

英語の辞書の誤りについて (VI)

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Mistakes in English Dictionaries (6)

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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。誤りのない英語の辞書はない。

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遺憾である。約30年前英語辞書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。編集部に訂正を求めて文通を開始してより約20年が経過した。

この小論には以下の辞書の8人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。

The Australian Pocket Oxford Dictionary Second Edition (1984年版), Australia

The Macquarie Dictionary (1981年版), Australia

Longman Dictionary of the English Language (1984年版), England

Webster's II New Riverside University Dictionary (1984年版), U. S. A.

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

The World Book Dictionary (1979年版, 及び The Second Barnhart Dictionary of New English (1980年版), U. S. A.

The Random House Dictionary (1970年版), The Random House College Dictionary (1982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.

I

The Australian Pocket Oxford Dictionary Second Edition より7例を次に

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示す。

(1) **sundowner**, (Aust.) tramp, esp. one arriving at a station about sundown to obtain food and night's lodging, but too late for work. 浮浪者, 付加説明は現在の習俗であると述べているが, 19世紀の習慣であるから削除する必要がある, 単に tramp に。

(2) **netsuke**, small carved ornament worn by Japanese [Jap.] 根付。根付は現在, 着用されていない, … formerly worn … とする。印籠や巾着・煙草入れなどの紐の端につけ, 腰帯にはさんで落ちないようにする小彫刻, 日本の小工芸品として世界的に有名。

(3) **ginkgo** yellow-flowered maidenhair tree, native to China and Japan. [Jap.fr. China, *yinhing* silver apricot] 銀杏, いちょう, native to China, Japan, and Korea に改め, 語原の *yinhing* を *yinhsing* とする。cf, II (2), III(1), V(12), VI (15)

(4) **hara-kiri**, suicide by disembowelment as practised in Japan. [Jap. *hara* belly, *kiri*, cut]. ritual suicide by disembowelment as formerly practised in Japan とする。

切腹に *obligatory* と *voluntary* とがある。obligatory は a boon granted by government であり上級武士が対照となる。西郷隆盛は下級武士に属する。下級武士時代に死に当る犯罪を犯せば打首となる。切腹場は三方白の幔幕を張り, 中央に畳二枚を敷き白布でおおう, 切腹人は水浅葱の死に装束, 西面する。切腹人が三方を手もと引きよせた時, 又は三方の上の小刀を左腹に突きたてた時, 介錯人は首を打ち落す。検使は終了を確認する。ritual である。

voluntary の場合, 介錯人の付かぬ場合は一文字腹又は十文字腹を行い, 返す刀で頸動脈を切る。致命傷は頸動脈の切断で, やはり ritual である。

切腹は武士が勇氣と意志の強固なることを示す日本独特の習俗であるが, 終戦時敗戦の責任を取り陸海軍将兵が行った。三島由起夫のは例外的割腹, それで as formerly practised とする。cf. II(18)

(5) **kakemono**, Japanese wall-picture (usu. on silk and mounted on rollers). [Jap.] 掛け物, 書または絵を紙や絹布で表装し, 壁面や床の間などに掛けるように仕立てたもの。彼等にとっては書も又絵である。Japanese wall-picture or wall-calligraphy, usu. on silk and mounted on rollers とする。cf II(3), IV(5)

編集者 George Turner 氏は (1) ~ (5) につき It is not possible to make changes that increase the length of an entry until the dictionary is reset in a new edition but your comments suggest improvements that can be made in a new impression. The entry for *sundowner* could include "(Aust. hist.)" since you are right in thinking it no longer current. I am grateful for your observations about *netsuke*; I could add the word "formerly" as you suggest. *Ginkgo* is a little less easy to deal with in the available space but I am thinking of a change to "ancient yellow-flowered maidenhair tree, surviving especially in China, Japan, and Korea". This hints at its (geological) antiquity and its occurrence elsewhere — we had a ginkgo tree in the grounds of my former university, University of Canterbury, New Zealand.

(因みに現在は the University of Adelaide 勤務。)

hara-kiri for suicide read ritual suicide.

kakemono for wall-picture read wall-picture or wall-calligraphy.

次は Turner 氏より Oxford University Press の Dr. Allen 氏に宛てた手紙の一部である。Two details about the ginkgo need checking. First you might not like my suggestion of beginning with 'ancient'. The idea is to suggest (along with now) a palaeobotanical antiquity—just omit it (leaving *now*?) if that seems better.

Second Mr. Yamagishi tells me that the existing etymology for ginkgo in AP OD includes the word *hing* which is not correct. He amends *hsing* but I'm not certain which system of transliteration is used in the rest of APOD as I didn't venture into any changes in this area. **Hing** is probably due to Grahame Johnston's 1st-ed of APOD. COD has *yinxing* I'd be very grateful if you could check this detail, as it's the one point where Mr. Yamagishi suggests actual error rather than improvements or added information.

(6) *yinhsing* は Wade-Giles 式であり, *yinxing* は Pinyin 式であることを Turner 氏に通知した。同一の発音である。

(7) **Unicef**, abbr. United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund. ユニセフ, 国連児童基金。現在では United Nations Children's Fund の略称である。International と Emergency とをはぶいている。旧称は United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund で国連国際児童緊急基金の略称であった。cf. IV (6), V (17)

(8) **sophomore** (US), second-year university student これに 6-3-3 制の最後の 3 の 1 年生は freshman でなく sophomore という, を加えては。cf. VIII (2).

Turner 氏の返信は Thank you for your suggestions concerning the *Australian Pocket Oxford Dictionary*. These have a further usefulness now as I am editing an *Australian Concise Oxford Dictionary* now. This is at page-proof stage but I have found it possible to make one or two adjustments based on your suggestions. A number of your earlier comments have led to improvements in the later printings of the Pocket Dictionary. Thank you for your interest.

II

The Macquarie Dictionary より 19 例を次に示す。

(1) **banzai**, (a Japanese complimentary salutation or patriotic shout, as in honour of the emperor meaning) : a. long life b. forward ; attack [Jap. : ten thousand years] 万歳。語原につき (may you live) ten thousand years とする。

(2) **ginkgo**, a large, ornamental, gymnospermous tree, *Ginkgo biloba*, native to China, with fan-shaped leaves, fleshy fruit, and edible nuts ; maidenhair tree. Also, ginkko. [Jap.] 銀杏, いちよう。ginkyō の y を g とうつし間違えたのである。native to China を native to China, Japan, and Korea とする, fleshy fruit 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 nut である。cf. I (3), III (1), V (11), VI (15)

(3) **kakemono**, an upright Japanese wall picture, usu. long and narrow, painted

on silk paper or other material, and mounted on a roller. [Jap. *kake hang* + *mono* thing] 掛物, wall picture or wall calligraphy とする. 彼等にとっては書も絵である. a roller を two rollers (表木と軸木) とする. cf. I (5), IV (5)

(4) **koto**, a Japanese musical instrument having numerous strings, stretched over a vaulted, wooden sounding-board: plucked with the fingers 琴. numerous strings を usually 13 strings に, 又 plucked with the fingers について, 琴爪を親指・人差指・中指にはめて弾く, 左手で柱の左側を押して弦音を高くし, 又裝飾音をつける.

挿絵は腰掛けた女性が膝の上に琴を乗せてひいているのを示している, それで水平に床の上に琴を置き, 婦人が琴を引いている写真2葉を, 編集部宛に送った. cf. V (18)

(5) **mikado**, (oft. cap.) (formerly) a title of the emperor of Japan. [Jap.: lit., exalted gate] みかど. an emperor of Japan が正しい.

(6) **judo**, a style of self-defense derived from jujitsu, employing less violent methods and emphasising the sporting element [Jap.: lit., soft art] 柔道. 語原につき [Jap.: lit., soft way (of life)] が正しい.

(7) **nandina**. a shrub, *Nandina domestica*, family Berberidaceae, native to China, much planted for its graceful bipennate foliage which is produced on bamboo-like stems. 南天. native to Japan and China とし, 又 clusters of bright red berries がる, を加える.

(8) **obi**, a long, broad sash worn by Japanese woman and children. 帯. 婦人, 子供のはなやかな帯が注意を引いたのだ, 男性も帯を締める. それで by Japanese men, women, and children に改める.

(9) **origami**, 1. the art of folding paper into shapes of flower, birds, etc. 2. an object made this way [Jap. *ori* a folding—*gami*, from *kami*, paper.] 折紙. 語原につき [Jap. *ori* from *oru* fold—*gami*, from *kami*, paper] と改める.

(10) **teriyaki**, a Japanese dish consisting of meat, chicken or seafood, marinated in a mixture containing soy sauce and grilled. [Jap. *teri* sunshine, thus flame + *yaki* to grill]. 照焼. 語原につき [Jap. *teri* to glaze + *yaki* <*yaku* to grill or broil] に改める. cf. IV (1), V (11)

(11) **zori**, a low, flat Japanese sandal having thongs passing between the two inner toes. 草履. これを a low, flat Japanese sandal having a thong passing between the big toe and the toe beside it. に改める.

(12) **tsunami**, a large, often destructive sea wave caused by an underwater earthquake. [Jap.: tidal wave] 津波. 語原につき [Jap.: *tsu* harbour + *nami* wave] とする.

(13) **chopstick**, one of a pair of thin sticks, as of wood or ivory, used by Chinese, etc., to raise food to the mouth. 箸. by Chinese, etc., を by Chinese, Japanese, Koreans, Vietamese に改める. 以上が箸の文化圏である. cf. V (9), VI (12)

回答者 Research Assistant の Pat Kreuiter は (1) ~ (13) につき Thank you for your recent letters and the contributions they contain. We have noted your remarks and have passed the photographs on to our artists.

(14) **kendo**, a Japanese style of fencing with bamboo staves 剣道に bamboo staves

(竹の棒)は使用しない。割竹のつかときつさきとを鹿革で包み、これに竹力弦を取り付け、鐳をはめたものを使用する。竹の棒でたたかれると、防具をつけていても苦痛を感じる。

(15) **kana**, the Japanese syllabary. [Jap. : lit., false symbols, so called because kanji are regarded as real symbols] 仮名。語原につき [Jap. : lit., borrowed letters (借り名) or provisional letters (仮り名), so called because kanji are regarded as real letters] とする。

(16) **kanji**, a system of Japanese writing using Chinese-derived characters. [Jap. from *kan* Chinese + *ji* ideograph] 漢字。語原につき, *kan* は Chinese でない, 漢は中国の王朝名である。[Jap. from *kan*, from Chinese *han*, (a dynastic name) + *ji* ideograph] とする。

(17) **miso**, a paste of rice, soya beans, and salt fermented in brine, used as flavouring for soups and savoury dishes. 味噌。大豆を蒸し煮にし, 米・大豆・大麥を原料とするこうじと食塩を混合して熟成したもの。

(18) **harakiri**, suicide by ripping open the abdomen with a dagger or knife, the national form of honourable suicide in Japan, formerly practised among the higher classes when disgraced or sentenced to death. Also, **harakari**, **harikari**. 腹切り。higher classes は誤り, the warrior class に改める。公卿・僧侶・神官は切腹の習俗なし。刑罪の場合は上級武士が対象。cf. I (4)

(19) **icon** Eastern Ch. a representation in painting, enamel, etc., of some sacred personage, as Christ or a saint or angel, itself venerated as sacred. キリスト・聖人・天使などの聖像画。これに typically painted on a small wooden panel を加えてはどうか。cf. V (15) . VII (4)

Mrs Pat Kreuter は (14) ~ (19) につき I do thank you most sincerely for the support you have given to the citation system over the last years. It has been extremely helpful and your contributions have been greatly appreciated.

III

Longman Dictionary of the English Language より 1 例を次に示す。

(1) **ginkgo**, a showy gymnospermous tree (*Ginkgo biloba*) of E China that has fan-shaped leaves and yellow-fruit, and is often grown for ornament. [NL *Ginkgo*, genus name. fr. Jap *ginkyō*]. of E China, Japan, and Korea とし, bad-smelling yellow fruit, and edible nuts とする。cf. I (3) , II (2)

回答者である Senior Lexicographer の Brian O'Kill 氏は I greatly admire ginkgo trees, and would certainly plant one in my garden if I had a suitable site. The fruits rarely form in Britain, probably because the climate is not quite warm enough. Most British books state that it is unknown in the wild, but I see that *The Oxford Encyclopedia of Trees of the World* (1980) states that it probably grows wild in eastern China.

it probably grows wild in eastern China, について, イチョウの野生地は, 最近になって, 上海より少し南の浙江省と安徽省の境あたりであることがわかった。以上を O'Kill 氏に通知し, probably は不用と説いた。

IV

Webster's II New Riverside University Dictionary より5例を次に示す。

(1) **teriyaki** [J. *teri*, sunshine, flame + *yaki* to broil.] A Japanese dish of skewered and broiled marinated slices of meat or shellfish. 照焼. 語原の *teri* は sunshine, flame でなく, to glaze である. 又 *yaki* < *yaku* to grill or broil である. cf. II (10). V (11)

(2) **autobahn** [G. : *auto*, automobile + *Bahn*, road.] A superhighway in Germany. 自動車専用の高速道路. これは A superhighway in Germany, Austria, or Switzerland でないか. cf. V (10) .

回答者 Anne H. Soukhanov は (1) (2) につき, Your etymological correction at *teriyaki* are very useful, particulaly your translation of *teri*, "glaze", rather than "sunshine. flame," as we have it. I have passed this information to our etymology files, too. Without having a native-speaking informant on hand, it is sometimes difficult to ascertain whether or not all of our translations of Japanese words are entirely precise. We certainly do appreciate the time you have taken to assist us.

You are also right—*autobahn* is not restricted to German alone.

(3) **Wailing Wall** A wall in the old city of Jerusalem of Solomon and revered by Jews as a place of pilgrimage and comfort in times of misfortune. 嘆きの壁. Solomon王の神殿のなごり, は誤り. Solomon王の神殿は, 586B.C. バビロニヤ王ネブカドネザルにより破壊された. ヘロデ大王 (37-4B.C.) が20B.C.に, 拡張して再建した, その神殿も70A.D.のJewish Wars でローマ軍が破壊した. Wailing Wall は, ヘロデ大王の神殿のなごり, である.

Anne H. Soukhanov は (3) につき, The Encyclopaedia Britannica seems to support your comments and suggested correction—indeed, the history of the wall is quite involved. We will restudy this definition and adjust it as necessary in a future edition.

(4) **giant panda** A large bearlike mammal, *Ailuropoda melanoleuca* of the mountains of China and Tibet, with distinctively marked, black-and-white woolly fur. 大パンダは Tibet には生育していない. 中国は甘肅・陝西・四川の各省の高山の竹林に住む. cf. V (20)

Anne H. Soukhanov は Perhaps "...of high mountain bamboo forests of southwest-central China "would be closer to the mark ?

(5) **kakemono** [J. : *kake*, hanging + *mono*, object.] A vertical Japanese scroll painting. 掛物. scroll painting or calligraphy とする. 書画を軸物に表装し, 床の間や壁などにかけて飾りとし又は賞翫するもの. cf. I (5), II (3)

Miss Soukhanov は Thank you for pointing out the fact that it involves not just painting but also calligraphy. While lack of space will not permit us to go into much detail in our definition, we may, at some time, be able to provide more information in that definition.

(6) **UNICEF** United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund

ユニセフ、国連児童基金。現在では United Nations Children's Fund の略称である。International と Emergency とをはぶいている。旧称は United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund で国連国際児童緊急基金の略称であった。cf. I (7)

(7) **sashimi** [J.] A Japanese dish of thinly sliced raw fish. さしみ、まず第一に fresh であること、次に bite-sized, oblong strips であること、普通、わさび醤油につける。皿に美しく盛り付けをする。そのさい、つまをあしらって飾りとする。

cf. V (17)

Miss Soukhanov は The detailed information you have provided regarding this dish is extremely valuable to us. I have seen to it that your remarks have gone on file for use in *Webster's II* and in our other dictionaries in which the word is entered.

V

Webster's New Twentieth Century Dictionary より12例を、Webster's New World Dictionary, Second College Edition より18例を次に示す。

(1) **deer** [ME. *der* <OE. *deor*, wild animal, akin to G. tier ...] — New World. 鹿の語原につき wild animal でなく 単に animal でないか。

(2) **trolley bus**, an electric bus that gets its motive power from overhead wires by means of trolleys, but does not run on tracks — New World. トロリーバス。
trolley bus, an electric bus that gets its motive power from an overhead wire by means of a trolley, but does not run on tracks. — Twentieth Century トロリーバス、いずれも from a pair of overhead wires by means of a pair of trolleys にしてはどうか。

(3) **bookmaker**, a person in business of taking bets on race horses — Twentieth Century. 主として競馬その他スポーツの試合の賭博行為の胴元。であるから、as on race horses としては、どうか。

(4) **prefecture**, the office, authority, territory, or residence of a prefect — New World.

prefecture, the office, authority, territory, or residence of a prefect — Twentieth Century. prefecture は日本では都・道・府・県であり、知事は governor である。したがって prefecture は the district governed by a governor ということになる。

(1) ~ (4) につき Mrs. Ruth K. Kent は The suggested change in the etymology of *deer* from "wild animal" to "animal" has been turned over to the etymologist. We have a new editor in the office working on this section of the editing.

Mentioning both trolleys and both wires of a *trolley bus* seems worthwhile, and so does the qualification in the entry for *bookmaker* (as on race horses) in the *Twentieth Century Dictionary*.

A sense for *prefecture* meaning an administrative district in Japan seems imperative. It is good of you to bring this to our attention.

(5) **Richmond** 1. (after Duke of Richmond, son of Charles II) borough of

New York City, comprising Staten Island & small nearby islands : pop, 352,000 — New World. Richmond は米国 New York 市南西部の一区であったが、1975年以來 Staten Island と称す。(他の4区は Manhattan, the Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens である。)

Mrs. Kent は (5) につき Thank you for the reminder of the name change of Richmond borough in New York City to Staten Island. This involves three different dictionary entries, and entries in three of our smaller editions. They will all be taken care of. Geographical name changes pose an often-recurring problem in reference books.

(6) **Halloween**, Hallowe'en [contr. < *all hallow even* ; ...] the evening of October 31, which is followed by All Saints' Day, or All hallows : Halloween is now generally celebrated with fun-making and masquerading. — New World. 万聖節のよい祭, 10月31日の夜. 語原につき [contr. < *all hallow even* < Scottish for *All-hallows Eve* ; ...] としてはどうか. Mrs. Kent は

A consideration Mr. Sidney Landau mentions from time to time is that space is always a major problem in dictionary editing. There are always more words and more things to say about words, and squeezing what is most important into an allotted number of pages makes the work very challenging. For this reason, an addition to the etymology of *Halloween*, though it may well be valid and interesting, would simply not be considered. Incidentally, I researched this briefly and was quite surprised at the note in the big *Oxford English Dictionary* saying that November 1st was the start of the new year in the old Celtic calendar, so that Hallowe'en was originally a version of New Year's Eve.

(7) **argon** symbol, A — Twentieth Century, アルゴン, 希ガス元素. A を Ar に改める. A は過去, Ar が現在の用法.

(8) **solicitor general**, a law officer (in the Department of Justice in the U.S.) serving the national government and ranking next below the attorney general — New World.

ranking next below the attorney general は誤り. (1) attorney general (2) deputy attorney general (3) associate attorney general (4) solicitor general の順位である.

(9) **chopsticks**, small tapering sticks, usually of wood or ivory, held by the Chinese, Japanese, and some other Asian peoples, between the thumb and fingers, and used, in pairs, to convey food to the mouth — Twentieth Century.

chopsticks, two small sticks of wood or ivory, held together in one hand and used in some Asian countries to lift food to the mouth — New World. 箸. by the Chinese, Japanese, Koreans, and Vietnamese 又は in China, Japan, Korea, and Vietnam とする. 以上が箸の文化圏である. cf. II (13), VI (12), VII (5)

Mrs. Kent は (7) ~ (9) につき You are right that the symbol Ar should be given in the *Twentieth Century Dictionary* at the entry for *argon*, rather than A. We are keeping a record of this and thank you for bringing it to our attention. Also the useful information about *solicitor general*. Our legal consultant

will no doubt check this out. The adjustment for the entry for *chopsticks* will also be studied over.

(10) **Autobahn**, in Germany, an automobile expressway—New World. **Autobahn**, in Germany, a four-lane highway for fast driving, with a strip of grass, etc., down the middle to separate traffic bound in opposite directions — Twentieth Century. 自動車専用の高速道路. in Germany, Austria, or Switzerland でないか. cf. IV (2)

Mrs. Kent は The addition of "Austrian" and "Swiss" at the entry for *auto-bahn* makes sense. Thank you for pointing this out. I have put a card in the file for this, and it will no doubt be checked.

(11) **teriyaki** [Jap.] a Japanese dish containing meat or fish marinated or dipped in soy sauce and broiled, grilled, or barbecued — New World. 照焼. 語原につき [teri to glaze + yaki > yaku to grill or broil] と書き送った. cf. II (10), IV (1)

(12) **ginkgo** [Jap. *ginkyo* > Chin.] an Asiatic tree (*Ginkgo biloba*) with fan-shaped leaves and fleshy, yellow, foul-smelling seeds enclosing an edible inner kernel—New World. an Asiatic tree は不可. 中国・日本・朝鮮に生育する. fleshy, yellow foul-smelling fruit であって seeds でない. *ginkyo* の y を g と誤記したため *ginkgo* となった.

ginkgo [Japan. *ginko*, *gingko* from Chin. yin-hing, silver apricot.] A large tree, *Ginkgo biloba*, with fan-shaped leaves and edible yellow fruit, native to northern China and Japan—Twentieth Century. 語原につき [Japan. *ginkyo* from Chin, yin-hsing, silver apricot.] とする. edible yellow fruit は誤り, fleshy, yellow, foul-smelling fruit enclosing an edible inner kernel である. cf. I (3), II (2), III (1), VI (15)

(11) (12) につき Mrs. Kent は Thank you for the proposed etymologies for *teriyaki* and *ginkgo*. I was particularly interested in *ginkgo* because I often pass a row of these trees on Berea Road here in Cleveland, and notice them with interest. I studied up on *ginkgo* a bit after your letter came and realized I have never seen blossoms or fruit on the trees of which I speak. One of the botany books says they do not bloom for their first twenty years, so that may explain it. One of the etymologies in these sources says the Japanese spelling is *gingkyo*. Is that a variant or just more elaborate spelling of *ginko*, as you have it? And some sources say the second part of the Chinese is *hsing*. I confess my great ignorance of these languages, and rather assume there are variants when the words are translated to our alphabet.

いちょうの花が咲き, 実を結ぶには, 雄木と雌木の両方が必要である, 日本では *ginkyo* (銀杏) と称し *gingko* と *ginko* ともしないと返事した.

(13) **pip** [Old Slang] a person or thing much admired—New World. **pip** a person or thing much admired [Slang.]—Twentieth century. すばらしい人 [物]. Old Slang が正しいかそれとも Slang が正しいか.

(14) **slick** [Colloq.] a magazine printed on paper with a glossy finish—

New World. **slick** a magazine printed on paper with a glossy finish. (Slang.)— Twentieth Century. すべすべした上質紙に印刷した雑誌。Colloq. と Slang といわずれが正しいか。

(13) (14) につき Mrs. Kent は The usage labels in *Webster's New World Dictionary, Second College Edition*, are more up to date than those in the *Twentieth Century Dictionary*. The size of the latter makes it difficult to update.

(15) **icon** Orthodox Eastern Ch. an image or picture of Jesus, Mary, a saint, etc., venerated as sacred.— New World.

icon, in the Orthodox Eastern Church, as a sacred image or picture of Jesus, Mary, a saint, etc. Also spelled **ikon**, **eikon**. — Twentieth Century.

キリスト・聖母マリア・聖人などの聖像画。これに typically painted on a small wooden panel を加えてはどうか。 cf. II (19)

(16) **sashimi** [Jap., raw fish] a Japanese dish of thin slices of raw fish served with soy sauce — New World. さしみ、まず第一に fresh であること、次に bite-sized, oblong strips であること、普通わさび醤油につける。皿につまをあしらって、美しく盛り付けをする。 cf. IV (7)

(17) **UNICEF** United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund — New World. これは旧名の略称で、現在では United Nations Children's Fund の略称である。ユニセフ、国連児童基金 cf. I (7), IV (6)

(15) ~ (17) につき Mrs. Kent は The note about *icon* is interesting, too. I will put that in the file. Just this past week I became aware that the computer people have picked up that term to indicate the pictorial symbols used in programming material for the screen. Thank you much for the reminder of the name change of UNICEF, and for the information about *sashimi*. That will be kept on file, too.

(18) **koto** [Japan.] a Japanese musical instrument consisting of an oblong box with thirteen silk strings over it, plucked with plectrums on the thumb, index, and middle fingers — Twentieth Century. 琴。琴に水平に床の上に置く、左手で柱の左側を押して弦音を高くし、又装飾音をつける、を付加する必要がある。

koto [Jap] a Japanese musical instrument similar to a zither, consisting of an oblong box with thirteen silk strings stretched over it.— New World. 琴は水平に床の上に置く、普通 13 strings であり、普通 silk strings でもある。琴爪を親指・人差指・中指にはめて弾く、左手で柱の左側を押して弦音を高くし、又装飾音をつける。 cf. II (4)

(19) **the Tower of London**, a fortress on the Thames in London, serving in historic times as a palace, prison, etc. — New World. ロンドン塔。これを a large assemblage of buildings on the Thames in London, serving in historic times as a fortress, palace, and later, a state prison, now used as a repository of ancient armors and weapons, and other objects of public interest としてはどうか。

(20) **giant panda**, a large, black-and-white, bearlike mammal (*Ailuropoda melanoleuca*) of China and Tibet that feeds on bamboo shoots — New World. 大パンダは Tibet には生育していない。中国は甘粛・陝西・四川の各省の高山の竹林に住む。

feeds on bamboo shoots and leaves である。

panda 2. a white-and-black bearlike animal of Asia : also called giant panda. — Twentieth Century. of Asia を of south-west China に改める。 cf. IV (4) (18) ~ (20) につき Mrs. Kent は Your information about the *koto* musical instrument is quite helpful — and interesting as well. We will keep your letter on file. We looked back in our earlier dictionary, the first College Edition, and find that we were more expansive than in describing the Tower of London. The editors must have felt a need to cut down on lines to make room for newer entries in the Second College Edition. I would say that the word “fortress” seems outdated for the structures’ current tourist-attraction status. We will suggest that this entry be worked over for the Third College Edition. Our science editor is taking care of the entry for *panda*, probably turning it over to a consultant. We will pass on the information about this animal that you have provided. I did a quick check and see that both the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* and the *Encyclopedia Americana* say this animal lives in Tibet, so this piece of misinformation must be widespread. *Britannica* says bamboo leaves as well as shoots, but *Americana* says only the one. This will all have to be investigated.

VI

The World Book Dictionary より14例を Second Barnhart Dictionary of New English より1例を次に示す。

(1) **relationship**, a euphemism for a romantic attachment or affair (1967) — Second Barnhart Dictionary.

初出の年は1967年になっているが、1944年の例が A Supplement to the Oxford English Dictionary, Volume III に次のように出ている。

relationship, an affair ; a sexual relationship 1944 M. Laski *Love on Supertax* viii. 81 ‘Were you going to marry Lon Lon?’ asked Clarissa … ‘We hadn’t got further than a relationship’, Sid said.

回答者 Robert K. Barnhart 氏は I am not certain that the 1944 citation for *relationship* in the OEDS has the same sense as the latter ones (1967) in DNE². Note that the next citation in OEDS is dated 1974. This use of the word *relationship* became widespread during the sexual revolution of the late 1960’s. The 1944 citation probably uses the word in the sense of “a social or friendly connection” rather than a sexual one. 1974 J. Gardner *Corner Men* v. 41 Bob and I weren’t hallo young lovers. We had a relationship, but I wasn’t in love with him .

New Oxford English Dictionary の Mrs. S. K. Tulloch に 1944 M. Laski の *Love on Supertax* の *relationship* は social or friendly connection の意でないか、又 an affair ; a sexual relationship の意は 1960年代に一般に行きわたったのではないかと尋ねてみた。回答は次の通り。

I cannot find any evidence that the 1944 quotation for *relationship* in the sense ‘an affair ; a sexual relationship’ is inappropriate. The context itself

does not allow one to judge the exact sense, but this would have been investigated at the time when the entry was prepared. Since the quotation was supplied by Miss Laski from her own writings, it seems doubly unlikely that it has been misused. Certainly, as you say, this use became *widespread* in the 1960s ; but this does not mean that the sense did not arise until then. We have a number of quotations which have been added to our files since the publication of volume 3 of the *Supplement*, dating from the 1950s and early 1960s.

(2) **gram** British gramme — World Book Dictionary (1979). グラム (メートル法の重さの単位), British gramme or gram でないか。

(3) **teriyaki**, a Japanese dish consisting of fish or meat with onions and green peppers. and soy sauce, often broiled and served as a skewer. { <Japanese *teriyaki*. Compare etym. under *sukiyaki*. } — World Book Dictionary. 照焼。しょうゆ・砂糖・みりんなどにつけて焼き, 焼きあがると照りがあるのでこの名がある。身の厚い魚や脂肪の多い魚にむいている。魚を串にさし, だいたい焼けたらつけ汁を両面にかけて, かわく程度にあぶるのを二・三回くり返す。串がない時には魚やきの網でもよい。語原は { *teri* to glaze + *yaki* <*yaku* to grill or broil } である。cf. II (10), IV (1), V (11)

(4) **sukiyaki**, a Japanese dish consisting of thin strip of meat, sliced onions, bamboo shoots, shredded spinach, and other vegetables cooked for a very short time in a mixture of soy sauce, stock, sugar, and sweet sake { <Japanese *sukiyaki* perhaps <*suki* slicing + *yaki* cooking, roasting } — World Book Dictionary.

語原につき { <Japanese *sukiyaki*, lit. <*suki* spade + *yaki* >*yaku* to broil } である。

(2)~(4) につき Mr. Barnhart は Many thanks for your letter and the suggestions for WBD. It does appear that *gram* is also frequently used in Great Britain ; the same development is occurring with *tonne* and *ton*. Your explanation of *teriyaki* is very interesting and I appreciate the etymological correction for this word as well as for *sukiyaki*.

(5) **Park Avenue**, a thoroughfare in New York City along part of which there are very fine, large, expensive office and residential buildings. — World Book Dictionary. very fine, large, expensive residential buildings には上流人士が住み流行の中心をなす, を加える。

(6) **autobahn** or **Autobahn**, (in Germany) an express highway ; turnpike or expressway — World Book Dictionary. (in Germany) を (in Germany, Austria, or Switzerland) とする。

(7) **Oireachtas**, the legislature of the Irish Republic. The lower house is called the Dail Eireann, and the upper house the Seanad Eireann. — WBD. これを the legislature of Irish Republic (President, the lower house, and the upper house). The lower house is … とする。

(8) **slick** U.S. Informal. a magazine printed on heavy, glossy paper — WBD. これに featuring articles and fiction of popular appeal but little literary merit

をつけ加えてはどうか。内容は通俗的だが、すべすべの上質紙に印刷した豪華雑誌。 cf. VII (2)

(9) **tycoon**, the title given by foreigners to the former hereditary commanders in chief of the Japanese army ; shogun—WBD. 大君。これを the title taken by some of the Tokugawa shoguns of Japan. 1857年より1867年まで、将軍を大君といえと外国人に幕府の役人は命じた。

Mr. Barnhart 氏は (5) ~ (9) につき Your suggestions for *Park Avenue, autobahn, Oireachtas, slick, and tycoon*, are of course most welcome and will be considered for any future major revision of the World Book Dictionary.

(10) **shakuhachi**, a Japanese bamboo flute with five holes, [Japanese *shakuhachi*] — WBD. 尺八指孔は表は四、裏は一、上端をななめにけずって吹き口とし、縦吹きであり、一尺八寸 (54cm) を標準管とする。a Japanese bamboo clarinet with five holes とする。

Mr. Barnhart は Thank you for your letter and especially for your fine and instructive discussion of the term *shakuhachi*. I have filed this for future reference.

(11) **inro**, a small ornamental nest of boxes, used to hold medicines, perfumes, and the like, and carried at the waist by Japanese. [<Japanese *inro*] — WBD. 印籠は薬入れ。世界に誇る小工芸品。根付の先に緒締め、があり、その先に印籠がぶら下がっている。三つとも現在着用されていない。formerly used とし、perfumes and the like を削除し、formerly carried とする。

(12) **chopsticks**, a pair of small, slender sticks used by many Orientals to raise food to the mouth.—WBD. 箸。by many Orientals を by the Chinese, Japanese, Koreans, and Vietamese とする。以上が箸の文化圏である。cf. II (13), V (9), VII (5)

(11) (12) につき Mr. Barnhart は Your thorough description of the *inro* is most interesting and useful for our files. We have also entered *netsuke* in the dictionary but not *ojime*, which, however, is found in the OED Supplement. Judging from your description, I gather that all three items are no longer used but are of cultural and historical interest. Hence they should be defined as “formerly used”. Thank you also for your correction of the definition of *chopsticks*, which should be revised in our next edition.

(13) **tatami**, a mat made of rice straw used as a floor covering in a Japanese house. [<Japanese *tatami*] — WBD. 畳。畳の床は rice straw であるが、表は灯心草等が材料。Japanese house だけでなく、柔道等の道場でも用いられている。

(14) **soy** Also, soy sauce, a salty, brown sauce made from fermented soybeans, used especially in Chinese and Japanese cooking to give flavor and color, as to meat and fish. —WBD. 醤油。醤油は大豆と小麦を混合し、麴をつくり塩水で仕込んで熟成発酵させて作る。soybeans and wheat であり、as to meat and fish を to meat, fish, and vegetables に改める。

(15) **ginkgo**, a large, ornamental tree native to China and Japan, with fan-shaped leaves and nuts that can be eaten : maidenhair tree. It is the only sur-

viving species of a group that lived millions of years ago. [<New Latin *Ginkgo* <Japanese *ginkyo* >]-WBD. 銀杏, いちょう. いちょうは Korea にも生育する.

cf. I (3), II (2), III (1), V (12)

(13) ~ (15) につき Mr. Barnhart は Thank you for your letter with suggestions for improving the World Book Dictionary definitions of *tatami*, soy, and *ginkgo*.

VII

The Random House Dictionary より 3 例. The Random House College Dictionary より 4 例を次に示す.

(1) **zilch** slang. zero ; nothing [orig. uncertain. ; perh. humorous alter. of zero]. — RHCD. 零, 取るに足らぬ者. 語原につき, 1930年代 Ballyhoo という雑誌に登場した人物の名, より.

Mr. P. Y. Su は Thank you for pointing out our uncertain etymology and for suggesting a concrete origin, which is being passed on to the etymology editor for his verification.

(2) **slick** Informal a magazine printed on paper having a more or less glossy finish — RHCD. これに featuring articles and fiction of popular appeal but little literary merit をつけ加えてはどうか. 内容は通俗的だが, すべすべの上質紙に印刷した豪華雑誌. cf. VI (8)

(3) **ginkgo**, a large ornamental, gymnospermous tree, *Ginkgo biloba*, native to China, having fan-shaped leaves, fleshy fruit, and edible nuts, [<Jap *ginkyo* = *gin* silver + *kyo* apricot >] — RHCD&RHD. 銀杏, いちょう. China, Japan, Korea に生育する, foul-smelling, fleshy fruit である. 雄木と雌木とがある. *ginkyo* (銀杏) の y を g と誤記して *ginkgo* となった. cf. I (3), II (2), III (1), V (12), VI (16)

(4) **icon** Eastern Ch. a representation in painting, enamel, etc. of some sacred personages, as Christ or a saint, or angel, itself venerated as sacred — RHCD&RHD. [ギリシャ正教会] キリスト・聖人・天使などの聖像画. これに typically painted on a small wooden panel を加えてはどうか. cf. II (19), V (15)

(2) ~ (4) につき Mr. Su は *slick* (RHCD) : You are perfectly right in pointing out the inadequate meaning of our def. In as much as this def is Cf'd to pulp 6, there will be no comparison unless we bring up its content, as in the def of the latter. The missing part is well contained in def 9c of *slick*¹ in the RHD, most of which can be used for the present purpose.

pulp 6. a cheap magazine or book, usually containing sensational and lurid material. — RHCD.

slick 9 c such a magazine regarded as having a sophisticated, deftly executed, but shallow or glib literary content — RHD.

ginkgo : What you have stated is true and may be fascinating, but it is unfortunately overlong and too encyclopedic for any general dictionary to absorb.

icon : It could be represented in mosaic as well, but in any case it would be

better, as you remind us, if we could insert "usually on a wood surface" between "enamel, etc." and "of some sacred", as already similarly done in the RHP.

icon *Eastern Ch*, a representation of a sacred personage, usually painted on a wood or ivory surface—RHP (The Random House Dictionary Concise Edition.)

(5) **chopstick** one of a pair of thin sticks, usually of wood or ivory, used as eating utensils by the Chinese, Japanese, and other Oriental peoples. — RHD. other Oriental peoples を Koreans, and Vietamese に改め, Westerners も米国にある日本料理店では箸を使うとしてはどうか. cf. II (13), V (9), VI(12).

Mr. Su は *chopstick* : Your observation that chopsticks are even used by Westerners in Japanese restaurants is very insightful, but it gets into an area of extended application — not the basic attribute — so I personally doubt that our editor or editors would go that far as to cover it. An excellent suggestion but a hard-to-include part im the definition.

VIII

Webster's Third New International Dictionary より 12 例 Webster's Ninth New Collegiate Dictionary より 3 例を次に示す.

(1) **holy day of obligation** : one of the days on which Roman Catholics are obliged to hear mass and abstain from servile work <Sunday is a common holy day of obligation>. — W3. (カトリック教会) 守るべき祝日(日曜以外で業務を休んでミサに出席すべき祝日, Christmas, Easter など.) Sunday は誤り.

sophomore, a student in his second year or with second-year standing at a college ; also : a student in his second year at a secondary school—W3.

sophomore : a student in the second year at college or secondary school—W9.
米国の学校制度で6-3-3制を取る場合, 最後の3の一年生は freshman でなく sophomore でないのか又6-3-3制はどの程度まで採用されているのか尋ねてみた. cf. I(8)

(3) **ama** : a Japanese woman diver who works usu. without diving gear — W3. これは, 海に入って貝・海藻・真珠などを取る女, 即ち「海女」にあてはまる. しかし「海人」は, 海で魚や貝を取りなどする業とする者, を意味する.

回答者 Robert Copeland 氏は (1) ~ (3) につき, 1. Your observation on *holy day of obligation* in *Webster's Third* is valid. We have noted the need to make a change in the treatment. It is surprising there is no earlier note to that effect, for in our most recent *Collegiate* the definition is different : "a feast in which Roman Catholics are duty-bound to attend mass."

2. The comments on *sophomore* also are valuable. We cannot answer immediately whether the usage throughout the country is consistent, but it is something we will give thorough study to when next we have occasion to review this entry.

3. We also are happy to have your information on *ama* for our files. It will be useful in our updating the entry.

Again, as always, thank you for your efforts in helping us keep our definitions as accurate and up-to-date as possible.

(4) **gagaku** *often cap* [Jap, fr. *ga* elegance + *gaku* music] : the ancient court music of Japan—W3. 雅楽. the ancient court music and dance of Japan とする.

(5) **hot line** : a direct telephone line in constant readiness to operate so as to facilitate immediate communication (as between heads of two governments)—W3. **hot line** (1955) : direct telephone line in constant operational readiness so as to facilitate immediate communication (as between heads of two governments) — W9. ホットライン, 緊急直通電話・テレタイプ線. … telephone or teletype line … とする.

(6) **karatsu ware** *usu cap K* [fr. *Karatsu*, city in Japan] : a Japanese ceramic ware traditionally made from the 7th century at Karatsu on Kyushu island that is probably the earliest glazed Japanese ceramic ware, includes both earthenware and stoneware, and comprises chiefly vessels for chanoyu — W3. 唐津焼. 天正 (1573–1592) 年間に始まる. 7th century は誤り. 16th century である.

(4) ~ (6) につき Copeland 氏は *gagaku*. We do find evidence to support your suggestion, and we will see about amending the definition when the opportunity presents itself. However, just for the record, most of the English-language usage examples we have refer to *gagaku* only as music.

hot line. Your point about teletype is well taken and worth our looking into. We will send a note to the files to check whether the teletype is still a part of the system or whether it has been updated with something more modern—which still probably should be included.

Karatsu ware. We have found support for your suggestion that the time of Karatsu ware be revised to sixteenth century. The seventh century information in the entry apparently came from a handwriting error by a definer meaning seventeenth century, which many of our citations suggest is the time of origin.

(7) **sumi-e** [Jap *sumie* ; akin to Jap *sumi* Indian ink] : the Japanese art of monochromatic ink painting — W3. 墨絵. 語原につき [Jap *sumie* ; *sumi* Indian ink + *e* painting] とする.

(8) **zendo** [Jap *zendo*, fr. *zen* Zen sect + - *do* shrine] : a place used for Zen meditation — W3. 禅堂. 語原の shrine は誤り Buddhist temple がよい.

(9) **kutani** or **kutani ware** *usu cap K* [fr. *Kutani*, village in Japan] : a Japanese porcelain produced in and about the village of Kutani on Honshu island since the mid-17th century and esteemed for originality of design and coloring. — W3. 九谷焼. 現在は金沢市および付近一帯で焼かれている.

(10) **sanda ware** *usu cap S* [fr. *Sanda*, town in western Honshu, Japan, where it originated] : a Japanese pottery and esp. porcelain ware produced since the late 17th century and noted for its celadons. — W3. 三田青磁. 三田市, 神戸市の北部にある. 昭和33年 (1958年) 市制施行. 語原の town を city とする.

(11) **dojo** [Jap *dōjō*, fr. *dō* way, art + - *jō* ground] : a school for training in oriental martial arts. — W3. **dojo** [Jp *dōjō*, fr. *dō* way, art + - *jō* ground] (1942) : a school for training in various arts of self-defense (as judo and karate) — W9. 道場. 語原につき [Jap *dōjō*, fr. *dō* way + - *jō* place] とする.

(12) **jomon** *often cap* [Jap *jomon* straw rope pattern, fr. the characteristic method of forming designs on pottery of the period] : of. relating to, or typical of a Japanese neolithic cultural period extending from about 3,000B.C. or earlier to about 200B.C. and characterized esp by elaborately ornamented hand-formed unglazed pottery (Jomon ware) — W3. 縄文時代の, from about 3,000B.C. を from 8,000B.C. に改める。

(7) ~ (12) につき Copeland 氏は Several points that you bring up in your most recent letter are quite valid and we have used your prompting to send notes to the files. Those are comments on the etymologies of *sumi-e*, *zendo*, *Kutani (ware)*, and *Sanda ware*. The use of the word "art" in the explanation of *do* in the etymology of *dojo* relates to the sense in "martial arts". This same character appears in *budo*, which *Kenkyusha's New Japanese-English Dictionary* (1974) defines as "martial arts". We are aware, of course, that "way" is one of the interpretations of *do*. The word *ground*, which appears in the explanation of *jo* likewise comes from *Kenkyusha*, where it is defined as "a ground ; a ring ; a links". Elsewhere in that dictionary it is used in the context of "arena". Nevertheless we are sending your suggestion to the files to be considered when the word again comes up for review. Your point about *jomon* may well be correct. We find that there is a difference of opinion among writers as to whether the period dates from about 3,000 B.C. or goes back another 3,000 or so years. We are sending a copy of your comment to the files with a recommendation that the date be reexamined in light of more recent writings, which may have pushed the date back a few thousand years.

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 regrettable that the misrepresentations of things Japanese result in the misunderstanding of Japan and her people. About thirty 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 years or so have passed since I began to correspond, for correction, with editorial staffs.

This paper contains remarks, from eight editors of the following dictionaries, concerning questionable items.

The Australian Pocket Oxford Dictionary Second Edition (1984), Australia
 The Maquarie Dictionary (1981), Australia
 Longman Dictionary of the English Language (1984), England

Webster's II New Riverside University Dictionary (1984), U.S.A.

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

The World Book Dictionary (1979) & The Second Barnhart Dictionary of New English (1980), U. S. A.

The Random House Dictionary (1970) & The Random House College Dictionary (1982)

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

Your emendations and suggestions will be gladly received.

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