてはどうか。cf. II(4)

(6) *Bon* 1. Also called Feast (or Festival) of Lanterns, an annual festival celebrated by Japanese Buddhists [from Japanese *bon* bowl, lantern] 「お盆」。語源の bowl, lantern は誤り。お盆は又孟蘭盆ともいう。孟蘭盆は梵語の *ullambana* (地獄の責め苦より死者の魂を救う法要) より。

HABU: Thank you for the information about the etymology of this word. We will alter this at the earliest opportunity to indicate the point which you make.

With regard to your questions about entries in our Cobuild English Dictionary, I

think that the point you raise, although interesting, ignores the fact that the Cobuild Dictionary is truly devised for people whose English is less excellent than your own. Thus, the point which you make about CANTICLE is true in that the definition you give would be more accurate. The vocabulary which you use, however, is I would say unsuitable for a non-native speaker of English—always excepting for the few whose English is of your standard.

I will note with interest your helping comments about the entry BON.

(7) **trolley bus** an electrically driven public-transport vehicle that does not run on rails but takes its power from an overhead wire through a trolley. 「トロリーバス」車体はふつうのバスと同様であるが、路上の二本の架空線から車上のトロリーポールを用いて集電し、電動機によって走行するもの。タイヤで走行するので路面鉄道に比べて騒音は少ない。from two overhead wires through two trolleysとする。

(8) **zilch** Chiefly U.S. and Canadian slang, nothing [C20: of uncertain origin] 「ゼロ、つまらない人」。語源につき、1930年代、Ballyhooという、米国雑誌に登場した人物の名、より、でないか。

(9) **sen** a monetary unit, formerly of Japan, worth one hundredth of the yen. 「銭」。銭の硬貨は現在流通していないが、外国為替のレート、ダウ平均株価に、使用されている。cf. II(14)

Trolley bus—I think you are right and it would be more accurate to say *wires*.

Zilch—this is a very interesting one. This theory is mentioned in one of two books of American Slang and while there is no definite evidence it appears that this theory may indeed be the origin of the word.

sen—thank you for pointing out that this is still used as a unit of account.

(10) **koto** a Japanese stringed instrument, consisting of a rectangular wooden body over which are stretched silk strings, which are plucked with plectra or a nail-like device [Japanese] 「琴」。plectra (ばち) を削除し nail-like devices (琴爪) on the thumb and first two fingers of the right handに改める。

(11) **soy sauce** a salty dark brown sauce made from fermented soya beans, used esp. in Chinese cookery, Also called soya sauce. 「醤油」。だいたどこむぎをほぼ等量に混合してこうじをつくり塩水で仕込んで、熟成発酵させてつくる。used in Japanese and Chinese cookeryである。cf. II(7), III(2), IX(7)

We will note your comments about KOTO.

SOY SAUCE: The details you give are interesting but also we would not have space I think for this amount of information in the dictionary.

## II

The New Merriam-Webster Dictionary より14例を次に示す。回答者はMr. Robert Copeland

(1) **autobahn** a German expressway 「自動車専用的高速道路」であるが、a German, Austrian, or Swiss expresswayでないのか。cf. IX(6)

(2) **billion** 1: a thousand millions 2, Brit: a million millionsこれはI.U.S. and Brit: a thousand millions 2: Brit, older use, a million millionsではないのか。1: 十億

2:一兆 cf. VII(1)

(3) *elderly* 1: rather old; *esp*: past middle ageこれに 'old' suggesting a certain dignity and statelinessが加えられないか。

(4) *canticle* : song; *esp*: any of several liturgical songs taken from the Bible 「詠唱」。a non-metrical liturgical hymn from the Bible similar to the Psalm but not directly drawn from the Psalterとしてはどうか。詩編は除くである。cf. I (5)

(5) *ginkgo* also *gingko*: a tree of eastern China with fan-shaped leaves often grown as a shade tree 「イチョウ」。a tree of eastern China, Japan. and Koreaである。cf. VII(1)

We have added your comments to our files for the various entries. Time does not at this point permit me to comment on them individually. But we do appreciate what you have to offer even if we do not always agree with your suggestions.

(6) *panda* 2: a large black- and- white mammal of western China usu. classified with the bears 「大パンダ」生息地は、四川省、甘肅省、陝西省であるからsouthwestern Chinaとする。cf. VII(5), VIII(3)

(7) *soy*: a sauce made from soybeans fermented in brine 「醤油」。だいずとこむぎをほぼ等量に混合してこうじをつくり塩水で仕込んで、熟成発酵させてつくる。cf. I (11), III(2), IX(7)

1. *panda* We have made note of your suggestion that the definition read "southwestern China" rather than just "western China."

2. *soy* Our information says nothing of a yeast from soy beans, but does mention wheat as an ingredient in the making of soy sauce. So we will add that information to our files.

(8) *wire service*: a news agency that sends out syndicated news copy by wire to subscribers 「会員制度情報提供機関」。by wire or electronic meansとする。

(9) *typhoon*: a tropical cyclone in the region of the Philippines or the China sea 「台風」。中部太平洋と西北大西洋の間に発生し、北太平洋に接するアジア諸国ならびに日本をおそう。熱帯性低気圧の発達したもの。cf. V(2)

I just wanted to let you know that we did receive your latest letter, with comments about our entries *typhoon* and *wire service* in the *New Merriam-Webster Dictionary*. We concur with both of your observations and will be making revisions to these entries at the earliest possible time.

(10) *hara-kiri* [jp *harakiri*, fr. *hara* belly + *kiri* cutting] : suicide by disembowelment 「腹切り」「切腹」ritual suicide...である。切腹は武士が行なった日本独特の習俗。腹を切るのには武士が勇気と意志の強固なることを示すもの。刑罰の場合、上級武士に属する罪人が方式通りに腹を切った後、介錯人が首を打ち落とす。自発の場合、同じく方式通り腹を切った後、返す刀で頸動脈を切る。これが致命傷。cf. I (1)

Thank you for your recent comments on *hara-kiri*. We are aware that it is strictly a ritual form of suicide and that disembowelment is not usually the mode of death. I have made note of your comments.

(11) *mikado*: an emperor of Japan 「みかど」この語は現在、日本の内外で使用されていないから、archaicと付記してはどうか。cf. VII(4)

(12) *chopsticks*: one of a pair of sticks used chiefly in oriental countries for lifting food to the mouth 「箸」。used chiefly in oriental countriesでなくused in Japan,

China, Korea, and Vietnamとする。以上が著の文化圏。I (3)

(13) wallpaper: decorative paper for the walls of a room 「壁紙」。装飾的に部屋の内壁や天井に張り付ける模様のある紙。それでfor the walls and ceiling of a roomとする。

(14) sen yen 100sen Japan 「銭」 銭の硬貨は現在流通していないが、外国為替のレート、ダウ平均株価に使用されている。cf. I (9)

I have made note of your comments for our files: we are always happy to receive your observations.

On the matter of the entry *mikado*, we are aware that this word is not in use with respect to modern-day emperors, yet the word is still of historical significance—still used in historical accounts—and for that reason is entered. It is not our policy to indicate anything on frequency of use beyond the labels *archaic* and *obsolete*, which do not apply in this case.

### III

The Random House Dictionary of the English Language, Second Editionより2例を次に示す。回答者はManaging EditorのMs. Leonore C. Hauck

(1) Kutani Japanese porcelain made in Kaga province in the late 17th century, often with both underglaze and overglaze enamel decoration; imitated in the 19th century. [after Kutani, a town in Ishikawa prefecture where it was made]. 「九谷焼」。現在は石川県の寺井町。小松市。加賀市で生産されている。[after Kutani, a mountain village, in Kaga Province (now part of Ishikawa Prefecture) where it was made] と改める。

(2) soy sauce, a salty, fermented sauce much used on fish and other dishes in the Orient, prepared from soybeans, Also, soya sauce. [1785—95] 「醤油」。in the Orientをin Japan and Chinaに改め、だいず(soybeans)とこむぎ(wheat)とをほぼ等量に混合して、こうじを作り塩水で仕込んで、熟成発酵させて作る。cf. I (11), II (7), IX (7)

I have passed your comments along to the editors in whose bailiwicks they fall.

### IV

The New Encyclopaedia Britannica, Micropaedia (1985)より4例を示す。回答者はEditorial DivisionのMr. Lars Mahinske

(1) kakemono, in Japanese art, scroll painting intended to be hung on a wall. 「掛物」。paintingでは不完全。painting (絵)にcaptioned painting (賛を入れた絵)及びtext (書)を加える。

Thank you for your comments regarding the Micropaedia entry “kakemono.” Your interest in *Britannica*, as always, is appreciated.

(2) Kabuki theatre, ... In modern Japanese, the word is written with three characters; ka signifying “song”, bu, “dance”, and ki “skill” ... The Kabuki form dated from the late 16th century, when a famous priestess, Okuni achieved popularity with parodies of Buddhist prayers. Kabuki derived much of its material from the Nō, and when Kabuki was banned in 1652, re-established itself by adapting and parodying kyōen (plays that provided comic interludes during Nō

performances). 「歌舞伎」。伎についてskillよりart, artistがよい。かぶき、とは並はずれたとか、奇矯な流行、というほどの意で、そういう行動や風俗をさしていた。こういった新傾向の踊りを「かぶき踊り」と呼んだのがはじまりで歌舞伎という漢字は後にあてられたもの。歌舞伎の始まりは、female attendant at the Izumo Shinto Shrineである「おくに」の一座が1603年京都の鴨川の川原で演じたのが始り。又kyōenはkyōgen (狂言) の誤り。

You suggested that some of the statements in “Kabuki theatre” should be revised. Most sources (and the Macropaedia article EAST ASIAN ARTS 17: 722: la) agree with your comment that Kabuki is traditionally held to have originated early in the 17th century. Izumo no Okuni is described variously as a female shrine attendant, a shrine virgin, a shrine dancer, an itinerant dancer claiming association with the shrine, and a renegade priestess. Some sources do indicate that most of the members of her troupe were women. This information will be referred to the editors, as will your proposal that the entry include mention of the original meaning of the “Kabuki”. The typographical error you noticed (“kyōen” for “kyōgen”) will, of course, also be corrected,

(3) Kagawa...Much of Japan's salt is mined in Kagawa-ken;...香川県だけでなく日本では岩塩の生産はありません。現在、塩は塩田でなく、イオン交換膜製造法により、製造されています。しかし少量の天然塩も海水より生産されている。

The Micropaedia entry “Kagawa” indicates that much of Japan's salt is mined in this prefecture (6:680:3a). As noted in your letter, however, there is very little rock salt in Japan to mine. This is mentioned in the Macropaedia article JAPAN (22:296:16). The salt produced in Kagawa, as you also pointed out, had until recently been obtained from the *enden* along the sea, and these fields are no longer used. I will inform the appropriate editor that the Micropaedia entry should be scheduled for amendment in a future printing.

(4) 姓と名の間の「の」。Ono TōfūはOno no Tōfūに、Yamanoue OkuraはYamanoue no Okuraに、Otomo TabitoはOtomo no Tabitoに、Minamoto ShitagauはMinamoto no Shitagauに、Minamoto TameyoshiはMinamoto no Tameyoshiに、Minamoto YorinobuはMinamoto no Yorinobuに、Minamoto YoritomoはMinamoto no Yoritomoに、Minamoto YorieiはMinamoto no Yorieiに、Minamoto YoshitomoはMinamoto no Yoshitomoに、Minamoto YoshitsuneはMinamoto no Yoshituneに、Minamoto YoriyoshiはMinamoto no Yoriyoshiに、Taira KiyomoriはTaira no Kiyomoriに、Taira MasakadoはTaira no Masakadoに、Taira MasamoriはTaira no masamoriに、Taira TadamoriはTaira no Tadamoriに、Fujiwara FuhitoはFujiwara no Fuhitoに、Fujiwara KamatariはFujiwara no Kamatariに、Fujiwara MichinagaはFujiwara no Michinagaに、Fujiwara MototsuneはFujiwara no Mototsuneに、Fujiwara NobuzaneはFujiwara no Nobuzaneに、Fujiwara SadaieはFujiwara no Sadaieに、Fujiwara TEIKAはFujiwara no TEIKAに、Fujiwara SumitomoはFujiwara no Sumitomoに、Fujiwara TadahiraはFujiwara no Tadahiraに、Fujiwara TakanobuはFujiwara no Takanobuに、Fujiwara TokihiraはFujiwara no Tokihiraに、Fujiwara YorimichiはFujiwara no Yorimichiに、Fujiwara YoshifusaはFujiwara no Yoshifusaに、Fujiwara YukinariはFujiwara no Yukinariに、以上“no”が必要。

In an earlier letter you suggested that some of the Japanese names in the

encyclopaedia are incorrect because they fail to include the intermediate “no” between the surname and given name (e.g. Sen no Rikyu). I replied that the particle “no” was customarily used when some names were spoken but not when they were written. Thus it is not used in the encyclopaedia. A co-worker points out that in the *Britannica International Encyclopaedia*, a Japanese-language work based on the *Micropaedia*, such names do not include the “no”. But she also observes that they are alphabetized as if they included the “no” and that the accompanying syllabic pronunciations for these names include the character for “no”. I cannot at this time think of a practical way in which this situation could be handled in *Britannica*. (I doubt that the editors would choose to add mention of the spoken forms for all of these names.) As always, however, I appreciate your having taken the time to comment.

## V

The Reader's Encyclopedia より 1 例を次に示す。回答者は Mr. Patrick Barrett

(1) Chushingura... Known in English as the *League of the Loyal Ronin*, it concerns the revenge taken by 47 loyal retainers whose master was forced to take his life. After attaining their objective, all 47 likewise commit *harakiri*. It is based on a historical incident. 「忠臣蔵」。主君浅野長矩は吉良義央を江戸城松の廊下で切り殺そうとしたため切腹。赤穂四十七士のうち、寺坂吉衛門（足軽で最も身分が低い）は、吉良邸に同志が討入の直前長矩の未亡人並びに大石内蔵助の妻に報告の為門前で姿を消した。それで all 47 でなく、46 likewise commit *harakiri*. 切腹をおおせつかった。

Mr. Patrick Barret は Thank you very much for your appreciative comments about The Reader's Encyclopedia, and your helpful remarks about the entry for Chushingura.

## VI

Success with Words, Reader's Digest より 2 例を次に示す。回答者は Professor John S. Major

(1) Japanese words. *zaibatsu* = 'one of the famous industrial or commercial cartels, such as Mitsui, Mitsubishi, and Sumitome, forming part of the military-industrial complex up to World War II': literally 'family of property' 「財閥」。Sumitome は Sumitomo (住友) の誤り。

(2) Chinese words. *typhoon* = 'hurricane in the China Sea or western Pacific Ocean': from Mandarin *t'ai-feng/taifeng* = 'great wind' and the Japanese form of the same word, *taifun* 「台風」。taifun は taifu の誤り。cf II(9)

"Sumitome" is a typographical error. should be "Sumitomo". On "typhoon", Mr. N. Yamagishi is quite right—the Japanese is *taifu*, not *taifun*. My mistake—sorry. But the whole question of this word turns out to be much more complex than I had realized. See the enclosed pages from W.T. Neill's *Twentieth-Century Indonesia*.

Needless to say, the mariners know and fear the great storms. One of their names for a typhoon, *badai*, is probably indigenous, but another, *topan*, is a borrowing of much interest. Cyclonic storms were given a similar name from the

Mediterranean through the Indian Ocean to the South China Sea. The Greeks called them *typhon*, the Arabs *tufan*, the Chinese *tai-fung* (Cantonese) or *tafeng* (Pekingese). The Chinese names, with the literal meaning of 'great wind' are sometimes said to have only accidental similarity to the Greek, but the matter is debatable, since the Chinese converted borrowed words into meaningful phrases that could be written ideographically. Indonesian *topan* is probably borrowed from the Arabic, reinforced by the Chinese version and by Portuguese *tufão*, which was taken from the Arabic. Thus, a few short words conjure up a picture of those early days when Indonesia was involved with a maritime traffic extending from China to Arabia and the Mediterranean world.

## VII

The Living Webster Encyclopedic Dictionary of the English Languageより7例を次に示す。回答者はExecutive EditorのJadwiga Lopez

(1) *ginkgo* A large, ornamental, deciduous tree with fan-shaped leaves, *Ginkgo biloba*. [Jap *ginkgo*.] 「いちろう」。語原につき [from Jap *ginkyo*] である *ginkyo* (銀杏) の *y* を *g* と写し間違えた為 *ginkgo* となった。cf. II(5)

(2) *hot line* An open telephone line between the heads of state of two nations, maintained to assure a free line of communication for emergency use, esp. to prevent accidental war. 「ホットライン」。An open telephone line を A direct telecommunications line, as a telephone line or Teletype circuit とする。cf. IX(4)

(3) *kimono* [Jap.] A loose, robe-like garment with wide sleeves and a sash, worn by both Japanese men and women; a woman's dressing gown. 「着物」。a sash を a broad sash に worn by both Japanese men and women を worn by Japanese men, women, and children に改める。

(4) *mikado* [Jap. venerable one] (Often cap.) the emperor of Japan. 「みかど」。これを [Jap. *mi* august + *kado* gate] に、Archaic an emperor of Japan に改める。cf. II(1)

(5) *panda* 2. A large carnivore, *Ailuropoda melanoleuca*, of Tibet and China, with black-and white fur and black-ringed eyes; also giant panda 「大パンダ」。carnivore (肉食獣) でない。主として bamboo shoots and leaves を食するから chiefly herbivorous mammal であり、生息地は四川省・甘肅省・陝西省であるから Tibet を削除して southwestern China とする。cf. II(6), VII(3)

(6) *raccoon, racoon*. [Corruption of the Amer. Ind. name, *arrathkune*, *arathcone*, formerly in use.] A N. American plantigrade carnivorous mammal, *Procyon lotor*, identified by its bushy tail ringed with black and white pointed snout, and black mask like patch extending through the eyes; the fur of this animal. 「アライグマ」。carnivorous (食肉性の) は誤り。食物は frogs, crayfish, turtles, all berries and other fruits, corn であるから omnivorous (雑食性の) である。cf. VIII(2), IX(5)

(7) *sumo* a type of wrestling in Japan won by the contestant who forces his opponent out of the ring or causes any part of his opponent's body other than the feet to touch the ground. 「すもう」。other than the feet を other than the soles of the feet に改める。

We are grateful for your comments about several of the entries and are referring them to the appropriate editor for consideration during the next revision of the Living Webster Encyclopedic Dictionary of the English Language.

## VIII

The Scribner-Bantam English Dictionaryより4例を次に示す。回答者はCollege DepartmentのShelley Weinberger.

(1) billion 1. U.S. thousand million (1,000,000,000), 2. Brit. million million (1,000,000,000,000) 「1. 十億 2. 一兆」。1.U.S. Brit. thousand million (1,000,000,000) 2. Brit. older use, million million (1,000,000,000,000)とする。cf. II(2)

(2) raccoon small nocturnal North American carnivore (*Procyon lotor*) having grayish-brown fur, black markings on the head, and a bushy tail 「アライグマ」。carnivore (肉食獣) は誤り。食物はfrogs, crayfish, turtles, all berries and other fruits, cornであるからomnivore (雑食動物) である。cf. VII(6), IX(5)

(3) panda 2 also giant panda Himalayan carnivore (*Ailuropoda melanoleuca*) resembling a small bear, white with black legs, shoulders, ears, and eye patches. 「大ぱんだ」。Himalayan (ヒマラヤ山脈地方に住む) は誤り。生息地は四川省・甘肅省・陝西省であるからSouthwestern Chinaである。carnivore (肉食獣) は誤り。主としてbamboo shoots and leavesを食物とするからchiefly herbivore (草食動物である)。cf. II(6), VII(5)

(4) front bench Brit in the House of Commons, either of two seats near the Speaker, one to be occupied by a minister and the other by a leader of the opposition. (英) 上院・下院で議長席に近い左右の最前列のいす (一方は大臣席他方は野党幹部席)。in the House of Commonsを削除し、in Parliamentにする。cf. IX(3)

I am forwarding your letter concerning the *Scribner-Bantam English Dictionary* to the editor of the dictionary at Bantam Books.

## IX

The Penguin English Dictionary, Third Editionより10例を次に示す。

(1) love-in (sl) a gathering of hippies. 愛の、又非人間的やり方に抗議する、集会。でないか。

(2) cup-tie, football matches in a knockout competition for a prize of a cup. (英) フットボール等の優勝杯争奪戦である。football etc....としてはどうか。

(3) Front Bench one of two benches in House of Commons, occupied respectively by Ministers and by leading members of Opposition (英) 上院・下院で議長席に近い左右の最前列のいす、一方は大臣席他方は野党幹部席。in House of Commonsを削除し、in Parliamentにする。cf. VIII(4)

(4) hot line direct telephone line linking two heads of governments 「ホットライン」。a direct telephone line...をdirect telecommunications line as telephone or Teletype circuit...とする。cf. VII(2)

(5) raccoon, racoon furry N. American climbing carnivore. carnivore (肉食獣) は誤り。食物はfrogs, crayfish, turtles, all berries and other fruits, cornであるからomnivore (雑食獣) である。cf. VII(6), VIII(2)

(6) autobahn (Ger) arterial road for high-speed traffic only, motorway. 「自動車専

用の高速道路」。(German, Austrian or Swiss)とする。cf. II(1)

(7) soy Oriental sauce made from pickled soya beans. 「醤油」。大豆と、こむぎをほぼ等量に混合して、こうじをつくり塩水で仕込んで熟成発酵させてつくる。Orientalはあいまい、used in Japanese and Chinese cookery とする。cf. I (11), II(7), III(2)

回答者はFiona Mackenzie-Williams, Secretary to Peter Wright

Thank you for your letter regarding certain entries in The PENGUIN ENGLISH DICTIONARY, 3RD EDITION. I have passed it to the author who will bear it in mind when the time comes for further revisions.

(8) sugar loaf conical mass of refined sugar. 「円すい形に固めた白砂糖」。これにnow rarely madeを加える必要はないか。

(9) highball (US) whisky or brandy and sodaソーダー水などで薄めたウィスキーやブランディ。これにnow rarely usedを書き添えられないか。

(10) V sign derisive obscene gesture made by forming a V with two fingers pointed upwards. 二本の指でV字形を作り軽べつのみだらなしぐさを表す、手の甲を外に向ける。それでwith palm turned inwardsを加える。2:として、palm turned outwardsを加えると、勝利の印となる。

回答者はEditorial Department のRosalind Platt I am passing your letter to Jaqueline Simpson, the editor of the dictionary, from whom you should shortly be receiving a reply.

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