

# 英語の辞書の誤りについて(Ⅷ)

山 岸 直 勇\*

## Mistakes in English Dictionaries (8)

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。

日本の事物についての誤まった説明は、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32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約22年が経過した。

この小論には以下の辞書の編集者よりの回答を、訂正を求めた見出し語に付記してある。Collins COBUILD English Language Dictionary (1987年版), U. K.

Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English, New Edition (1987年版), U. K.

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

Webster's New World Dictionary, Second College Edition (1986年版), U. S.A.

The Random House Dictionary (1970年版) 及び The Random House College Dictionary (1982年版). U. S. A.

The World Book Dictionary (1984年版), U. S. A.

Webster's Third New International Dictionary (1981年版) 及び Webster's Ninth New Collegiate Dictionary (1983年版), U. S. A.

The Concise Oxford Dictionary, Seventh Edition (1982年版), The New Oxford Illustrated Dictionary (1981年版), The Oxford English Dictionary (1961年版), The Shorter Oxford English Dictionary (1975年版), A Supplement to the Oxford English Dictionary Vol. II H-N (1976年版), A Supplement to the Oxford English Dictionary Vol. III O-Scz (1982年版) 及び A

\* 本学非常勤講師 (英語英文学) (昭和63年9月22日受理)

Supplement to the Oxford English Dictionary Vol. IV Se-Z (1986年版),  
U. K.

御叱正を乞う。

## I

Collins COBUILD English Language Dictionary より6例を次に示す。回答者は、Managing Editor の Mr. Patrick Hanks.

(1) **Hara-kiri** is a Japanese method of suicide in which a man cuts his own stomach open. **Hara-kiri** was traditionally regarded in Japan as the honourable way to avoid disgrace. 切腹。次のように改める。Hara-kiri was a Japanese method of ritual suicide in which a man of the warrior (samurai) class cut his own stomach open. 切腹は武士が行った日本独特の習俗である。obligatory の場合 (は boon), voluntary の場合とあり、又介錯人が首を打ち落す場合と、単独の場合とがある (本人が腹を切って後頸動脈を切る、これが致命傷)。

Thank you very much for writing to us about Hara-kiri. The information you give is of great interest, but of course you will understand that even in a dictionary as big as COBUILD, there is no room for so much detailed information.

We did consider putting the explanation of Hara-kiri in the past tense ("Harakiri was a Japanese method of suicide ..."), but the example of Yukio Mishima in 1970 made us feel that it might be premature to put it in the past tense. cf. II (1), VII (4)

(2) **Yen** is both the singular and the plural form. A yen is the unit of money that is used in Japan. EG Yu Soong Kwong earned 15 yen a month. 円。Yu Soong Kwong は日本人の氏名でない。鈴木又は佐藤が英米人に最もよく知られた姓である。15 yen では少な過ぎる、15円で何が買えるでしょうか。150,000 yen ぐらいが適当か。それで Suzuki (or Sato) earned 150,000 yen a month. とする。cf. VII (24)

(3) **Once upon a time** means a long time ago in the past. It is used especially at the beginning of children's stories. EG Once upon a time there were three princes. これに第二義として (2) formerly をつけ加えてはどうか。

(4) **coffee mill** A coffee mill is a machine for grinding coffee beans. コーヒーひき器。roasted coffee beans としてはどうか。

Thank you so much for your comments on 'yen', 'once upon a time', and 'coffee mill'. We have noted your comments and will certainly be considering making some changes in the next edition.

(5) **Soy sauce** is a dark brown liquid made from soya beans and used as a flavouring, especially in Chinese cooking. 醤油。..... made from soya beans and wheat and used as a flavouring, especially in Japanese and Chinese cooking とする。cf. VII (5)

(6) **ginseng** the root of a plant found in China, Korea, and America which some people believe is good for your health. 薬用人参。日本では島根・長野・福島県などで栽培されている。生産地として Japan を加える。cf. II (2)

Thank you for your letter and for your comments on the COBUILD Dictionary

entries for 'soy sauce' and 'ginseng.' Patrick Hanks is out of the country at the moment, but we have noted your comments and I will draw them to his attention on his return. Sue Smith / Secretary to Patrick Hanks, Managing Editor.

## II

Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English, New Edition より 5 例を次に示す。回答者は Mr. Michael Rundell, Managing Editor.

(1) **harakiri**, a way of ceremoniously killing oneself by cutting open the stomach, formerly used in Japan 切腹. 以前 warrior class の男性が行なった, を加える. 因みに harakiri 使用開始の年代は OED では 1856 年, Webster's Ninth New Collegiate Dict. では 1840 年, Random House Dict., Second Edition では 1855-60 年, seppuku は OED では 1871 年, Webster's Ninth では 1904 年, RHD, Second Edition では 1900-05 年, である. cf. I (1), VII (4)

(2) **ginseng** (a medicine made from the root of) a Chinese plant used originally in China and Korea 薬用人参. used originally in China, Korea, and Japan である. 日本では享保年間 (1716-35) より. cf. I (6)

(3) **haiku**, a type of Japanese poem with three lines 俳句. これを a type of Japanese poem, written in 17 syllables divided into 3 lines of 5, 7, 5 syllables とする.

Thank you very much for your letter regarding definitions in the New Edition of Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English. I will keep on file your suggested improvements to the definitions *harakiri*, *ginseng* and *haiku*. We will revise these definitions next time the dictionary is reprinted, and I will also pass on your suggestion to the editors responsible for other dictionaries published by this Division.

(4) **judo**, a type of self-defense from the Far East, based on holding and throwing one's opponent, often practised as sport 柔道. from the Far East を from Japan とする. 嘉納治五郎氏 (1860-1938) は従来の柔術を総合的に検討し, その長所を生かし短所をすてて, さらに研究を加えた結果講道館柔道を確立した. これは従来の攻撃防御の柔術に新しいくふうをこらしただけでなく, 身体の鍛練, 精神の修養という心技を合わせ目的としたもので, 明治15年 (1882年) 講道館を東京下谷の永昌寺に創設し門弟の指導をはじめた. cf. VII (7)

(5) **jujitsu**, **jiujitsu**, a type of self-defense from the Far East in which one holds, throws, and often hits one's opponent. 柔術. from the Far East を from Japan とする. 柔術の起原は相撲と共に古く, 流派の生じたのは室町時代末期. 江戸時代には数十の流派が数えられた. cf. VII (8)

Thank you for your very interesting letter on the subject of judo and jujitsu. I am arranging for the entries for these words in the *Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English* (1987) to be amended to show that judo and jujitsu originated in Japan rather than 'the Far East', as this is clearly more accurate. It is a pity that the limitations on space in a general dictionary like *LDO CE* make it impossible for us to incorporate any more of the details you have

supplied. However, I have passed your letter to the editors responsible for the larger native-speaker dictionaries (such as the *Longman Dictionary of the English Language*) and they may well want to include some additional information.

### III

Webster's 11 New Riverside University Dictionary より 2 例 American Heritage Dictionary, Second College Edition より 2 例を次に示す。回答者は Executive Editor の Anne H. Soukhanov.

(1) **kabuki** [J., art of singing and dancing: *kabu*, singing and dancing (<Chin. *ge'*, *wu*<sup>3</sup>) + *ki* art, artist (<Chin. *ji*<sup>4</sup>).] A Japanese popular drama in which dances, gestures and songs are performed in a formal and stylized way. — Webster's 11, AHD<sup>2</sup>. 歌舞伎。語原につき [J., lit. *ka* singing + *bu* dancing, + *ki* art, 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。中国語による語原説明は、削除する。cf. VIII (3)

I appreciate so much the full information you have given us, regarding the word *kabuki*. I have put a copy of your entire letter into our citations files for use by our editors when next they revise this entry.

(2) **shogun** [J. *shogun*, general, of Chin. orig.] One of a line of Japanese military leaders who until 1868 exercised absolute rule under the nominal leadership of the emperor. — W's 11. .

**shogun** Any of a line of military leaders of Japan who until 1868 exercised absolute rule under the nominal leadership of the emperor. [J. *shogun*, general, of Chin. orig.] — AHD<sup>2</sup>. 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 年大曾義仲、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 代将軍慶喜が征夷大將軍の職を辞し、政權を朝廷に返上した。until 1868 は until 1867 が正しい。語原につき [J. *shogun*, short for *sei-i tai shogun* barbarian-subduing generalissimo] とし、of Chin. orig. 削除する。cf. VII (13)

The detailed information that you have given about the word *shogun* will be used in subsequent editions of our dictionaries. Thanks so much for taking the time to supply it.

### IV

Webster's New World Dictionary, Second College Edition より 2 例を次に示す。回答者は Mrs. Ruth K. Kent.

(1) **Colorado Women's College**, Denver, Colo.: 1888; Private; women; Bachelor's degree offered. Women's と複数である。しかし **Randolph-Macon Woman's College**, Lynchburg, Virginia; 1891; Private, women; Bachelor's degree offered, Woman's と単数である。Women's と複数にすべきでないか。cf. V (1), (2), VII (14)

(2) **wire service**, a business organization that sends news stories, features, etc, by direct telegraph to subscribing or member newspapers and radio and tele-

vision stations. 通信社. by direct telegraph を by wire or electronic means にする必要はないか. cf, VII (25)

One of the last things I did before leaving the dictionary office was to look up Randolph-Macon Woman's College, Lynchburg, Va, 1891, about which you asked. According to the letter received from the college itself when our list of colleges was prepared, "Woman's is correct. That sometimes happens, especially in old names.

I see some other notes here of things I wanted to tell you. You wrote suggesting that we change *wire service* definition so that instead of saying "by direct telegraph" it would read "by wire or electronic means." I changed it according to your suggestion.

## V

Random House Dictionary より 3 例 Random House College Dictionary より 3 例を次に示す. 回答者は Senior Defining Editor の Mr. P. Y. Su.

(1) **Colorado Woman's College**, Denver—RHD. しかし **Colorado Women's College**, Denver—RHCD. woman's と women's といずれが正しいか. cf. IV (1)

(2) **Randolph-Macon Woman's College**, Va—RHD. **Randolph-Macon Women's College**, Lynchburg, Va—RHCD. Woman's と Women's といずれが正しいか. cf. IV (1), VII (14)

(3) **Know-Nothing**, US Hist a member of a political party (American party or Know-Nothing party) prominent from 1853 to 1856, whose aim was to keep control of the government in the native-born citizens: so called because members originally professed ignorance of the party's activities—RHD. 不知主義党员. これに antagonistic toward Roman Catholics を加える.

(4) **kendo** a form of fencing with bamboo staves, wearing head guards and protective garments. [(Jap=*ken* sword+*do* art)—RHCD. 剣道. bamboo staves 竹の棒, でたたかれると, たとい面・胴・たれ・小手を着用しいても, 危険をとまなう. それで bamboo staves を, しない, すなはち, 4本の割り竹のつかときつききを鹿革で包み, これに竹刀弦を取り付け, つか革に, つばをはめたもの, と説明した. 又剣道はスポーツであるが日本では精神面を重視すると述べた.

語原の *do art* を *do way* (of life) とする. cf, VI (2)

In reply to your letter, we wish to offer you the following comments:

*Colorado Woman's C*: "Women's" should be correct, as in RHCD. This entry is dropped from RHD-11.

*Randolph-Macon Woman's C*: The College, on phone inquiry, confirmed to me that "Woman's" has been used by them since its founding in 1891. Grammatically and ideally, it ought to be "Women's," as so spelled by *Webster's New Geographical Dictionary* (1984) under the entry of Lynchburg 2 (p. 669/c. 2). Notwithstanding the theoretical hassle, the College seems adamant in sticking with the former spelling, which has to be adhered to, if not respected, in point of fact. (Interestingly enough, the 1949 edition of *Webster's Geographical*

*Dictionary* under the same entry faithfully followed the original spelling, namely. "Woman's") The entry in RHCD will be revised.

*Know-Nothing* : I am passing on your suggestion to our government editor.

*kendo* : You will be glad to know that the etymology in RHD-11 now says "way", which as you rightly point out is a closer and more accurate English translation. The etymology in RHCD will be corrected accordingly.

## VI

World Book Dictionary より3例を次に示す。回答者は Mrs. Cynthia A. Barnhart.

(1) **katamewaza** a form of judo which emphasizes the techniques of pinning or locking an opponent's body. [<Japanese *katamewaza* < *katame* defense + *waza* skilled work] 固め技。語原の defense を lock or hold とする。

(2) **kendo** a Japanese form of fencing, in which bamboo or wooden sticks are used for swords. [Japanese *kendo*]. 剣道。wooden sticks 又は swords は、型を示す時に用いられる。bamboo sticks は、4本の割り竹の、つかときつさきを鹿革で包み、これに竹刀弦を取り付け、つか革に、つばをはめたもの、とする。又身体と精神の鍛練を重視する。語原は [*ken* sword + *do*, way (of life)] である。cf. V (4)

(3) **frankincense** a fragrant gum resin from certain Asiatic or African trees of the same family as myrrh. It gives off a sweet, spicy odor when burned. It has been much used from ancient times, especially for burning as incense in religious observances. 乳香。from certain Asiatic or African trees について、現代では北東アフリカの、ソマリヤあたりで産出されている。cf. VII (6), VIII (14)

Concerning *katamewaza*, *kendo*, and *frankincense*, the comments are greatly appreciated. I have noted your suggestions for inclusion in this year's revision. While we do not have space enough to permit a full discussion of *kendo*, it is still very interesting to know more about it. As you know, there is a fair degree of enthusiasm here for many of the Japanese martial arts and whenever I have heard an enthusiast discussing them. I have been impressed by the fact that emphasis is placed not only on skill but on the ritual of art, self-knowledge and self-control.

We will undoubtedly be able to make the additions to the etymologies of both *kendo* and *katamewaza* ; as for including more information in the definition of *kendo*, we may lack the space and the definition as it stands, though obviously skeletal is apparently not incorrect. As for *frankincense*, I have noted your suggestion and will see what the editors decide to do about it.

## VII

Webster's Third New International Dictionary より17例、Webster's Ninth New Collegiate Dictionary より23例を次に示す。回答者は Senior Editor の Mr. Robert Copeland

(1) **inro** (Jp *inro* pillbox) (1617) : a small compartmented and usu. ornamented container hung from an obi to hold small objects (as medicines and perfumes)——

W9. 印籠は葉入れ, 現在日本人は腰にぶら下げていない, *formely hung from an obi* とし, *perfumes* を削除する. [*originally seal case, later pill box*] とする.

(2) **netsuke** [Jp]: a small and often intricately carved toggle (as of wood, ivory, or metal) used to fasten a small container to a kimono sash—W9. 根付は現在, 腰に帯びていない, *formerly used* とする. a small container とは印籠のこと. 根付の先に緒締め, があり, その先に印籠がぶら下っている. 印籠・根付, 共に世界に誇る小工芸品. cf. Ⅷ (9)

(3) **tatami** (Jp) (ca. 1898): straw matting used as a floor covering in a Japanese home. —W9.

**tatami** [Jap]: straw matting used as a floor covering in a Japanese home, —W3. 畳. 畳の床は rice straw であるが, 表は灯心草等が材料. Japanese home だけでなく, 柔道等の道場でも用いられている. *tatami* は英米人は *carpet* 類と考えている. それで靴をはいたままで, 又スリッパをはいてその上を歩くことが多い.

Your additional comments on *netsuke* and *inro* are welcome and have been sent to the files, as have those on *tatami*.

(4) **hara-kiri** also **hari-kari** [Jap *harakiri*, fr. *hara* belly + *kiri* ending, cutting] suicide by disembowelment formerly practiced by the Japanese samurai or decreed to one of its members by the feudal court in consideration of his social status in lieu of the ordinary death penalty—W3. 腹切り. 語原の *kiri* ending の ending を削除する. 切り, は切りをつけることでない. *ritual suicide* とする.

**hara-kiri** [Jp *harakiri*, fr. *hara* belly + *kiri* cutting] (1840): ritual suicide by disembowelment practiced by the Japanese samurai or formerly decreed by a court in lieu of the death penalty—W9. 腹切り. 京都に *mikado* の court もあった, *mikado* が切腹を命ずることは無かったそれで the feudal court とする. cf. I (1), 11 (1).

(5) **soy** [Jp *shoyu* lit., soybean oil] (1679) an oriental brown liquid sauce made by subjecting beans (as soybeans) to long fermentation and to digestion in brine.—W9. 醤油. a Japanese brown liquid sauce とする. その製法は大豆と小麦を, はゞ等量に混合して, こうじ, をつくり塩水で仕込んで熟成発酵させる. cf. I (5)

We have your letter with comments on our treatment of the entries *hara-kiri* and *soy*, and we thank you very much. We have made note of your suggestions for our files.

We find it interesting that the 1980 edition of *Kenkyusha's New Japanese-English Dictionary*, which we used for confirmation in matters of etymology, has no sense of "cutting" for *kiri* or *-kiri*. Perhaps you could occasionally give us the characters for some of the etymology questions. In this instance we had no trouble finding the compound and characters in the dictionary. It is just that both individual elements are not there or, at least, not there with the meanings we expected. We have a particular problem when we find that a character is romanized (pronounced?) one way when it is the initial element of a compound and romanized another when it is the terminal element. Sometimes it is only through luck that we locate the dictionary entries for these.

(6) **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—W3.

**frankincense** (14 c) : a fragrant gum resin from chiefly East African or Arabian trees (genus *Boswellia* of the family *Burseraceae*) that is an important incense resin.—W9. 乳香。現代では北東アフリカのソマリヤあたりで産出される。cf. VI (3), VII (14)

(7) **judo** [Jp *jūdō*, fr. *jū* weakness, gentleness + *dō* art] (1889) : a sport developed from *jujitsu* that emphasizes the use of quick movement and leverage to throw an opponent.—W9. 柔道。語原につき *weakness* を削除し, *dō* を *way* (of life) とする。cf. 11 (4)

(8) **jujitsu** or **jiujutsu** [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—W9. 柔術。語原の *jū* の *weakness* を削除する。cf. 11 (5)

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 *judo*.

(9) **Pennsylvania Dutch** people living mostly in eastern Pennsylvania whose characteristic cultural traditions go back to the German migrations of the 18th century—W3.

**Pennsylvania Dutch** (1824) a people living mostly in eastern Pennsylvania whose characteristic cultural traditions go back to the German migrations of the 18th century—W9. W3では *people*, しかし W9では *a people* と *a* がある, いずれが正しいか。

The treatment of *Pennsylvania Dutch* in the *Collegiate Dictionary*, since it is the more recently edited book, reflects our current preference in styling of the definition — “a people” — although we would not say one wording is “better” than another.

(10) **sashimi** [Jp] (1880) : a Japanese dish consisting of thinly sliced raw fish —W9. さしみ。very thinly sliced, very fresh raw fish とし, bite-sized, oblong strips を加え, served with soy sauce in which grated Japanese horseradish has been dissolved とする。

We have noted your comments for *sashimi*, for which we thank you very much.

(11) **tycoon** [Jp *taikun*...] (1858) 1 : shogun 2 a : a top leader (as in politics) b : a businessman of exceptional wealth and power:magnate—W9. 将軍 (徳川時代末期の将軍に対して英米人が呼んだ名称)。

しかし The OED Supplement IVには *tycoon* 1857 T. Harris *Diary* 28 Oct. (1930) 406 Today, I am told *Ziagoon* is not the proper appellation of their ruler, but that it is *Tycoon*. *Ziagoon* is literally ‘Generalissimo’ while *Tycoon* means ‘Great Ruler’. したがって使用開始の年代は1858年でなく1857年の方



が正しいのではないか。

(12) **kendo** [Jp *kendō*, fr. *ken* sword + *dō* art] (1921) : a Japanese sport of fencing with bamboo swords —W9. **kendo** [Jap *kendō*] : a Japanese sport of fencing with staves—W3. 剣道。語原の *dō* を way (of life) とする。剣道は単なるスポーツでなく、技術と共に精神を練磨するもの。しないを bamboo swords 又は staves とすると誤解をまねく。4本の割り竹のつかときつさきを鹿革で包み、これに竹刀弦を取り付け、つか革に、つばをはめたもの、面・胴・たれ・小手を着用する。cf. V (4)

Thank you for your observations on the date of *tycoon* in the *Ninth New Collegiate*. The new OED Supplement is one of the resources we use in this office—we have often shared some of our information with the *OED* editors to help them antedate their collections, and, as we state in the Essay in the *Collegiate*, we also make use of their findings. So you can be assured that any antedatings they have turned up will be of interest to us.

We will make note of your comments on *kendo* to see that the definitions in the *Ninth* and *Third Edition* are more in line. Certainly “split bamboo staff” is a better choice than either “bamboo sword” or “staff”. However, we will probably leave out the description of protection, since that is more encyclopedic than definitional in such books. With respect to the etymology, we usually rely on published sources—such as a Japanese-English dictionary—for references in etymologies so that we will have something concrete to point to if challenged. Our best source at present is *Kenkyusha's New Japanese-English Dictionary* (fourth edition), but in some respects it fails us—as in explaining this use of *dō*. If you know of a more complete reference, please feel free to suggest it to us. You are not writing a dictionary, are you? We often marvel at how you read these definitions in our books with such an eye for detail.

(13) **shogun** [Jap *shogun* general, fr. Chin (Pek) *chiang<sup>4</sup>chün<sup>1</sup>*] : a military governor of Japan before the mid-19th century revolution with power exceeding the emperor's—called also *tycoon*. —W3. **shogun** [Jp *shōgun* general] (1615) : one of a line of military governors ruling Japan until the revolution of 1867-68.—W9.

将軍。征夷大将軍の略。語原を [short for *sei-i tai shōgun* barbarian-subduing generalissimo] とする。1867年11月9日徳川第15代将軍慶喜が征夷大将軍の職を辞した。それで until 1867とする。cf. III (2)

Thank you for your letter and for the information about yourself. It is nice to know more about our regular correspondents, and you are one of our best.

A change from “general” to “generalissimo” in the etymology of *shogun* is not a major step for us and is certainly supported. I have sent a note suggesting that “generalissimo” at least be added at the gloss in the etymology.

(14) **Randolph-Macon Woman's C.** Lynchburg, Va. 24503 ; 1891—W9. Women's でないかと尋ねてみた。Woman's でよいのだが。

You can trust us on the matter of the styling of the names in the “Colleges & Universities” section of the *Collegiate*. Randolph-Macon Woman's College

is the proper name of the institution. cf. IV (1), V (2)

(15) **Ginkgo** : a monotypic genus of broad-leaved gymnospermous trees (family Ginkgoaceae) that are native to eastern China, have apparently been preserved as temple trees being very rare in the wild, and are distinguished by fan-shaped deciduous leaves and yellow fruits resembling drupes—W 3. 銀杏, いちょう. 生育地は Eastern China, Japan and Korea である. yellow fruits は黄褐色の肉質の外種皮であり, 悪臭を発する. これを除いてきれいにしたのが市販の edible nuts ぎんなんである.

We very much appreciate your comments on the dictionary entry *ginkgo*. There is little we can say at this time, since we cannot be sure what changes, if any, we might make in the treatment until we actually work on this entry. But you can be assured your comments have gone to the files to be seen when the entry is next reviewed.

(16) **Mahler, Gustav** 1860-1911 Austrian composer—W 9. これを Austrian composer and conductor, born in Bohemia としてはどうか.

(17) **miso** : a paste used in preparing soups and other foods that is made by grinding a mixture of steamed rice, cooked soybeans, and salt and fermenting it in brine—W 3. みそ. 米と大豆のほか, 大麦と大豆を原料とするみそもある.

We are happy to add your latest comments, for *Gustav Mahler* and *miso*, to our files.

(18) **Fukui Kenichi** 1918-Jp. chem. —W 9. Ken-ichi とし, ノーベル賞受賞者, であることを加える. 福井謙一.

(19) **Suzuki Zenko** 1911-prim. min. of Japan (1980-) —W 9. 首相在任期間は 1980年7月より1982年11月まで, それで(1980-1982)とする. 鈴木善幸.

(20) **Togō Marquis Heihachiro** 1846-1934 Jp. admiral—W 9. 生年は1847年(弘化4年). それで1847-1934とする. 東郷平八郎.

(21) **Asahikawa** or **Asahigawa** city Japan in cen Hokkaido pop 297,000—W 9. 旭川. Asahikawa 市. Asahigawa を削除する.

I have sent along notes containing your thoughts for all of the items, including those in the Biographical Names and Geographical Names sections. Each will be looked at in light of the available evidence when the entries are reviewed.

(22) **tempura** [Jp *tempura*] (ca. 1937) : seafood or vegetables dipped in batter and fried in deep fat—W 9. **tempura** [Jap, fried food] : fritters of sea food and vegetables fried in deep fat. —W 3. 天婦羅. 語原につき Jp *tempura* deep-fried food, 16世紀のポルトガル語の *tempero* 即ち cooking よりとする. 天婦羅は揚げた直後が一番美味である. おろし大根等を添えた天つゆにひたして食する.

(23) **calefactory** (1681) : a monastery room warmed and used as a sitting room—W 9. **calefactory** : a monastery room warmed and used as a sitting room—W 3. かつては修道院の暖房された居間. これに現在の a monastery common room 修道院休憩室を加える.

In response to your latest letter, I have sent a note of your suggestions regarding the etymology of *tempura* to our files. The other information about

tempura, while interesting, goes quite a bit beyond the scope of what the dictionary can offer its readers. I also have sent your comments on *calefactory* to the file to be reviewed when next we have occasion to deal with this entry.

(24) **yen** 1 : the basic monetary unit of Japan 2 : a coin or note representing one yen—W 3. 円. 現在円の硬貨は1円・5円・10円・50円・100円・500円があり紙幣は千円・5千円・1万円札がある. cf. I (2)

(25) **wire service** : a news agency that sends out syndicated news copy by wire to subscribing newspapers, periodicals, or news broadcasters—W 3. **wire service** (1944) : a news agency that sends out syndicated news copy by wire to subscribers.—W 9. 通信社. by wire を by wire or electronic means に改める. cf. IV (2)

I have sent on to our files notes carrying your recommendations for amending *yen* and *wire service*.

(26) **kakemono** [Jap] : a picture or writing on silk or paper that is suitable for hanging and that usu. has a roller at its lower edge—W 3. 掛物. 絵, 書, または賛を入れた絵であるから a picture, writing, or captioned picture とする. a roller at its lower edge は軸木. a roller at its higher edge の表木を加える. 壁面や床の間などにかけるもの.

There is nothing for us to say in response to your letter about *kakemono* except to give you our thanks for your comments, which have been sent to the files.

(27) **nikko fir** *usu cap N* [fr, Nikko, village in central Japan] : a Japanese evergreen tree (*Abies homolepis*) widely cultivated for ornament and having deeply grooved branchlets, cones that are purple when young, and leaves slightly bifid at the apex—W 3. うらじろもみ. 語原の village を city とする. 日光は village でなく city である. 昭和29年(1954年)市制施行.

(28) **chancery** 5 : a wrestling hold that imprisons the head or encircles the neck : stranglehold in chancery 2 : caught in a chancery hold in boxing or wrestling—W 3. **in chancery** (ボクシングやレスリング) 相手のわきの下に頭をはさまれて, であるが, ボクシングではルール違反である.

We have sent on to the etymology files your comments about the entry *nikko fir*. A note has also been sent to the entry *chancery* to be seen by a reviewing editor. One of the principles that has guided the writing of definitions here is that of conservation of space by not repeating information given elsewhere in the same entry or an adjacent entry and not encyclopedic information that goes beyond what is needed for a definition. In the case of *in chancery*, the definer certainly was following this principle by letting the reader look a couple of lines above to find out what a chancery hold is. However, it might be confusing to the reader to find out that a *chancery hold* is defined with respect to wrestling but, at *in chancery*, it is mentioned with respect to boxing. Certainly some modification of the treatment is called for here, and we appreciate your calling our attention to it.

(29) **mikado** [Jap, fr. *mi-* (honorific prefix) + *kado* door] : an emperor of Japan—W 3. みかど. 語原につき *kado* を gate (of the imperial palace) とし,

formerly used outside and inside Japan とする。

(30) **sushi** [Jp] (ca. 1898) : cold rice dressed with vinegar, shaped into small cakes, and topped or wrapped with garnishes (as of raw fish) —W9. **sushi** [Jap] : a dish consisting of a cake of rice with raw fish, vegetables, and a vinegar sauce—W3. すし. にぎりずし, は cold boiled rice moistened with rice vinegar, shaped into bite-size pieces and topped with fresh raw seafood. まきずし, は cold boiled rice moistened with rice vinegar, formed into a long seaweed-wrapped roll, around strips of vegetable or fresh raw fish, and sliced into bite-size pieces とする。

I have sent along to the etymology files your comments on the entry *mikado*, and I have sent a note to the definition files of your comments on *sushi*. As always, your comments are appreciated.

## VIII

The Concise Oxford Dictionary 7th Edition より 4 例. The New Oxford Illustrated Dictionary より 3 例, The Oxford English Dictionary より 3 例, The Shorter Oxford English Dictionary より 6 例, OED Supplement II より 1 例, OED Supplement III より 2 例, OED Supplement IV より 16 例を次に示す。

(1) **Nippon** Japan [Jap., = Japan (lit. 'land of the rising sun' ; cf. *japan*<sup>1</sup>)]—COD<sup>7</sup>. 日本. 語原につき (lit., 'land of the sun') とする。

(2) **japan**<sup>1</sup> hard varnish, esp. kind brought orig. from Japan ; work in Japanese style. [f. *Japan* in Asia, app. f. Malay *Japang*, *Japung* f. [Chin. *Riben* (*ri sun, ben origin*)]—COD<sup>7</sup>. 漆, 漆器. *Riben* は現代中国語. 唐書では日本を倭と呼んでいたが, 新唐書では, 咸亨元年 (670年), 日本と記している. *Jeupenn* と改める。

(3) **kabuki** traditional popular Japanese drama with highly stylized song etc., acted by males only. [Jap. (*ka* song, *bu* dance, *ki* art)]—COD<sup>7</sup>. 歌舞伎. 語原につき [Jap. lit. (*ka* song, *bu* dance, *ki* art, artist)] とする. かぶきとは, 並はずれたとか, 奇矯な流行というほどの意. 歌舞伎という漢字はあて字. cf. III (1)

Concise Oxford Dictionary の Editor である Dr. R. E. Allen は Thank you for your letter with comments on *Nippon* and *kabuki*. I shall note these for the future.

(4) **ohi** [Japanese *ōbi* belt.] A brightly coloured sash worn round the waist by Japanese women and children—OED. **obi** [Jap, *ōbi* belt] A brightly coloured sash worn round the waist by Japanese women and children; any similar sash—SOED. 帯. 帯は成年女性. 小供だけでなく成人男性も着用する. 男帯は幅が狭く, 装飾的要素は, 女帯に比べ少ない. 語原の *ōbi* の *o* の上の - をとり *obi* とする。

New Oxford English Dictionary の Editor, Mr. J. A. Simpson は Thank you for your comments on *obi*, which I have filed in our word-file.

(5) **icon** Eastern Church. A representation of some sacred personage, in painting, bas-relief, or mosaic, itself regarded as sacred, and honoured with a

relative worship or adoration—OED. **icon** Eastern Ch. A representation of some sacred personage, itself regarded as sacred, and honoured with a relative worship—SOED. 東方正教会でキリスト、聖母、聖者たちの姿の聖像画。多くは木の板に描かれたものであって、教会でも家庭でも、その前にひざまずいて祈りの対象となっている。板に描き出されたイメージそのものが尊いのではなく、そのイメージのもととなった本来の姿が礼拝の対象である。

(6) **sticker** U. S. An adhesive label—SOED. のり付きラベル。U. S. の表示をとってはどうか。New Oxford English Dictionary の Editor (New Words) の Mr. J. A. Simpson は Thank you for your letter and comments.

(7) **Gestapo** 1934. [G., f. the initial letters of *Ge* heime *Staats*-*Polizei*, Secret State-Police] The secret police of the Nazi regime in Germany—SOED. ドイツの旧ナチス政府の秘密国家警察。語原の *Staats*-*Polizei* を *Staatspolizei* に改める。

(8) **ojime** [Jap., f. o string + *shime* fastening, fastener] A bead or bead-like object, often very elaborate, used in Japan as a sliding fastening device on the strings of a bag or pouch, or of an inro.—OED Supplement III. 緒締め。袋、巾着、印籠などの緒を通して口を束ね締めるもの、多くは球形で緒を通す孔がある。formerly used とする。

(9) **netsuke** [Japanese.] A small piece of ivory, wood or other material, carved or otherwise decorated, worn by the Japanese as a bob or button on the cord by which articles are suspended from the girdle—OED. 根付。帯はさみともいう。江戸時代の男性が、印籠や巾着、たばこ入れなどを腰にさげる際に落ちないように、ひもの先につけて帯にはさんだもの。根付、緒締め、印籠等の順。formerly worn とする。cf. VII (2)

(10) **panda** 2. A large black and white, bear-like mammal, *Ailuropoda melanoleuca*, native to limited, mountainous areas of forest in China, where the first scientific description of it was made by the French missionary, Armand David (1826-1900), in 1869; formerly known as the parti-coloured bear, until its zoological relationship to the red panda was established in 1901.—OED Supplement III. panda 2. The giant panda, *Ailuropoda melanoleuca*, a large black-and-white bear-like mammal, native to central China—SOED. オオパンダ。生育地について bamboo forest であり、四川省・甘肅省・陝西省である。したがって south-western China である。

New Oxford English Dictionary の Assistant Editor (New Words) である、Mrs. S. K. Tulloch は Thank you for your letter commenting on *Gestapo*, *ojime*, *netsuke*, and *panda*. I have placed all the information in our files, where it will be seen by the appropriate editors.

(11) **Magdalen, Magdalene** The Magdalen(e): a disciple of Christ named Mary (Luke 8 : 2), commonly identified with the 'sinner' of Luke 7 : 37, and therefore appearing in Western hagiology as a repentant harlot elevated to saintship—SOED. マグダラのマリア。commonly identified を traditionally identified とし  
てはどうか。

(12) **UNICEF**, abbrev. United Nations (International) Children's (Emergency) Fund. —NOID. United Nation's International Children's Emergency Fund 国連国際児童緊急基金の頭文字. 1953年 United Nations Children's Fund 国連児童基金と改称された. UNICEF の略称は前と同じ.

(13) **ace** Distinguished airman (orig., one who has brought down ten enemy aircraft—NOID. 優秀飛行士. ten or more enemy aircraft としてはどうか.

Mrs. S. K. Tulloch は Your comments on *Magdalen*, *UNICEF*, and *ace* have been noted for our files and will be seen by the editors of the relevant dictionaries.

(14) **ikebana** 1903 [Jap., lit. 'living flowers'.] The art of Japanese flower arrangement in which flowers are displayed according to strict rules, sometimes in conjunction with other natural objects, in formal arrangements designed to be viewed from one side only.—SOED. **ikebana** art of Japanese flower arrangement, with formal display acc. to strict rules. [Jap., = living flowers.] —COD.

**ikebana** 1901 [Jap., lit. 'living flowers'.] The art of Japanese flower arrangement in which flowers are displayed according to strict rules, sometimes in conjunction with other natural objects, in formal arrangements—OED Supplement II. 生花. 語原につき, [*ike* f. *ikeru* to keep alive + *bana* f. *hana* flower or flowers] とする.

(15) **frankincense** Aromatic gum resin obtained from trees, chiefly E. Africa, of genus *Boswellia* and burnt as incense.—NOID. 乳香. 現代では北東アフリカのソマリヤあたりで産出される. cf. VI (3). VII (6)

Mrs. S. K. Tulloch は We are grateful for your comments on *ikebana* and *frankincense*, which will be kept on file for the use of editorial staff revising our dictionaries.

(16) **Stetson**. Also **stetson**. The name of John Batterson Stetson (1830-1906), American hat manufacturer, used attrib. and absol. to designate hats made by the company founded by him, esp. one with a broad brim and high crown associated with cowboys of the Western U. S. —OED Supplement IV. 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.

(17) **shabu shabu** [Jap.] A Japanese dish of thinly sliced beef or pork cooked with vegetables in boiling soup. —OED Supplement IV. しゃぶしゃぶ. very thinly sliced beef or pork にし, cooked for a very, very short time とする. in boiling soup は誤りで, in boiling water とする. 鍋料理の一種. ごく薄切りの肉や, 野菜などを熱湯の中でゆすぐようにさっと煮て, たれ汁薬味などで食べるもの. and then dipped into a kind of sauce とする.

(18) **zabuton** [Jap., f *za* sitting, a seat + *buton* f. *futon* cushion, padded mattress.] A flat floor cushion on which one sits or kneels—OED Supplement IV. 座布団. sits or kneels を sit cross-legged or sit with his or her legs under him or her に改める.

Mrs. S. K. Tulloch は Your comments on *stetson*, *shabu shabu*, and *zabuton* will be kept on file for the use of staff revising our dictionaries.

(19) **seppuku** Also **Seppuku**, etc. [Jap., colloq. pronunc. of *setsu fuku*,...] = Hara-kiri—OED Supplement IV. 切腹. colloquial pronunciation of *setsu fuku* は誤り. 音便による.

(20) **shimada** The name of a town in Honshu, central Japan, applied absol. and attrib. to young unmarried ladies' formal hairstyle in which the hair is drawn into a queue and fastened at the top of the head—OED Supplement IV. 島田髷. 島田髷は島田のまちな名より出たのでない. 島田の遊女の結い始めたものといひ, また寛永 (1624—1644) 頃の歌舞伎役者島田万吉または花吉・甚吉の髪風から起ったともいう.

(21) **shimose** Mil. Obs. [The name of Masachika Shimose (1859—1911), Japanese engineer.] A form of lyddite made in Japan. —OED Supplement IV. 下瀬火薬. 海軍技手下瀬雅允の, 1893年に海軍に採用された爆薬. Japanese naval engineer とする.

(22) **Shingon** [Jap., = true word, mantra, f. *shin* true + *gon* word.] The name of a Buddhist sect founded in Japan in the eighth century and devoted to esoteric Buddhism, —OED Supplement IV. 真言宗. 延暦23年 (804年) 入唐した空海は恵果に師事し, 帰朝後, 東寺・金剛峰寺等で弘通. the eighth century を the ninth century にする.

Mrs. S. K. Tulloch は Thank you for your letter, with comments on the Supplement entries for *seppuku*, *shimada*, *shimose*, and *shingon*. We shall certainly take your comments into account when preparing entries for these words in revised editions of our dictionaries.

(23) **Soka Gakkai** [Jap. f. *so* to create + *ka* value + *Gakkai* (learned) society.] In Japan, a lay religious group whose teachings are based on Buddhism.—OED Supplement IV. 創価学会. 日蓮正宗の信者団体. 大石寺を総本山とする. on Buddhism を on the Nichiren Sect of Buddhism とする.

(24) **soroban** [Jap., f. Chinese *suān-pān* Swan-Pan.] A kind of abacus used in Japan, adapted from the Swan-pan ... The appearance of a low-cost, small type, locally-made electronic computer ... has driven a wedge under the four-century reign of the soroban.—OED Supplement IV. そろばん. has driven a wedge under the four-century reign of the soroban について. 電卓の普及もめざましいが, そろばんの使用も依然として盛んである.

(25) **tofu** [a Jap. *tofū*, ad. Chinese *dòufu* f. *dòu* beans + *fū* rotten.] A curd made in Japan and China from mashed soya beans; bean curd.—OED Supplement IV. 豆腐. 腐の rotten は誤り.

東アジアの食事文化, 石毛直道編, 平凡社, によると, 腐と名づけられた食物にチーズを意味する乳腐がある. この腐の字は, 乳製品の胡語に対する宛字であり, くさったという意味ではなく, ちょうど脳味噌のような, やわらかくブルンブルンするものをさしている. 南北朝時代から唐代にかけて, 北方遊牧民族が乳腐をもたらし, 漢民族は, 乳腐の代用品として, 豆腐をつかった. それは唐の中期以後であり, 宗代に豆腐は一般に広まった.

しかし, Random House Dictionary Second Edition は **tofu** [1875-80 ; <Japn *tōfu*···Chin *dòfu* (*dòu* bean + *fū* turn sour, ferment)], この腐の turn sour, ferment も又正しいのであろうか. 御教示を乞う.

(26) **trolley-bus**, a trackless passenger vehicle that gets its power from an overhead cable by means of a pole and trolley—OED Supplement IV. トロリーバス. from an overhead cable でなく from two overhead wires ではないか.

Mrs. S. K. Tulloch は Thank you for your comments on *Soka Gakkai*, *soroban*, *tofu* and *trolley-bus* : we shall certainly take them into account when the time comes to revise the entries in the fourth volume of the *Supplement to the OED*.

(27) **tai-otoshi**, Judo. [Jap., f. *tai* body + *otoshi* the act of dropping.] The body drop throw—tai-otoshi and o-uchi-gan attacks. —OED Supplement IV. 体落とし. o-uchi-gan は o-uchi-gari の誤り. 大内刈.

(28) **terakoya** Japanese Hist. [Jap., = temple school, f. *tera* temple + *ko* child (ren) + *ya* place.] In the Japanese feudal period, a private elementary school of a kind established orig. in the Buddhist temples. —OED Supplement IV. 寺子屋. 語原につき [Jap., = Buddhist temple school. f. *tera* Buddhist temple + *ko* child (ren) + *ya* house.] とする.

(29) **tonari gumi** [Jap.] A neighbourhood association in Japan, formed of groups of families who assume responsibility for their own community affairs. —OED Supplement IV. 隣組. 第二次大戦下. 国民統制のために作られた地域組織 (1940—1947). 現在は存在せぬ.

(30) **ujigami** [Jap., f. *uji* + *kami* good] In feudal Japan, the ancestral deity of an *uji* ; later, the tutelary deity of a particular village or area. —OED Supplement IV. 氏神. 語原の *kami* good を *kami* god, deity とする. cf. **uji** [Jap.] In feudal Japan, a name indicating which ancestral noble family the bearer belongs to ; a patriarchal lineage group comprising all those with the same *uji*. —OED Supplement IV. 氏.

(31) **Yagi**, Broadcasting. The name of Hidetsugu *Yagi* (b. 1886), Japanese scholar and electrical engineer, used attrib. and absol. to designate a highly directional aerial that he invented. —OED Supplement IV. やぎアンテナ. that he (1886-1976) and Shintaro Uda 宇田新太郎 invented. とする.

Mrs. S. K. Tulloch は Thank you for your letter and your comments on the Supplement entries for *tai-otoshi*, *terakoya*, *tonari gumi*, *ujigami*, and *Yagi*. We shall take these into account when making corrections to the final volume of the *Supplement*.

### 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-two 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-two years or so 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 items.

Collins COBUILD English Language Dictionary (1987), U. K.

Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English, New Edition (1987), U. K.

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

The Random House Dictionary (1970) & The Random House College Dictionary (1982), U. S. A.

The World Book Dictionary (1984), U. S. A.

Webster's Third New International Dictionary (1981) & Webster's Ninth New Collegiate Dictionary (1983), U. S. A.

The Concise Oxford Dictionary, Seventh Edition (1982), The New Oxford Illustrated Dictionary (1981), The Oxford English Dictionary (1961), The Shorter Oxford English Dictionary (1975), A Supplement to Oxford English Dictionary Vol. II H-N (1976), A Supplement to the Oxford English Dictionary Vol. III O-Scz (1982) & A Supplement to the Oxford English Dictionary Vol. IV Se-Z (1986), U. K.

Your emendations and suggestions will be gladly received.

#### 参考書目

三省堂カレッジクラウン英和辞典第二版

平凡社世界大百科事典1981年版

小学館ジャポニカ昭和50年版

Japanese Borrowings by Garland Cannon, American Speech, Fall 1981

The Concise Oxford Dictionary, Seventh Edition, 1982

Exit Lines by Brian O'Kill, Longman, 1986

The Random House Dictionary of the English Language, Second Edition, Unabridged, 1987