

英語の辞書の誤りについて (IX)

山 岸 直 勇*

Mistakes in English Dictionaries (9)

Naotoshi YAMAGISHI

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。誤りのな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で誠に遺憾である。約33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23年が経過した。

この小論は以下の辞書の編集者よりの、回答を求めた見出し語に付記してある。

The Macquarie Dictionary (1981年版), Australia.

The Random House Dictionary (1970年版), U.S.A.

The World Book Dictionary (1984年版), U.S.A.; Barnhart Dictionary of New English (1973年版), U.K.; The Second Barnhart Dictionary of New English (1980年版), U.S.A.; The Barnhart Dictionary of Etymology (1988年版); U.S.A.

Longman Dictionary of the English Language (1984年版), U.K.

Webster's 11 New Riverside University Dictionary (1984年版), The American Heritage Dictionary, Second College Edition (1982年版), The American Heritage Illustrated Encyclopedic Dictionary (1987年版), U.S.A.

Webster's New World Dictionary, Second College Edition (1982年版), 及び Third College Edition (1988年版), Webster's New Twentieth Century Dictionary (1979年版); U.S.A.

Webster's Third New International Dictionary (1981年版), Webster's Ninth New Collegiate Dictionary (1983年版), 12,000 Words, A Supplement to Webster's Third New International Dictionary (1986年版), U.S.A.

The Oxford English Dictionary (1961年版), The Shorter Oxford English

* 本学非常勤講師 (英語英文学) (平成元年9月21日受理)

Dictionary (1975年版), Supplements to the Oxford English Dictionary, Vol. I (1972年版), Vol. II (1976年版), Vol. III (1982年版), Vol. IV (1986年版); The Concise Oxford Dictionary, Seventh Edition (1982年版); U.K.

御叱正を乞う。

I

The Macquarie Dictionary より 1 例を次に示す。回答者は Research Assistant の Susanne Read

(1) **gagaku** the ancient orchestral court music of Japan, [Jap.] 雅楽. the ancient orchestral court music, and dance, of Japan とする. cf. V II (16), V III (13)

Your observations on *shogun* and *gagaku* will be passed to the editorial committee for consideration.

Your continuing contribution as an honorary member of the Macquarie Dictionary Society is much appreciated.

II

Random House Dictionary より 1 例を次に示す。回答者は Senior Editor の Mr. P.Y.Su

(1) **daimyo** Japanese Hist. one of the great feudal lords who were vassals of the emperor. [<Jap=*dai* great+*mio* name] 大名. 平安・鎌倉時代の名田などを多く持つ者に由来する。名田(みょうでん)は名(みょう)ともいうが、私的土地所有の一種である。したがって, *dai* large, *myoden*, literally, name land, つまり private land である。また vassals of the emperor でなく vassals of the shogun である。cf. III (2), IV (1), V (1), VI (1), VII (1)

Your lengthy narrative explanation regarding the weakness of our etymology has been greatly appreciated. I am passing it, in toto, to our etymology editor, who I feel confident will seriously consider it.

III

The Second Barnhart Dictionary of New English より 1 例, World Book Dictionary より 1 例, Barnhart Dictionary of New English より 1 例を次に示す。回答者は Robert K. Barnhart 氏。The Barnhart Dictionary of Etymology より 1 例を次に示す。回答者は Mrs. Cynthia A. Barnhart.

(1) **iaido** a Japanese form of fencing using a single-edged sword slightly curved toward the point. [1976, from Japanese, from *iai* drawing a sword + *dō* way] - The Second Barnhart Dict. of New English. 居合道. *iai* drawing a sword を quick drawing, wielding and sheathing of a sword とする。

(2) **daimio** one of the great feudal nobles of Japan who were vassals of the emperor - World Book Dict.. 大名. vassals of the emperor を vassals of the shogun (former hereditary generalissimo) とする。cf. III (1), IV (1), V (1), VI (1), VII (1)

(3) **Kutani** of or designating a type of Japanese pottery valued for its designs. [from Kutani, a village in Honshu, Japan where such ware has long been produced] — Barnhart Dict. of New English. 九谷焼. has long been produced はずっと前から現在に至るまで九谷村で、九谷焼が生産されていることになる。現在は石川県の寺井町、小松市、「古九谷」発祥の地に近い加賀市で生産されている。

Thank you for your letter with the valuable suggestions for improving our entries of *iaido*, *daimyo*, and *kutani*. Your explanation of the history of *daimyo* is most interesting. We have made note of this information for use in future revisions of our dictionaries.

(4) **shogun** former hereditary commander in chief of the Japanese army. 1615, borrowing Chinese *chiang chün* leader of an army. — The Barnhart Dict. of Etymology. 将軍. 征夷大將軍の略. 坂上田村麻呂 (758–811) 797年征夷大將軍に任ぜられる。811年以後廃絶。その後1184年木曾義仲、1192年には源頼朝、征夷大將軍、その後1867年11月9日徳川第15代將軍慶喜が征夷大將軍の職を辞し、政權を朝廷に返上した。borrowing Chinese *chiang chün* leader of an army を short for *sei-i tai shogun* barbarian-subduing generalissimo に改める。cf. Ⅷ (4)

We are pleased to know that you like the book and find it helpful. Many thanks, too, for the additional information about shogun. I have photographed your letter and put it in our correction file. We will amend the entry (and others, no doubt) in the next edition.

IV

Longman Dict. of the English Language より1例を次に示す。回答者は Senior Editor の Mr. Brian O'Kill.

(1) **daimyo, daimio** Japanese feudal baron [Jap *daimyo*, fr. *dai* great + *myō* name) 大名. 平安・鎌倉時代の名田などを多く所有する者、に由来する。名田 (みょうでん) は名 (みょう) ともいうが、私的土地所有の一種である。したがって *dai* large + *myoden*, literally name land, つまり private land である。cf. Ⅱ (1), Ⅲ (2), V (1), VI (1), VII (1)

From what you say about *daimyo*, it appears that most English dictionaries — including our own — have misunderstood the original meaning of the word; we have interpreted “great name” to mean “(person of) renown”, rather than “large name (land)”. I shall correct this in any future editions of our dictionary.

V

Webster's II New Riverside University Dictionary より8例、The American Heritage Dictionary, Second College Edition より7例、The American Heritage Illustrated Encyclopedic Dictionary より6例を次に示す。回答者は Senior Editor の Anne H. Soukhanov.

(1) **daimio also daimyo** [J. *daimyo* : *dai*, great (<Chin. *da*⁴) + *myo*, name (<Chin. *ming*²).] A hereditary nobleman in Japan's feudal period. — Webster's II New Riverside University Dict. 大名. 平安・鎌倉時代の名田など

を多く持つ者に由来する。名田(みょうでん)は名(みょう)ともいうが、私的土地所有の一種である。したがって *dai large + myōden*, literally, name land つまり private land である。cf. II (1), III (2), IV (1), VI (1), VII (1)

Your information expanding upon, and clarifying the etymology of *daimio* in Webster's II New Riverside University Dictionary is very interesting. I have sent your remarks to our etymology files, for use when we update our dictionary. The historical data about landholding and landholders is particularly enlightening.

(2) **yen** 1. Symbol Y The basic monetary unit of Japan 2. A coin or note worth one yen. [Japanese, *en*, from Mandarin Chinese *yuán*, "round (piece)," dollar.] - The American Heritage Illustrated Encyclopedic Dict. 円. **yen** [J. *en* < Ch. (Mandarin) *yuán*², dollar.] - Webster's II New Riverside University Dict. & The American Heritage Dict., Second College Ed. 円. 江戸時代の硬貨は長方形又は楕円形などであったが、明治新政府は、円形の硬貨を鑄造した。語原説明は [Japanese, *en*, literally round] とする。硬貨は現在一円、五円、十円、五十円、百円、五百円、紙幣は千円、五千円、1万円である。cf. VII (12)

I have passed your comments about the term *yen* to our specialist in etymology ; I am sure that he will find the information useful.

(3) **Murasaki**, Baroness, known as "Lady Murasaki" (c. 978-1031). Japanese novelist. She is celebrated as the author of *The Tale of Genji*, one of the first great works of fiction written in Japanese ... - The American Heritage Illustrated Encyclopedic Dict. **Murasaki**, Baroness, 11th cent. Japanese author. - Webster's II New Riverside University Dict. & The American Heritage Dict., Second College Ed. 紫式部。一条天皇の中宮彰子の Court lady であり、Baroness (領主夫人) は不適当である。

(4) **Asahigawa** also **Asahikawa** City of W central Hokkaido, Japan. Pop. 320,526. - Webster's II New Riverside University Dict. **Asahigawa** also **Asahikawa**. City of W central Hokkaido, Japan, Pop. 352,620 - The American Heritage Dict., Second College Ed. 旭川 (アサヒカワ) 市である。Asahigawa を削除する。従来「アサヒガワ」と呼んでいた次の官庁等が「アサヒカワ」に変更している。

1. JR 旭川駅 - 昭和63年3月13日の時刻表改正時に。
2. 旭川郵便局 - 昭和63年3月1日より。
3. NTT 旭川電報電話局 - 昭和63年2月22日より電報発言局名を (社名は従来からアサヒカワ)。人口は平成元年6月末日現在で363,673人である。cf. VII (10)

(5) **Mont Blanc** Mountain in France, near the French-Italian border. It is the highest peak (4,807 meters ; 15,771 feet) in Europe outside U.S. S.R. Beneath it runs a road tunnel (12 kilometers ; 7.5 miles) opened in 1965. - The American Heritage Illustrated Encyclopedic Dict. **Mont Blanc** Mountain, 15,771 ft (4,810 m), in the Alps on the French - Italian border. - Webster's II New Riverside University Dict. & The American Heritage Dict., Second College Ed. モンブラン。頂上はフランス領、大山塊はフランスとイタリアにまたがり、その北東部は少しスイスに入りこんでいる。cf. VII (17)

Our biographic / geographical entries editor will find your remarks about Baron-

ess *Murasaki*, *Asahigawa City*, and *Mount Blanc* helpful.

(6) **stetson** A trademark for a hat having a high crown and wide brim, popular in the Western United States. [Designed by John Stetson (1830 - 1906), U.S. hatmaker.] - The American Heritage Illustrated Encyclopedic Dict. つば広の、山の高い帽子。現在米国では、西部の男性、西部と南部の女性が着用している。

(7) **sundowner** In Australia, a tramp who looks for a place to sleep at sunset. - The American Heritage Illustrated Encyclopedic Dict. & The American Heritage Dict., Second College Ed. who looks for a place to sleep at sunset は19世紀の習俗であるから削除する。単に tramp (浮浪者) でよい。

(8) **billion** 1. The cardinal number equal to 10^9 2. *Chiefly Brit.* The cardinal number equal to 10^{12} . - Webster's II New Riverside University Dict. & The American Heritage Dict., Second College Ed. 1. 十億 2. 一兆。であるが 1. Amer. & Brit. The cardinal number equal to 10^9 2. *old Brit.* The cardinal number equal to 10^{12} . とする。

(9) **Pennsylvania Dutch** 1. Used with a plural verb. The descendants of German and Swiss immigrants who settled in Pennsylvania in the 17th and 18th centuries. 2. The dialect of German spoken by this group. Also called "Pennsylvania German." - The American Heritage Illustrated Encyclopedic Dict.

2. The dialect of High German spoken by the Pennsylvania Dutch. - Webster's II New Riverside University Dict. & The American Heritage Dict., Second College Ed. 2. について a dialect of High German with an admixture of English spoken mainly in eastern Pennsylvania, developed from the language of these settlers に改める。

(10) **canticle** A song or chant, esp. a nonmetrical hymn with words from a Biblical text - Webster's II New Riverside University Dict. A song or chant, esp. a nonmetrical hymn with words taken directly from a Biblical text. - The American Heritage Dict., Second College Ed. 詠唱。from a Biblical text とあるが、the Psalms (詩篇) は除く、である。cf. V II (8) Your comments on *Stetson*, *sundowner*, *billion*, *Pennsylvania Dutch*, and *canticle* have gone to our files for future evaluation.

VI

Webster's New World Dict., Second College Ed. より 1 例, Webster's New Twentieth Century Dict. より 1 例を次に示す。回答者は Associate Editor の Mrs. Ruth K. Kent. Webster's New World Dict., Third College Ed. より 4 例を次に示す。回答者は Editor in Chief の Ms. Victoria Neufeldt.

(1) **daimio** (Jap. < Chin. *dai*, great + *mio*, name) formerly, a hereditary feudal nobleman of Japan : also sp. **daimyo** - Webster's New World Dict., Second College Ed. **daimio** [Japan. from Chin. *dai*, great, and *mio*, name.] A hereditary feudal noblemen of Japan under a former regime ; also spelled *daimyo*. - Webster's New Twentieth Century Dict. 大名。語源につき、平安・鎌倉時代の名田などを多く持つ者に由来する。名田 (みょうでん) は名 (みょう) ともいうが、

私的土地所有の一種である。したがって *dai* large + *myoden*, literally, name land つまり private land である。cf. II (1), III (2), IV (1), V (1), VII (1)

We thank you most heartily for the suggested changes for the etymology of *daimio*. Giving your reasons for the suggestions is very helpful, along with the related word *shōmyō*. Your proposed change has been typed up ready for the perusal of our editor handling etymologies, who will no doubt send it off to our etymologist, Dr. William Umbach.

(2) **kakemono** {Jpn < *kake* to hang + *mono* thing} a Japanese hanging or scroll made of silk or paper with an inscription or picture on it and a roller at the bottom. — Webster's New World Dict., Third College Ed. 掛物. 絵, 書, 賛を入れた絵であるから, an inscription, picture, or captioned picture とする. two rollers とする, 即ち a roller at the bottom (軸木), a roller at the top (表木) である, 等. cf. V III (21)

(3) **Blanc, Mont** mountain in E France, near the Italian border : highest peak in the Alps : 15,781ft. (4,810m) — Webster's New World Dict., Third College Ed. モンブラン. 頂上はフランス領, 大山塊はフランスとイタリアにまたがり, その北東部は少しスイスに入りこんでいる. cf. V (5), VII (17)

Thank you for your very informative letter concerning the entries *kakemono* and *Blanc, Mont*. Of course, we can't include nearly all the information you give us on 'kakemono' in a dictionary entry, but knowing the background is a great help when it comes to writing or definitions, so I do appreciate it. With respect to Mont Blanc, I have given your information to our geography editor. Again, consideration of space would prevent our including as much detail as you give in your letter, but there might be a way to give a clearer indication of its location without extending the definition unduly.

(4) **Liberty Bell**, the bell of Independence Hall, in Philadelphia, rung on July 8, 1776, to proclaim the independence of the U.S. : it cracked in 1835. — Webster's New World Dict., Third College Edition 自由の鐘. *Liberty Bell* は現在, その北にある Liberty Bell Pavilion にある. to proclaim the independence of the U.S. でなく to announce the Continental Congress' adoption of the Declaration of Independence が正しい.

(5) **teriyaki** {Jpn < *teri*, nominal form of *teru* to shine + *yaki*, nominal form of *yaku* to broil : so called because the sauce makes the meat or fish shiny} a Japanese dish consisting of meat or fish marinated or dipped in spiced soy sauce and broiled, grilled, or barbecued. — Webster's New World Dict., Third College Ed. 照り焼き. 焼きあがると照りが出るのでこの名がある. 語原の *teri* to shine を glaze にする. spiced soy sauce の spiced を削除する. 濃口醤油に味りん又は酒を加えたものに, つけては焼き, つけては焼くのである. 醤油には spice は入れていない. cf. V II (18)

Thank you for your letter. We appreciate your information and have made note of it.

VII

Webster's Third New International Dict より 6 例, Webster's Ninth New Collegiate Dict. より 10 例, 12,000 Words, A Supplement to Webster's Third New International Dict. より 4 例を次に示す。回答者は Senior Editor の Robert Copeland.

(1) **daimyo** or **daimio** [Jap *daimyō*, fr. Chin (Pek) *ta⁴ ming²* great name, fr. *ta⁴* great + *ming²* name] : one of the former feudal barons of Japan who were vassals of the shogun but had extensive powers in their own baronies—Webster's Third. 大名. 語原につき [Jap *dai* large + *myo* or *myoden* literally name land, private land] とする。平安・鎌倉時代の名田などを多く持つ者に由来する。名田 (みょうでん) は名 (みょう) ともいうが、私的土地所有の一種である。cf. II (1), III (2), IV (1), V (1), VI (1)

Thank you for your suggestions on *daimyo* and *teriyaki*. I have sent notes to the file reflecting your suggested changes in the etymologies.

(2) **Shinto** [Jp *shintō* alter. of *shin* god, deity + *dō* province, prefecture] (1727) : the indigenous religion of Japan consisting chiefly in the cultic devotion to deities of natural forces and veneration of the Emperor as a descendant of the Sun-goddess.—Webster's Ninth. 神道. 語原の *dō* province, prefecture は *dō way* とする。

The information in the etymology of *shinto* apparently comes from the breakdown of the individual words or word elements in the Kenkyusha's dictionary, which is our best reference. I did find an entry for *shindo* (神道) which is defined as "way of the gods" and which may be the reference we need. I have sent that on to the files.

(3) **frankincense** a gum resin containing volatile oil obtained from various chiefly East African or Arabian trees of the genus *Boswellia*, valued in ancient times in worship and for embalming and fumigation, and still an important incense resin—Webster's Third. **frankincense** (14c) : a fragrant gum resin from chiefly East African or Arabian trees (genus *Boswellia* of the family *Burseraceae*) that is an important incense resin.—Webster's Ninth. 乳香. マタイによる福音書第二章に、「イエスがヘロデ王の代に、東からきた博士たちが、母マリアのそばにいる幼な子に会い、ひれ伏して拝み、また宝の箱をあけて、黄金・乳香・没薬などの贈り物をささげた」とある。chiefly East African or Arabian trees について乳香は現代では北東アフリカのソマリアあたりで産出されている。

(4) **jujitsu** or **jūjutsu** [Jp *jūjutsu*, fr. *jū* weakness, gentleness + *jutsu* art, skill] (1875) : an art of weaponless, fighting employing holds, throws, and paralyzing blows to subdue or disable an opponent—Webster's Ninth. 柔術。

(5) **judo** [Jp *judō*, fr. *ju* weakness, gentleness + *dō* art] (1889) : a sport developed from jujitsu that emphasizes the use of quick movement and leverage to throw an opponent—Webster's Ninth. 柔道. 語原について。 *jujitsu* と *judo* の weakness を削除する。 *judo* の *dō* art を *dō way* とする。

We are happy to have the source for your earlier comments on *frankincense*. That will go in the files to supplement the earlier note. We also appreciate your information on the *jū* of *jūdō* and *jūjitsu* and the *dō* of *jūdō*.

(6) **red tai** : a brilliant crimson Pacific porgy (*Pagrus major* or *Chrysophrys major*) that is a favorite food fish of Japan and is commonly figured as a symbol of the Japanese fish god—Webster's Third. マダイ. a symbol of the Japanese fish god は誤り。昔から魚の王といわれている。色調が美しく、肉が非常に美味で、祝事のさいなど「めでたい」といわれ利用されている。

(7) **elderly** : somewhat old : a : rather advanced in years : past middle age—Webster's Third. **elderly** : rather old ; *specif* : being past middle age—Webster's Ninth. これに old という definition は加えられないか。例 (1) Leading off the interpellation in the Diet, the JSP chairwoman touched upon the plight of *elderly* women and said, "Whenever the phrase 'old age' is brought up, the sighs of the women can be heard in the background." (2) Police in New York say an *elderly* British noblewoman, prevented a robber from stealing her handbag. Police said Lady Sarah Tucker was walking near Manhattan when a man on a bicycle grabbed her handbag. The 87-year-old woman chased the 30-year-old man until she caught him.

We have sent your comments on *red tai* to our files. Your comments on the term *elderly* reflect something of the usage of the word. From your standpoint, the word has one meaning ; from other users', the word may have a different shade of meaning. About the only thing that is reasonably consistent about the usage in our files is that *elderly* is used of anyone over age 65, and not everyone that age would go along with being called "old."

(8) **canticle** (13c) song. *specif* : one of several liturgical songs (as the Magnificat) taken from the Bible—Webster's Ninth. 詠唱. taken from the Bible とあるが、但し、the Psalms (詩篇) は除くである。cf.V (10)

(9) **Hokkaido** or **Yezo** island N Japan N of Honshu area 30,077 sq mi (78,200 sq km) —Webster's Ninth. 北海道. Yezo (蝦夷) は北海道の古称。

Your observation on *canticle* brings up a point worth noting in the definition. The definer will be aware of your comments when this term is next looked at. The treatment of *Hokkaido* and *Yezo* in *Webster's Ninth New Collegiate Dictionary* is just an oversight. Our *Webster's New Geographical Dictionary* shows *Yezo* as a former name. The *Collegiate* entry will be corrected at the earliest opportunity.

(10) **Asahikawa** or **Asahigawa** city Japan in cen Hokkaido pop 297,000—Webster's Ninth. 旭川 (アサヒカワ) 市である。Asahigawa を削除する。従来「アサヒガワ」と呼んでいた次の官庁等が「アサヒカワ」に変更している。

1. JR 旭川駅—昭和63年3月13日の、時刻表改正時に。

2. 旭川郵便局—昭和63年3月1日より。

3. NTT 旭川電報電話局—昭和63年2月22日より電報発信局名を変更 (社名は従来からアサヒカワ)。人口は平成元年6月末日現在で363,673人である。cf.V (4)

(11) **Ginza shopping street&entertainment district in downtown Tokyo, Japan** – Webster's Ninth. 銀座。東京都中央区の南西部にある日本最大の高級商店街および娯楽街。中央通りに沿って北から南に一丁目から八丁目まで、いわゆる銀座八丁があり、その東西にある東銀座、西銀座を含む区域である。shopping&entertainment district とする。

(12) **mebos** [Afrik *mebos*, prob.f. Jap *umeboshi* preserved plum] Africa : a confection of salted and sugared dried apricots – Webster's Third. 語原の plum を Japanese apricot に改める。plum は西洋スモモでヨーロッパの原産である。その果実は李(すもも)に似ているが、葉は倒卵形であり、李では葉が倒披針形であるので、ちがう。李は中国の原産である。梅は中国中部の原産で古く日本に伝来し、花を觀賞し、特に香りがたつとばれ、果実は梅ぼしとして日常生活に、したしまれているが、欧米ではほとんど栽培しない。英名は Japanese apricot. 梅の果実は plum の果実より小さく又甘味が少ない。

We appreciate the information you have sent us on *Asahikawa*. It may well be that if the Japanese transliteration of the name now uses a *k* exclusively, then all other examples we collect in the future will, too. Then it certainly would be appropriate in later printings of the *Collegiate* to put the *g* spelling as "formerly" (if that is the case) or reduce it to "also" variant status (or even "formerly also"). Our Geographical Names editor has made note of your comments on *Asahikawa* as well as *Ginza*. Your suggestions for the etymology of *mebos* have been sent to the etymology files. We note that the newest edition of the large Japanese – English dictionary in our library (Kenkyusha's) refers to the ume as a "Japanese apricot," while the older edition of the same dictionary referred to it as a "plum".

(13) **dojo** [Jap *dōjō*, fr. *dō* way, art + *-jō* ground.] a school for training in oriental martial arts. – 12,000 Words. 道場。do の art を削除し、-jo の ground は誤りで place が正しい。

Thank you for your letter concerning *dojo*. The information on the etymology has been passed on to our etymology editor for his file.

(14) **hashimoto's disease** also hashimoto's thyroiditis or hashimoto's struma *n*, *usu cap* H (Hakaru Hashimoto + 1934 Jap. surgeon) : chronic thyroiditis... – Webster's Third. 橋本氏病。Hakaru は誤り Sakuji (策二) が正しい。病気が進行すれば、甲状腺機能低下症をおこす。1912年(大正元年)九州帝大の橋本策二氏(1881 – 1934)によって struma lymphomatosa の名で始めて報告された。

(15) **chediak-higashi syndrome** *n*, *usu cap* C & H [after Moises *Chediak* fl 1952 Fr. physician and Ototaka *Higashi* fl 1954 Jap. physician] : a genetic disorder... – 12,000 Words. チェジアック・東病、白血球顆粒異常および全身の色素異状を伴うきわめてまれな疾患。French physician の Chediak は誤りでキューバの医師 Chediak でないか。

(16) **gagaku** *n*, *often cap* [Jap, fr. *ga* elegance + *gaku* music] : the ancient court music of Japan – 12,000 Words. 雅楽。the ancient court music and dance of Japan が正しい。cf. I (1), VIII (13)

(14) (15) (16) につき, This is to acknowledge your most recent letter and comments on entries in our dictionaries. I will not make individual comments but will let you know that copies of each of your comments have been sent to the entries in question so that they may be reviewed during the next phase of editing.

(17) **Mont Blanc** mountain peak 15,771 ft (4807 m) SE France on Italian border in Savoy Alps ; highest of the Alps – Webster's Ninth. モンブラン. 頂上はフランス領, 大山塊はフランスとイタリアにまたがり, その北東部は少しスイスに入りこんでいる. cf.V (5), VI (3)

(18) **teriyaki** [Jap, fr. *teri* glaze + *yaki* grill] : a dish of Japanese origin consisting of meat, chicken, or shellfish that is grilled or broiled after being marinated in a spicy soy sauce – 12,000 Words. 照り焼き. spicy を削除する. 濃口醤油に酒又はみりんを加えたものにつけては焼き, つけては焼いて照りを出したものである. cf.VI (5)

Thank you for your comments on our entries for *Mont Blanc* and *teriyaki*. Your comments have been sent to our files. Undoubtedly the reference to *teriyaki*'s being marinated was influenced by many of our citational references, either from Westernized versions of the dish or inexact understanding of the cooking process for the dish as served in restaurants.

VIII

Oxford English Dict. より 6 例, Shorter Oxford English Dict. より 1 例, Supplements to the OEDより11例, Concise Oxford Dict, より 4 例を次に示す.

(1) **hara-kiri**. Also corruptly **hari-kari**, **hurry-curry**. [Japanese (colloquial and vulgar), f. *hara* belly + *kiri* cut.] (The more elegant expression is said to be *seppuku*.)] Suicide by disembowelment, as formerly practised by the higher classes in Japan, when in circumstances of disgrace, or under sentence of death. Also called (by Englishmen) *happy dispatch*. – OED. 腹切り. 現在では腹切りとはいわず切腹という. colloquial and vulgar は削除する. The more elegant expression is said to be *seppuku*. をThe current expression is *seppuku*. と改める. Suicide を ritual suicide に改める. the higher classes を the samurai class に改める.

回答者 J.A.Simpson, Editor (New Words) は

Thank you for your comments on *obi* and *hara-kiri*, which I have filed in our word-file.

(2) **sushi** [Jap.] A Japanese dish consisting of small balls of cold boiled rice flavoured with vinegar and commonly garnished with slices of fish or cooked egg. – A Supplement to the OED.Vol.IV. にぎり鮓. vinegar を rice vinegar とする. 鮓にはこれ以外に巻鮓, 箱鮓, ちらし鮓等がある. 回答者は Mrs S.K. Tulloch, Assistant Editor (New Words)

Thank you for your full and informative comments on *sushi* : we shall keep them on file for the time when entries in the fourth volume of the *Supplement* to the *OED* are revised.

(3) **Know-nothing** The chief principle of the party was that none but native

citizens should be permitted to share in the government. It disappeared about 1850. - OED. 不知主義党又はアメリカ国粋党. antagonistic towards Roman Catholics を加え, 1850を1856に改める. nothing の n を大文字にする.

(4) **shogun** [Jap, *shōgun*, a sound-substitution for Chinese *chiang chün* (*chiang* to lead, *chün* army.)] The hereditary commander-in-chief of the Japanese army, until 1867 the virtual ruler of Japan. - SOED. **shogun** (Hist.) Japanese hereditary commander-in-chief and virtual ruler before 1868. [Jap., = general, f. Chin. *jiang jun*] - COD⁷ 征夷大將軍. 語原につき [Jap., short for *sei-i tai shogun* barbarian subduing generalissimo] と改める. cf. III (4) 回答者は Assistant Editor (New Words) の Mrs S.K. Tulloch

Thank you for your letter, with comments on our entries for *know-nothing* and *shogun*. These have been noted for our files.

(5) **recent** not long past, that happened or began to exist or existed lately; not long established, lately begun, modern - COD⁷. この定義に, done, made, etc, just before the present time が加えられないか. ex. Her eyes were red with recent weeping.

(6) **mikado**, emperor of Japan. [Jap. (*mi* august, *kado* door)] - COD⁷. 帝. no longer used inside and outside Japan を加え, door を gate (of the Imperial palace) に改める. cf. V III (15)

Concise Oxford Dict. の Editor である Dr.R.E.Allen は Thank you for your letter. I shall note your suggestions as always.

(7) **tempura** [Jap., prob. ad. Pg. *tēmpero* seasoning.] A Japanese dish consisting of prawn, shrimp, or white fish, and often vegetables, coated in batter and deep-fried. - OED Supplement Vol. IV 天婦羅. 語原につき 16世紀半ばのポルトガル語 *tēmpero* cooking より. 回答者 Senior Assistant Editor の Mrs S.K. Tulloch は Thank you for your comments on *tempura*.

(8) **Noh**, **No**. Also **Nō** [Jap.] The traditional Japanese masked drama evolved from the rites of Shinto worship and substantially unchanged since 15th c.; the oldest form of drama in Japan. - OED Supplement Vol. VI. 能. **nogaku** The Japanese dramatic form called Noh; the genre of the Noh drama. 1916 Joly & Tomita *Jap Art & Handicraft* 7 The *Nō Gaku* originated in the Oyei era close upon the beginning of the XVth century. - OED Supplement Vol. IV. 能楽. 能, 能楽は14世紀半ばに始まる.

(9) **calefactory** The room in a monastery where the inmates warmed themselves - OED. warm room in monastery - COD⁷. 修道院で休憩室に当てられた暖房べやである. これに修道院休憩室 (monastery common room) を加える.

Senior Assistant Editor の Mrs S.K. Tulloch は Thank you for your letter; your very helpful historical information about the *noh* drama and your comment on *calefactory* will be noted.

(10) **wire service** U.S., a news agency that supplies syndicated news by wire to its subscribers. - OED Supplement Vol. VI. 通信社. by wire を by wire or electronic means と改める.

(11) **yen** [Japanese, ad. Chinese *yüan* round, round thing, circle, dollar.] A Japanese coin, of gold or silver, representing the monetary unit of Japan since 1871, formerly of about the value of the United States dollar, now of about 2 shillings. - OED. 円. 江戸時代の硬貨は長方形又は楕円形などであったが、明治新政府は、円形の硬貨を鑄造した。語原説明は [Japanese, *en*, literally round] とする。硬貨は現在 1 円, 5 円, 10 円, 50 円, 100 円, 500 円, 紙幣は 1,000 円, 5,000 円, 10,000 円である。1 円金貨は明治 13 年 (1880 年), 1 円銀貨は明治 30 年 (1897 年) まで製造。平成元年 7 月 31 日の東京外為市場では 1 米ドル 138 円 40 銭, 1 英ポンド 234 円 25 銭。であった。cf. V (2) Senior Assistant Editor の Mrs S.K. Tulloch は Thank you for your letter. We have noted your comments on *wire service* and *yen*.

(12) **gagaku** [Jap., f. *ga* authentic, graceful, noble *gaku* music.] A type of Japanese instrumental music performed chiefly on ceremonial occasions at the Imperial court and closely resembling the secular music of Ancient China during the Tang period. - OED Supplement Vol. I. 雅楽. A type of Japanese instrumental music and dance... に改める。cf. I (1), VII (16)

(13) **Jomon** Also **Jōmon** [Jap.] Used attrib. in *Jomon pottery* to denote a kind of very early hand-made Japanese pottery; hence applied to the early neolithic or Pre-neolithic culture which is characterized by this pottery. 1960 B. Leach *Pottery in Japan* vii. 156 The earliest Jomon pots are long pre-Ainu and are estimated to upwards of 6,000 years old. - OED Supplement Vol. II. 縄文式の。1960 B. Leach *Pottery in Japan* に又 upwards of 12,000 years old に改める。Senior Assistant Editor の Mrs S.K. Tulloch は Thank you for your letter, with its informative comments on our entries for *gagaku* and *Jomon*. Your comments will be kept on file for future reference.

(14) **Mikado Mikaddo**. [Japanese *mi* august + *kado* door: for the sense cf. 'Sublime Porte'.] The title of the emperor of Japan. - OED. 帝. *kado* door を *kado* gate に, The title of the emperor of Japan を an emperor of Japan に改める。no longer used inside and outside Japan である。cf. VIII (7)

(15) **matsu** A local name for several pine trees, especially the two native to Japan... both valuable ornamental and timber trees. 1727 J.G. Scheuchzer tr. *Kaempfer's Hist. Japan* 1. 1. 118 The common tree, which they call *Matzuoki*, will come to the age of a thousand. - OED Supplement Vol. II. 松. *Matzuoki* を *Matsunoki* に改める。n の脱。

Senior Assistant Editor の Mrs S.K. Tulloch は Your comments on *futon*, *mikado*, and *matsu* will be very useful.

(16) **gorilla** The largest of anthropoid apes, a native of western equatorial Africa; it closely resembles man in its structure, is very powerful and ferocious, and arboreal in its habits. - OED. ゴリラ. ferocious について, ゴリラは巨大な体格のために猛獣と思われているが平和な菜食主義者で極めてデリケートである。それで ferocious when cornered とする。

(17) **kanji** [Jap. f. *kan* Chinese + *ji* letter, character,] The corpus of borrowed and adapted Chinese ideographs which forms principal part of the Jap-

anese writing system. - OED Supplement Vol. II. 漢字. 語原の *kan* Chinese について *kan* Chinese (originally a dynastic name 206 B.C. to 221 A.D.) とする。

(18) **Kabuki** Also with small initial. [Jap., f. *ka* song + *bu* dance + *ki* art, skill] A traditional and popular form of Japanese drama which employs highly stylized singing, miming, and dancing in addition to acting, and in which (since c 1650) all the parts are played by males. - OED Supplement Vol. II. 歌舞伎. 語原につき [Jap., f. literally, *ka* song + *bu* dance + *ki* art, skill, artist] とする。かぶきは並はずれたとか、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った。こういった新傾向の踊りを「かぶき踊」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。

Assisant Editor の Bernadette Paton は Thank you for your recent suggestions concerning the etymologies and definitions of *gorilla*, *kanji*, and *kabuki* in the *Supplement* to the *OED*; we will file them for future reference.

(19) **kakemono** [Japanese, f. *kake* to hang + *mono* thing.] A Japanese wall picture painted on silk or paper, and mounted on rollers, so as to be rolled up and put away when desired. - OED. 掛物. 絵・書・または賛を入れた絵であるから A Japanese wall picture, writing, or captioned picture on silk or paper... とする。cf. VI (2) Assistant Editor の Bernadette Paton は

Thank you for your letter, and the information on the word *kakemono*, which we shall file for consideration in the future.

(20) **soroban** [Jap., f. Chinese *sūan-pán* SWAN-PAN.] A kind of abacus used in Japan adapted from the swan-pan. OED Supplement Vol. IV. そろばん. 現在日本で使われているものは上の玉が1つ、下の玉が4つである。桁数は21~27のものが普通。中国式のものでは上が2つ、下が5つであり、それが日本で上が1つ、下が5つになった。更に上が1つ、下が4つの現在のものになった。これが一番進んでいる。電卓の使用が盛んな今日でも、そろばんは広く使われている。

Assistant Editor の Dr B.T. Paton は Thank you for your letter and for the information on the use of the word *soroban* in Japan. As usual, we are most grateful for your suggestions concerning the entries for Japanese words in the Oxford English Dictionary, and will file them for our reference in the future.

Summary

English dictionaries are thought to be accurate. But I should say there are no English dictionaries free from error. Samuel Johnson (1709-84), an Englishman, said, "Dictionaries are like watches, the worst is better than none, and the best cannot be expected to go quite true."

It is really regrettable that the misrepresentations of things Japanese result in the misunderstanding of Japan and her people. About thirty-three years ago I became interested in mistakes in English dictionaries, for example, the Japan

Seas in the Universal Dictionary of the English Language (1952), published by Routledge and Kegan Paul, Ltd., in London. The plural s in the Japan Seas should be deleted. Twenty-three years have passed since I began to correspond, for correction, with dictionary editors. This paper contains remarks from the editors of the following dictionaries, concerning questionable entries.

The Macquarie Dictionary (1981), Australia.

The Random House Dictionary (1970), U.S.A.

The World Book Dictionary (1984), U.S.A.; Barnhart Dictionary of New English (1973), U.K.; The Second Barnhart Dictionary of New English (1980), U.S.A.; The Barnhart Dictionary of Etymology (1988), U.S.A. Longman Dictionary of the English Language (1984), U.K.

Webster's II New Riverside University Dictionary (1984), The American Heritage Dictionary, Second College Edition (1982), The American Heritage Illustrated Encyclopedic Dictionary (1987), U.S.A.

Webster's New World Dictionary Second College Edition (1982), & Third College Edition (1988), Webster's New Twentieth Century Dictionary (1979) U.S.A.

Webster's Third New International Dictionary (1981), Webster's Ninth New Collegiate Dictionary (1983), & 12,000 Words, A Supplement to Webster's Third New International Dictionary (1986), U.S.A.

The Oxford English Dictionary (1961); The Shorter Oxford English Dictionary (1975); Supplements to the Oxford English Dictionary, Vol. I (1972), Vol. II (1976), Vol. III (1982), Vol. IV (1986); The Concise Oxford Dictionary, Seventh Edition (1982); U.K.

Your emendations and suggestions will be gladly received.

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