

英語の辞書の誤りについて (VII)

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Mistakes in English Dictionaries (7)

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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31年前英英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21年が経過した。

この小論には以下の辞書の10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。

Heinemann Australian Dictionary (1985年版), Australia

The Macquarie Dictionary (1981年版), Australia

Webster's 11 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 Random House Dictionary (1970年版), The Random House College Dictionary (1982年版), 及び The Random House Dictionary Classic Edition (1983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 Shorter Oxford English Dictionary (1975年版), The Oxford English Dictionary (1961年版), A Supplement to the Oxford English Dictionary Vol. II (1976年版), 及び A Supplement to the Oxford English Dictionary Vol. III (1982年版), U. K.

御叱正を乞う。

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I

Heinemann Australian Dictionary より 4 例を次に示す。回答者は、EditorのMr. David Allsop.

(1) **sundowner** Australian: a swagman who arrives at a place at sunset so that he can, by long-established tradition, ask for food and shelter but will not have to work in exchange. 浮浪者, who 以下の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しなければならぬ。単に swagman でよい。cf VII (7)

(2) **harakiri** (say harra-kiree) a traditional form of suicide in Japan by cutting open the abdomen, especially used by the upper class or officials who have been disgraced. [Japanese, belly cut] 切腹. a traditional form of ritual suicide in Japan by cutting open the abdomen, formerly used by the warrior class who were disgraced に改める。切腹は武士が勇気と意志の強固なることを示す日本独特の習俗である。cf VII (8)

Thank you for your letter of 9 January 1987 and for your interest in the *Heinemann Australian Dictionary*. The new information on the definitions of 'sundowner' and 'harakiri' was most enlightening.

Work has just been completed on a third edition of the dictionary, which is due for publication in September, and unfortunately we have passed the cut-off date for the addition of new material. However, I will keep your letter on file and assure that the suggestions made will be considered for any future edition.

(3) **prefecture** a) the office or term of office of a prefect b) an administrative area in France, etc. 都・道・府・県。日本では an administrative area in Japan, of a governor (知事)となる。cf II (3), VI (3)

(4) **mikado** History: (often capital) a title for the emperor of Japan みかど。an emperor of Japan が正しい。

Thank you for yet another informative and enlightening letter. And how well placed you are to accurately define the meanings of the words 'prefecture' and 'mikado'. As with the suggestions made in your previous letter, these will almost surely be incorporated into any future editions of the dictionary. Indeed, I regret we hadn't the benefit of your knowledge in time for the edition currently being produced.

II

The Macquarie Dictionary より10例を次に示す。回答者は、編集部 Research Assistant の Miss Helen Bateman.

(1) **sen**, a monetary unit of Japan, equivalent to a hundredth of a yen. 銭。硬貨としては1954年使用禁止令。但し外国為替のレート, ダウ平均株価, 日歩に使用されている。cf VI (10)

(2) **UNICEF**, the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund 国連国際児童緊急基金の略称であった。現在は United Nations Children's Fund

の略称である。国際児童基金。cf V (3)

(3) **prefecture** 1. the office, jurisdiction, territory, or official residence of a prefect. 2. the administrative centre of a French region. これに an administrative region in Japan, of a governor (知事) を加える, 都・道・府・県。cf I (3), VI (3)

(4) **calefactory**, a heated sitting room in a monastery. 修道院の暖房された居間。つまり (1) a room in a medieval monastery provided with a fireplace (2) later on, a room in a monastery in which a fire was kept alight when necessary である。現在では a monastery common room 修道院休憩室である。

(5) **frankincense**, an aromatic gum resin from various Asiatic and African trees of the genus *Boswellia*, esp. *B. carteri*, used chiefly for burning as incense or ceremonially. 乳香。現代では北東アフリカの、ソマリアあたりで産出される。cf III (2), IV (3)

(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 soft art を soft way (of life) とする。日本では精神面も重視する, 単なるスポーツではない。

(7) **shakuhachi**, a Japanese end-blown bamboo flute, traditionally played by samurai, the only known musical instrument to serve also as a weapon. [Jap.] 尺八。江戸時代, 浪人 (lordless samurai) が, 多く, 虚無僧 (mendicant Zen priest) になった。芝居・映画で虚無僧が尺八を構えて立廻りをするのが見られる。それで the only known musical instrument to serve as a weapon の記述が生じたのだろう。現在尺八は武器として用いられていない。琴・三味線との合奏に, 又民謡の伴奏に・独立して合奏に用いられている。又独奏に。cf VI (1)

(8) **shogun** (in Japan) 1. a title originating in the 8th century, in the wars against the Ainu, equivalent to commander-in-chief. 2. (in later history) a member of a quasi-dynasty, holding real power while the imperial dynasty remained theoretically and ceremonially supreme. [Jap., form Chinese *chiang chün* lead army (i. e., general)] 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, 征夷大將軍 (武士で天下の権をにぎる者) に任ぜられる。源頼朝1192年, 征夷大將軍。足利氏, 徳川氏も同じ1867年廃止。語原につき [Jap., short for barbarian-subduing great general or generalissimo] とする。cf. V (6)

(9) **zilch** Chiefly U. S. Colloq. nothing. [orig. uncert.] ゼロ, 取るに足らぬ者。語原につき, 1930年代 Ballyhoo という米雑誌に登場した人物の名, より。cf VI (18)

(10) **seven seas** the navigable waters of the world. これに the Arctic and Antarctic, N. and S. Atlantic, N. and S. Pacific, and Indian Oceans を加える。

(11) **in chancery** *Wrestling*, *Boxing*, (of a contestant's head) held under his opponent's arm これを *Wrestling* (of a contestant's head) held under his opponent's arm, *Boxing* (of a contestant's head) held, contrary to the rules, under his opponent's arm and unable to avoid severe punishment とする。

Thank you for your contributions throughout this last year, and I hope you will be able to continue collecting citations and information for us in 1987.

III

Webster's II New Riverside University Dictionary より 5 例を次に示す。回答者は Executive Editor の Miss Anne H. Soukhanov.

(1) **seppuku** [J., self-disembowelment : *seppu*, to cut + *ku*, abdomen.] Hara-kiri. 切腹. 語原につき, *sep*, to cut + *puku*, abdomen.] とする. ちなみに切腹の初出は Oxford Eng. Dict. では 1871 年 Webster's Ninth New Collegiate Dict. では 1904 年.

(2) **frankincense** An aromatic gum resin obtained from African and Asian, trees of the genus *Boswellia* and used primarily as incense. 乳香. 現代では北東アフリカのソマリアあたりで産出される。cf II (5), III (2)

I have sent your remarks about *seppuku* to our files. It is helpful to have such information from a speaker of Japanese.

We are glad to know that the trees from which *frankincense* is extracted grow in Africa, not Asia.

(3) **Bunraku** [J : "*bun*, literary, composition + *raku*, easy.] A traditional Japanese puppet theater featuring large wooden puppets. 文楽. 淡路島出身の興行主二代目植村文楽軒が明治 5 年 (1872) に, 大阪松島に文楽座の櫓を揚げた. 後世人形浄瑠璃が文楽と呼ばれるようになるほど盛り返した. [J : after *Bunrakuken* Uemura, who established the Bunraku-za Theater, Osaka, 19th-c.] とする.

(4) **trolley bus** An electric bus that does not run on tracks and is powered by electricity from an overhead wire. トロリーバス. an overhead wire を two overhead wires とする.

(5) **catapult** A slingshot (おもちゃの) パチンコ. British a slingshot と British (英) を入れる。

The etymological information that you gave us about the term *Bunraku* is extremely valuable. I have passed a copy of your letter to our editor who specializes in matters of etymology.

Your comments about the number of wires powering a trolley bus are also well-taken. I have added these remarks to our files, as is the case with *catapult*.

IV

Webster's New Twentieth Century Dictionary より 2 例を Webster's New World Dictionary, Second College Edition より 4 例を次に示す。回答者は, Associate Editor の Mrs. Ruth K. Kent.

(1) **Magdalene** 1. a feminine name 2. Mary Magdalene : Luke 8 : 2 (identified with the repentant woman in Luke 7 : 37) [m-] 1. a reformed and repentant prostitute 2. [Brit.] a reformatory for prostitutes.—New World.

Mandalene, Magdalen 1. Mary Magdalene (preceded by *the*) : Luke VIII. 2. (identified with the repentant woman in Luke VII. 37). 2 [m-] (a) a re-

formed and repentant prostitute ; (b) a reformatory for prostitutes. — New Twentieth Century.

それぞれ identified を traditionally identified とする。New World の reformatory for prostitutes には [Brit.] の表示があるが New Twentieth Century のそれには表示がない。いずれが正しいか。尚 the Magalene はマグダラのマリア、である。a reformed and repentant prostitute は、悔い改めた売春婦。a reformatory for prostitutes は売春婦更生施設である。

(2) **unisex** [Colloq.] designating, of, or involving a fashion, as in garments, hair styles, etc., that is undifferentiated for the sexes—New World. 服装や髪形などが男女の区別のない。[Colloq.] の表示を削除しては、

Your comments are pertinent, as always. We have put a note in the file to alert the editors to insert "Brit." at 2 b of Magdalene in *Webster's New Twentieth Century Dictionary*. Also have suggested that we say "formerly" before all of the second sense, as both a) and b) are only literary now.

Perhaps **unisex** no longer needs the colloquial label in *Webster's New World Dictionary*. I will record your opinion on this so the editors will know you feel it's no longer necessary.

(3) **frankincense**, a gum resin obtained from various Arabian and NE African trees (genus *Boswellia*) of a family (Bursoraceae), and often burned as incense.—New World.

frankincense, a gum resin which burns freely with an aromatic odor and is used as incense. It is obtained from various Asiatic and East African trees of the genus *Boswellia* also called *olibanum*.—New Twentieth Century. 乳香。現代では北東アフリカの、ソマリアあたりで産出される。cf II (5), III (2)

(4) **brown belt**, a brown-colored belt or sash awarded to an expert in judo or karate whose skill is just below highest.—New World. 茶帯。just below highest を just below the black belt とする。

Thank you for the information about the tree from which frankincense is obtained. I have given that to our editor in charge of botany. The correction for brown belt is appreciated, too.

V

The Random House Dictionary より3例。The Random House College Dictionary より2例、The Random House Dictionary Classic Edition より3例を次に示す。回答者は Senior Editor の Mr. P. Y. Su.

(1) **tempura**, a Japanese dish of deep-fried sea-food or vegetables. [<Jap : fried food] —RHDCL. てんぷら。日本語より英語にはいったのであるが、語原につきポルトガル語の *tempero* 調理、より日本語に、fried food より deep-fried food がよい。

(2) **soy**, an Oriental salty sauce made from fermented soy beans.—RHDCL. 醤油。製法は大豆と小麦をほぼ等量に混合して、こうじ、をつくり塩水で仕込んで熟成発酵させる。

As for the inadequate etymology for *tempura* and the insufficient inadequate

in the definition of *soy*, we will try to rectify them at the first opportunity.

(3) **UNICEF** an agency, created by the United Nations General Assembly in 1946, concerned with improving the health and nutrition of children and mothers throughout the world. [U(nited) N(ations) I(nternational) C(hildren's) E(mergency) F(und)] —RHD, RHCD.

国連国際児童緊急基金の略称であった。現在は United Nations Children's Fund の略称である。国連児童基金。略称は前と同じ。cf II (2)

(4) **tatami** any of several large straw mats used as floor coverings in a Japanese house or restaurant.—RHDCL. 畳。これに柔道・空手等の道場にも使用されるを加える。

(5) **seppuku** (in Japan) suicide by ripping open the abdomen; *hara-kiri* [< Jap] —RHD. 切腹。ceremonial suicide…とする。

UNICEF: The etymological date follows and retains, for obvious reasons, the *original* title of this UN agency, while its current title goes by the main entry of *United Nations Children's Fund*, with a cross reference to *UNICEF*.

tatami: The extended application of *tatami*, as you suggested, is commendably perceptive, but this unfortunately is one of those aspects not only lexicographers but also encyclopedia editors seem incapable of keeping up with, to say the least.

seppuku: You are perfectly right. We ought to add "ceremonial" before "suicide" in the def., as it is already there in the def. of *hara-kiri*, to which the entry should actually and more naturally and logically be cross-referred (this suggestion is now being made to the general editor or editors involved).

(6) **shogun** Japanese Hist. the title applied to the chief military commanders from about the 8th century A. D. to the end of the 12th century, then applied to a member of a quasi-dynasty holding virtual rule, with the emperor as nominal ruler, until 1868, when the shogunate was terminated and the ruling power was returned to the emperor. [< Jap < Chin *chiang chün* lead army] —RHD. 将軍。

shogun Japanese Hist. the title of the chief military commander from about the 8th to 12th centuries, applied to the hereditary officials who governed Japan, with the emperor as nominal ruler, until 1868. [< Jap < Chin *chiang chün*, leader of an army] —RHCD. 将軍。征夷大将軍の略。坂上田村麻呂 (758 - 811) 797年征夷大将軍に任ぜられる。811年以後廃絶。その後1184年大曾義仲、征夷大将軍 (武士で天下の権をにぎる者) に任ぜられる。源頼朝1192年、征夷大将軍。足利氏、徳川氏も同じ。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、政権を朝廷に返上した。これにより江戸幕府としては265年、鎌倉幕府から数えて682年をもって武家政治は終わった。語原につき [< Jap, short for *sei-i tai shōgun* barbarian-subduing great general or generalissimo] とする。cf II (7)

Your lengthy letter with a detailed definition and new etymology of *shogun* has been gratefully appreciated.

The new focus you like to place on the etymology has merit: certainly when we talk about the shogun as used in the definition under discussion, we are re-

ferring not to any military general in any period of time, but rather specifically to the generalissimo under the *bakufu*, the term *shogun* in this particular instance being short for the full title of *sei-i tai shogun*.

In this connection, it is significant to notice that even though the specific origin of the *shogun* has been accurately and adequately cited in some American encyclopedias, this subtly vital fact is completely ignored and deplorably shunted away by all American and British general dictionaries—with the exception of the great *Oxford English Dictionary*. I do not think that a lack of space in the etymology can be made a good excuse for such a flawed treatment.

I would very much like to pass the portion of your letter to our etymology editor, which my strong recommendation that our etymology be correctly amplified to reflect the very point your raised.

VI

Webster's Third New International Dictionary より36例, Webster's Ninth New Collegiate Dictionary より12例を次に示す. 回答者は Senior Editor の Robert Copeland 氏.

(1) **shakuhachi** [Jap]: a Japanese bamboo flute—Third. 尺八. 縦吹きである. a Japanese five-holed bamboo clarinet とする. cf II (6)

Everything I can find on *shakuhachi* tells me the instrument is a flute. The principal distinction for instruments of the flute family is that they are sounded by blowing across a hole or by blowing into a fixed mouthpiece like that of a whistle. Clarinets are distinguished by a mouthpiece that has a single reed that opens and closes the air hole as the player blows. Our information is that the *shakuhachi* has no such reed and thus is called a flute. If you have information that suggests otherwise, we would appreciate it if you would share it with us.

これに対して A bamboo about one inch in thickness is cut at the root to make one *shakuhachi*. The inside joints are knocked out, and four holes are made in front and one at the back. A reed is inserted at the front top and the musical instrument is held upright to play. と回答した. それに対しての返信は, Thank you for your letter and for the information on *shokuhachi*. I have put your comments into the files to be reviewed at a later date by our music teacher.

(2) **bancha** also **bancha tea** [Jap *bancha*, fr. *ban* number + *cha* tea]: a coarse Japanese tea that is usu. not exported—Third. 番茶. coarse は削除する. Bancha is the cheapest grade of Japanese tea, not used in tea ceremony, drunk after each meal である. 茶にはその他, 煎茶, 抹茶がある.

(3) **prefecture**, the district governed by a prefect <as in the Roman Empire, in France, or in Japan>—Third. 日本では the district governed by a governor (知事) である. *prefecture* は日本では都・道・府・県. cf I (3), II (3)

(4) **fez**: a brimless cone-shaped hat that has a flat crown usu. made of red felt, is worn by men in eastern Mediterranean countries (as Turkey), and has

been adapted for women's hats in Europe and America—Third. トルコ帽、トルコ大統領ケマル・パシャ (1881-1938) が1925年トルコ帽の着用を禁止した。現在ではエジプト及び北アフリカで着用されている。in eastern Mediterranean countries は誤り。cf VI (15)

We are also happy to have your detailed information on the three kinds of green teas and the procedure for producing each. This, too, is valuable material, as are your points about *prefecture* and *fez*.

(5) **gobo** [Jap *gobō*]: a burdock (*Arctium lappa*) cultivated in Japan as a vegetable—Third. ごぼう。アメリカの、例えばニューヨーク市などの日本料理店にはキンピラごぼう等あり、米国人に健康食品として人気あり。

Your information on *gobo* is quite interesting and useful for our files. However, whether it will someday be incorporated into the definition I cannot say.

(6) **blurb** [coined by Gelett Burgess] (1914): a short publicity notice (as on a book jacket) —Ninth.

blurb [coined 1907 by Gelett Burgess d. 1951 Am. humorist & illustrator] —Third. 本のカバーなどに刷り込んでその宣伝をする広告文。その初出の年は1914年か正しいかそれとも1907年か。

(7) **Zionism *usu cap*** [*Zion* (Palestine) +E-ism]: a theory, plan, or movement for setting up a Jewish national or religious community in Palestine—Third. しかし Since 1948, Zionism has supported the social, economic, and cultural development of Israel. である。

(8) **sumo** [Jap *sumō*]: a Japanese form of wrestling in which a contestant loses the match if he is forced out of the ring or if any part of his body except his feet touches the ground—Third. 相撲。except his feet を except the soles of his feet に改める。

(9) *Third* の p.1399 には 0.083 feet, 0.333 yards と複数である。しかし p.1424 では 0.35 cubic foot, 0.62 mile, 0.39 inch と単数である。どちらが正しいか。

6) **blurb**: The information on the enclosed copy of an item in the May 1938 issue of our former publication *Word Study* gives information on the situation concerning Burgess's coining of *blurb*. The date of that action is 1907, hence that date in the etymology in *Webster's Third New International Dictionary*. However, Burgess applied the word as the name for his cartoon character.

Our earliest evidence of the use of *blurb* as a generic noun dates from 1914, and thus that is the date given in *Webster's Ninth New Collegiate Dictionary*.

7) **Zionism**: Our view is that the information you suggest is more appropriate for an encyclopedia article.

8) **sumo**: The current wording of the definition in the *Ninth Collegiate* is "soles of his feet," and a similar wording will be made in the *Third New International* when the manufacturing schedule permits a change on that page.

9) In the *Ninth Collegiate* we followed a consistent pattern of using the plural for measurements greater than one and singular for fractions. However, there seems to be no one correct way. It varies with the idiom of the user. How-

ever, it is something we are investigating for recommending a single consistent pattern.

(10) **sen** 1 : a Japanese monetary unit equal to 1/100 yen 2 : a coin representing one sen—Third. 銭. 1 : は外国為替のレート, ダウ平均株価, 日歩に使用されているから, それでよいが 2 : については, 硬貨としては1954年使用禁止になっているから a former coin representing one sen とする. 但しこっとう品として値打がある. cf II (1)

(11) **rin** 1 : a Japanese monetary unit equal to 1/10 sen 2 : a coin representing one rin—Third. 厘. 1 : a former Japanese monetary unit… 2 : a former coin… と改める. 厘の硬貨はこっとう品として価値あり. cf VII (19)

(12) **Third** の仏教諸派の見出し語について. **shin, shin-shu** (真宗) と並記されている. したがって Jodo (浄土宗), kegon (華嚴宗), nichiren (日蓮宗), Ritsu (律宗), sanron (三論宗), shingon (真言宗), tendai (天台宗), Zen (禅宗) をそれぞれ, Jodo-shu, Kego-shu, Nichiren-shu, Ritsu-shu, Sanron-shu, Shingon-shu, Tendai-shu, Zen-shu とあわせて見出し語と出来ないかと尋ねて見た.

(13) **community college** (1948) : a nonresidential 2-year college that is usu. government-supported—Ninth. **community college** : a college or junior college typically nonresidential serving a specific community often by fitting its curriculum to the community's needs—Third. コミュニティカレッジ. 2-year college が正しいか college or junior college が正しいか, 尋ねて見た.

(14) **canticle** (13c) : song ; specif : one of several liturgical songs (as the Magificat) taken from the Bible—Ninth. 詠唱. taken from the Bible とあるが, the Psalms (詩篇) は除く, である.

(15) **fez** (1802) : a brimless cone-shaped flat-crowned hat that usu. has a tassel is usu. made of red felt, and is worn, esp. by men in eastern Mediterranean countries—Ninth. トルコ帽. in eastern Mediterranean countries は誤りで, 現在では in Egypt and in North Africa である. cf VI (4)

We have made note of your comments for the entries of *sen* and *rin* in *Webster's Third*. A more appropriate place to put "former" might be the first sense, since it is the monetary unit that is no longer current rather than the coins. As you note, they are still in existence.

The entries for the names of Buddhists sects, like all entries in the unabridged, are handled as English terms. Thus, since *jodo-shu*, *kegon-shu*, etc. are Japanese forms but are not found in English usage, they are not appropriate variants for the English-language dictionary.

On the question of whether the definition in *Webster's Third* or that in the *Ninth Collegiate* is better, it generally is going to depend on your needs. Where the definition in the unabridged dictionary is more comprehensive than that in the *Collegiate*, naturally it will be more useful for some readers. Where the *Ninth Collegiate* has only a restyling of the information available in the unabridged, that definition generally reflects our current thinking about how the definition should be worded, based on current evidence. The choice as to which

is better, therefore, depends to an extent on your needs, and that has to be the case with *community college*.

We have noted your suggestions on the entries for *canticle* and *fez*.

(16) **sen** と **rin** につき同じ事を再び書き送った.

(17) **Kutani** or **kutani ware** usu cap K (fr. *Kutani*, village in Japan) : a Japanese porcelain in and about the village of Kutani on Honshu island since the mid-17th century and esteemed for originality of design and coloring—Third. 九谷焼. in and about the village of Kutani は誤りで, 九谷焼の町は, 古九谷発祥の地に近い加賀市と小松市, 寺井町がよい.

(18) **zilch** [origin unknown] : zero, nil—Third. ゼロ, 無. 語原につき, 1930年代の米国の雑誌 Ballyhoo に出てきた人物の名 Zilch より. cf II (8)

(19) **samurai** [Jap] 1 a : a military retainer of a Japanese daimyo practicing the chivalric code of Bushido, privileged to wear two swords, and having the power of life and death over commoners b : the warrior aristocracy of Japan 2 : a professional soldier < used by the militarists to spread the idea of Japan as a nation of samurai >—D. C. Buchanan—Third.

1 a : 武士. b : 武士階級. 2 : 職業軍人. 2 : の職業軍人の意味で samurai は現在でも使用されているか, と尋ねてみた.

We are happy to have your comments and suggestions about *rin*, *sen*, and *Kutani ware* for our files. They will be seen by an editor when we next have an opportunity to review these entries. We also are quite happy to have your comments on the origin of the word *zilch*.

I can find no evidence in our files for use of the extended sense of *samurai* in the past forty years. The sense is mentioned in the *Oxford English Dictionary* but is not supported. We apparently have even misplaced the citation containing the quotation given in *Webster's Third*. It is something for us to check into, but in the meantime we can say that the answer to your question is apparently no, it is not still used in the 1980s in that sense.

(20) **Richmond**, of or from the borough of Richmond, New York, N. Y. ; of the kind or style prevalent in Richmond—Third. New York 市南西部の1区, 1975年以来 Staten Island と称す. Richmond は旧称.

(21) **frilled lizard** : a large Australian agamoid lizard (*Chlamydosaurus kingii*) having a broad frill on each side of the neck—Third. エリマキトカゲ. *kingii* は誤りで *kingi* でないか.

(22) **halloween** also hallowe'en usu cap (short for All Hallow E'en) : the evening preceding All Saints' Day : the evening of October 31 which is often devoted by young people to merry making (as with jack-o'-lanterns) and playing pranks sometimes involving petty damage to property—Third.

Halloween (short for All *Hallow Even*) (1556) : October 31 observed with festivity and the playing of pranks by children during the evening—Ninth. 万聖節のよい祭, 10月31日の夜. 語原につき [Scottish for *Allhallow-even*, earlier *All hallow eve*] としてはどうか.

(23) **coffee mill**: a small mill for grinding coffee beans—Third. **coffee mill** (1691): a mill for grinding coffee beans—Ninth. コーヒーひき器. coffee beans を roasted coffee beans にする.

(24) **argon** symbol A or Ar—Third. アルゴン (希ガス元素) Ar が現在の記号, A は旧記号.

(25) **chopsticks**: one of a pair of slender sticks held between the thumb and fingers of one hand and used chiefly in Oriental countries to lift food to the mouth—Third. **chopsticks** (1699): one of a pair of slender sticks held between thumb and fingers and used chiefly in oriental countries to lift food to the mouth—Ninth. 箸. chiefly in Oriental countries ではあいまいであるから, in China, Japan, Korea, and Vietnam に改め, 米国にある日本料理店では箸を使うとしてはどうか.

(20) ~ (25) につき, We have made a note of your observation in your most recent letter. It is likely that the word “chiefly” was put into the definition of *chopsticks* to cover the use of chopsticks in Western restaurants and homes when people are eating Oriental food.

(26) **adzuki bean** or **adsuki bean** [Jap *azuki*]: an annual bushy bean (*Phaseolus angularis*) widely grown in Japan and China for the flour made from its seeds—Third. 小豆. 日本では粉末はあん, ようかん, しるこ等に, 粒は甘納豆, 赤飯等に用いられる.

(27) **bai-u** [Jap, rain of the rainy season, fr. *bai* plum + *u* rain]: relating to the spring or early summer rainy season in China and Japan—Third. 梅雨. 語原の *bai* の plum は誤りで, Japanese apricot (梅) とすべきである. 梅雨は夏至 (6月22日前後) を中心とした約40日間の雨期で, 中国の揚子江流域, 日本の本州・四国・九州にあらわれるから, spring を削除する.

As always we are happy to have your comments and suggestions. Notes on *adzuki bean* and *bai-u* have been sent to our files.

(28) **biwa** [Jap]: a 4-stringed Japanese lute—Third. 錦琵琶は5弦. 筑前琵琶は4弦まれに5弦, 薩摩琵琶は4弦.

(29) **baren** [prob. fr. Jap]: a pad of twisted cord covered with paper, cloth, and bamboo leaf with which a printmaker transmits pressure typically by rubbing to paper laid on an inked woodcut—Third. 馬連. 木版刷をする時, 版木の上に当てた紙の上を摺る用具, prob を削除し, bamboo leaf を bamboo sheath (竹の皮) に改める.

(30) **konjak** [Jap *konjaku*]: a large aroid (*Amorphophallus rivieri*) grown in Japan for its large tuberous corms used for making flour—Third. こんにゃくいも. [Jap *konnyaku*] とする.

(31) **red tai**: a brilliant crimson Pacific porgy [*Pagrus major* or (*Chryso-phrys major*) that is a favorite food fish of Japan and is commonly figured as a symbol of the Japanese fish god. まだいは, a symbol of the Japanese fish god でなく, 昔から, 魚の王といわれている.

Thank you for your most recent letter on *biwa*, *baren*, *konjak*, and *red tai*. I have sent notes of your suggestions and observations to the files for all of these

terms.

(32) **teriyaki** [Jp. fr. *teri* sunshine + *yaki* roast]: a dish of Japanese origin consisting of meat, chicken, or shellfish that is grilled or broiled after being marinated in a spicy soy sauce—A Supplement to Third, 9000 WORDS.

teriyaki [Jp. fr. *teri* sunshrine + *yaki* roast] (1963): a Japanese dish of meat, chicken, or shellfish that is grilled or broiled after being soaked in a spicy soy sauce marinated—Ninth. 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* sunshine を to glaze にする.

Thank you for your letter and for your suggestion on *teriyaki*. I have sent a note to the file reflecting your suggested change in the etymology.

(33) **ginkgo** 1 cap: 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—Third.

ginkgo (1773): a showy gymnospermous tree (*Ginkgo biloba*) of eastern China with fan-shaped leaves and yellow fruit often grown as a shade-tree—Ninth. cf VII (20)

いちよう. いちようは grow abundantly in Japan, China, and Korea である. fruit は fleshy, yellow, foul-smelling である. その中に edible kernel つまりぎんなんがある. ぎんなんは食用.

I have sent your comments on *ginkgo* to our science editors for review with an eye toward improving that treatment.

(34) **judoka** [Jap *jūdōka*, fr. *judo* + *-ka* person]: one who participates in judo—Third. *-ka* person の person を expert といれかえる.

(35) **kagura** [Jap]: a stately dance of the Shinto religion that now forms a part of Japanese village festivals—Third. 神楽. 村祭りで行なわれるでは不完全. 宮廷で, 民間の神社等で行なわれる.

(36) **kana** b: either of the two different but equivalent sets of characters that are used in the kana system and that each have 48 characters increased by the use of two diacritics to 73—see hiragana, katakana—Third. かなの字数は現代かなづかいで使われるのは71字, 基本的な字形は46であとの25字は濁点又は半濁点をつける.

Thank you for your letter and for your comments. We have sent notes to the files for later checking into *judoka*, *kagura*, and *kana*.

(37) **inro** [Jp *inro* pillbox] (1617): a small compartmented and usu. ornamented container hung from an obi to hold small objects (as medicines and perfumes) —Ninth. 印籠. formerly hung とする. 現在, 日本人は腰に印籠をさげていない. 薬を入れていた. perfumes は削除する. [Jap *inrō* lit. seal basket] である.

(38) **netsuke** [Jp] (1883): a small and often intricately carved toggle (as of wood, ivory, or metal) used to fasten a small container to a kimono sash—Ninth. **netsuke** [Jap]: a small object carved in wood or ivory or wrought in metal pierced with holes, and used by the Japanese as a toggle to fasten a small pouch or purse

to the kimono sash—Third. 根付. 現在日本人は根付を着用していない. formerly used とする.

I have sent a note to the etymology file for the *Collegiate* entry *intro* to indicate that in Japanese it means “seal basket” as well as “pill box.” This is indicated, too, in *Kenkyusha's New Japanese-English Dictionary*. I hesitate to send a note to *netsuke*, since it is our understanding the *intro* and *netsuke* may still be used to dress up a kimono whenever one is worn on ceremonial occasions. Thus, *formerly* would not be appropriate in the definition, since it would not have passed out of use. If we are wrong on this point, please let us know.

これに対して、印籠は紐を通して緒締めで締め、紐の先端につけた根付を帯のあいだにはさんで腰にさげた。応急用の薬を入れて携帯した。古くは印や印肉を入れたが江戸時代は薬を入れた。現在は使用されていない。

根付は服装の変化により現在着用されていない。但し輸出品として製作されている、と通知した。

(39) **kotoite** [G *kotoit*, fr. Bundjiro Koto d. 1935 Jap. geologist and petrographer + G-it, -ite]: a mineral $Mg_3 (BO_3)_2$ consisting of a borate of magnesium—Third. 小藤石. こと—であるから Kotoh としてはどうか。

(40) **rumaki** also **ramaki** [origin unknown]: a cooked appetizer consisting of pieces of usu. marinated chicken liver wrapped together with sliced water chestnuts in bacon slices—Third. **rumaki** [origin unknown] (1961): a cooked appetizer made of pieces of usu. marinated chicken liver wrapped together with sliced water chestnuts in bacon slices—Ninth. 語原は [altered from Japanese *harumaki* 春巻 spring roll] でないか. water chestnut くわい。

(41) **tokonoma** [Jap]: a niche or recess opening from the living room of a Japanese house in which a kakemono may be hung—Third. 床の間. 正面の壁に書画の幅などを掛け、床板の上に置物・花瓶などを飾る。

(42) **skimmia** cap [NL]: a small genus of evergreen shrubs (family Rutaceae) of eastern Asia having small tetramerous flowers with a 2-celled ovary and red drupes—Third. しきみ, もくれん科の木. [NL < Jap shikimi] とする。

(43) **nembutsu** often cap [Jap, contr. of *namu Amida Butsu* reverence to the Buddha Amitabha]: repetition of the Amidist devotional formula as a means of salvation—Third. 語原につき、念仏は阿弥陀仏を縮約したものでない。阿弥陀仏の名号を称えることである。

Your suggestions have been sent to the files to be reviewed when next we examine these entries. Unfortunately the sources in-house do not allow us to verify immediately the suggestions for Koto/Kotoh and *rumaki*. The only reliable dictionary of Japanese (in English) we have is *Kenkyusha's New Japanese-English Dictionary*, which has no entry for *harumaki* but suggests that the different elements produce something like “spring roll” if taken literally. The romanization for Koto's name may be as much a matter of the style used in the resource material as one of proper spelling. But it is something we will check into.

VII

The Shorter Oxford English Dictionary より11例, The Oxford English Dictionary より1例, A Supplement to the Oxford English Dictionary Vol. I より2例, 同Vol. II より1例, 同Vol. III より7例を次に示す.

(1) **white slave**, a white person who is or is treated like a slave. -SOED. 白人どれい. archaic (古) の表示をつける (ii) としての a girl or woman who is sold on force into prostitution を加える.

(2) **taxi-dance** U. S. a dance at which a partner may be hired -SOED. 時間ぎめ料金で客と踊るダンス. U. S. の表示を取ってはどうか.

(3) **highball slang** A drink of whisky in a tall glass -SOED. ハイボール. これにU. S. の表示をつけてはどうか.

(4) **april-fool**, one who is sportively imposed upon, on the first of April, or April-fool-day -SOED. April-fool-day は April Fool's Day 又は April Fools' Day でないか.

(5) **V.-sign**, a sign made by holding up the first and second fingers spread apart, either representing the letter V (for victory) or as an obscene gesture of contempt -SOED. Vサイン. 勝利のしるしは, 手の甲を内に向ける. 軽べつのみだらなのは手の甲を外に向ける. (1) ~ (5) について Editor の Mrs. L. S. Burnett は Thank you for your further comments on entries in the *Shorter Oxford English Dictionary*.

(6) **stetson** 1924 (Name of maker.) A short hat worn by soldiers of the Australian and New Zealand forces. -SOED. フェルトで作られたつばの広い帽子. 以下を加える. 米国では西部の男性が現在着用する. 女性も西部と南部で着用している.

(7) **sundowner** Austral. & U. S. colloq., a tramp who makes a practice of arriving at a station about sundown under the pretence of seeking work, so as to obtain food and a night's lodging -SOED. 浮浪者. U. S. の表示をとる who 以下 lodging までは19世紀の習俗である. これを削除する. 尚 station は農牧場を意味する. cf I (1)

(8) **hara-kiri**. Also corruptly hara-kiri (Japanese (colloq. and vulgar), f. *hara* belly + *kiri* cutting.) Suicide by disembowelment, as formerly practised by the samurai class in Japan, when in disgrace, or under sentence of death. Also called (by Englishmen) happy dispatch. -SOED. 語原の colloq. and vulgar について hara-kiri という日本語が英語にはいつかは colloq. and vulgar でよかった. harakiriの初出はOEDでは1856年 Webster's Ninth New Collegiate では, 1840年. 仮名手本忠臣蔵 (1748年) 8月大阪竹本座初演. 4段目は判官切腹の場. 六段目は勘平腹切りの場. しかし現在日本では切腹は使用されているが, 腹切は使用されていない. それで formerly colloq. and vulgar とする. Ritual suicide とする. 武士が勇気と意志の強固なることを示す, 日本独特の習俗. 刑罰としての切腹は上級武士が対照. cf. I (2)

Mrs. L. S. Burnett は Thank you for your letter concerning the words *stetson*,

sundowner, and *hara-kiri* in the *Shorter Oxford English Dictionary*. Your comments will be taken into consideration when entries are revised.

(9) **okimono** [Japanese] A small carved ornament worn by the Japanese—SOED. 置き物. 日本人が身につける物でない. 床の間などに装飾として置く物. cf VII (11)

(10) **round trip** (U. S.) a circular tour or trip; an outward and return journey—SOED. (英) a circular tour or trip 周遊旅行, (米) an outward and return journey 往復旅行, でないか.

Mrs. L. S. Burnett は (9) (10) につき Thank you for your further letter containing points for the *Shorter Oxford English Dictionary*.

(11) **okimono** [Jap., = 'put thing' f. *oku* put + *mono* thing.] A standing ornament or figure, esp. one put in a guest room of a house—A Supplement to the OED Vol. III. 置物. 語原は thing put である. a guest room 客間, より床の間がよい. cf VII (9)

(12) **golden handshake**, a gratuity given as compensation for dismissal or compulsory retirement—A Supplement to the OED Vol. I. 解雇・強制退職にともなう退職金. (英) の表示が必要でないか.

(13) **makimono**. Also **emakimono** [Jap. e picture, painting], **makemono**, (with hyphen) **maki-mono**, [Jap., something rolled up, a scroll.] A Japanese scroll containing pictures, usually with explanatory writing to form a continuous narrative, designed to be examined progressively from right to left as it is unrolled. —A Supplement to the OED Vol. II. 巻物すなはち絵巻物でない, 書もある. 平素は軸に巻いて保管しておくもの.

(14) **kago** Also **cango** [Jap. *kango*, of Chinese origin] A Japanese palanquin of basket-work slung on a pole and carried on the shoulders of bearers.—OED. 駕籠. 語原につき [Jap. *kago*, vehicular basket] とする.

(11) ~ (14) につき chief editor の R. W. Burchfield 氏は Perhaps you do not realize that all members of the Department, including Dr. R. E. Allen and Mrs. L. S. Burnett, work in the same building and share all our lexicographical material. I rather think you have already received comments from one or other of my colleagues on the words mentioned in your letter to me.

(15) **raku** Also **Raku**. [Jap., lit. ease, relaxed state, enjoyment] A kind of lead-glazed Japanese pottery, often used as tea-bowls and similar utensils. 1882 C. Dresser Japan II. iv. 371 Shōgun Taikosama.. honoured this particular manufacture with a golden seal, on which the character 'raku' (meaning enjoyment) were engraved...—A Supplement to the OED Vol. III. 楽焼. Taikosama 太閤豊臣秀吉は, 將軍でない.

(16) **sasanqua**. Also **sasank(w)a**, [Jap. *sasankwa* mountain tea-flower] An ever-green shrub...—A Supplement to the OED Vol. III. さざんか. 語原は [Jap. *sazanka*...] とする.

(17) **origami**. Also **origame**. [Jap., f. *ori* fold + *kami* paper.] The Japanese art of folding paper into intricate designs. 1922 F. Starr in Japan (San Fran-

cisco) Oct. 43/1. Their book on paper-folding in schools compares favourably with any we have. It is entitled *shikaka origami dzukai*, paper-folding explained with figures.—A Supplement to the OED Vol. III. *shikaka* は日本語に無い。

(18) **sashimi**. [Jap., f. *sashi* pierce + *mi* flesh.] A Japanese dish consisting of thin slices of raw fish served with grated radish or ginger and soy sauce. 1933 P. Peto Recipes Rare from Everywhere 29 Sashimi. The fish is skinned, cleaned and cut into fillets about 1/10 thick; it is arranged on a dish and garnished with fresh thinly sliced vegetables, and is eaten with Shoyu blended with Japanese shredded horseradish.—A Supplement to the OED Vol. III. さしみ. radish は赤大根であるから long turnip とし or ginger しょうが, は or shredded ginger とし, shredded horseradish わさび, は grated horseradish とする。

(19) **rin**. [Jap.] A Japanese monetary unit, equal to 1/10 sen; also, a coin of this value.—A Supplement to the OED Vol. III. 厘. A former Japanese monetary unit 及び a former coin... とする. cf VI (II)

Senior Editor の E. S. C. Weiner 氏は (15) ~ (19) につき. We will take note of the various points you have raised with regard to five entries in Volume 3 of the *Supplement*, so that they can be investigated when there is next a chance of revising these entries. I would just point out that several of the errors occur in quotations, and while we do our best to choose accurate and informative quotations, there is no guarantee that the original author of the passage was using the word in the correct way or giving correct information. The quotations simply show how the word has been used in English.

(20) **ginkgo**, Also **gingko**, **gingo**, **ginko**. [Jap., fr. Chinese *yinhing* silver apricot.] The Maidenhair tree (*Ginkgo biloba*) native to China and Japan and cultivated elsewhere, with wedge-shaped leaves, and yellow flowers, the only living species of the order Ginkgoales which flourished in the Mesozoic era. [1727 J. G. Scheuchzer tr. *Kaempfer's Hist. Japan* ix. 116 Another sort of nuts, call'd Ginaw.. grow very plentifully.. on a fine tall tree]. —A Supplement to the OED Vol. I. いちよう. 語原の Chinese *yinhing* を *yinhing* と改める. 又いちようは grow abundantly in Japan, China, and Korea. である... call'd Ginaw は call'd Ginnan ぎんなんの誤り. **ginkgo** [Jap.—Chinese *yinhing* 'silver apricot'] A Chinese tree (*Ginkgo biloba* or *Salisburia adiantifolia*) cultivated for its handsome foliage.—SOED. 語原の *yinhing* は *yinhing* の誤り. Chinese tree も誤り grow abundantly in Japan, China, and Korea である. 及び cultivated for its edible nuts (ぎんなん) である. cf VI (33)

(21) **Ritsu** Also **Risshu**. [f. Jap. *ritsu* law, moral law.] A Buddhist sect of the early Tang period, introduced in the 8th century to Japan where it flourished, concerned primarily with the study of monastic discipline and ordination rites. 1917 A. K. Reischauer *Stud. Jap. Buddhism* iii.86 Last of these older sects to reach Japan was the Ritsu (Vinaya Sect), introduced in 754, though it would seem that its doctrines.. were among the first teachings to be introduced into Japan.—A Supplement to the OED Vol. III. 律宗. 鑑真は天平

勝宝5年(753年)12月10日薩摩の坊の津に到着した。それで754を753に改める。

Editor の J. A. Simpson 氏は (20) (21) につき I shall file your letter in our word-file, for action at the appropriate time.

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-one 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-one years or so have passed since I began to correspond, for correction, with editorial staffs. This paper contains remarks, from ten editors of the following dictionaries concerning questionable items.

Heinemann Australian Dictionary (1985), Australia.

The Macquarie Dictionary (1981), Australia.

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 Random House Dictionary (1970), The Random House College Dictionary (1982), & The Random House Dictionary Classic Edition (1983), U. S. A.

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

The Shorter Oxford English Dictionary (1975), The Oxford English Dictionary (1961). A Supplement to the Oxford English Dictionary Vol. I (1972), A Supplement to the Oxford English Dictionary Vol. II (1976), & A Supplement to the Oxford English Dictionary Vol. III (1982), U. K.

Your emendations and suggestions will be gladly received.

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