

英語の辞書の誤りについて (V)

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Mistakes in English Dictionaries (5)

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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29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) 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19年が経過した。

この小論には以下の辞書の13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。

Cassell's English Dictionary (1976年版), England

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 (1976年版), U. S. A.

The World Book Dictionary (1979年版), U. S. A.; Barnhart Dictionary of New English (1973年版), England; The Second Barnhart Dictionary of New English (1980年版), U. S. A.

Macmillan Contemporary Dictionary (1979年版), U. S. A.

The Random House Dictionary (1970年版), The Random House College Dictionary (1982年版), The Random House Dictionary, Concise Edition (1980年版), The Random House Dictionary, Classic Edition (1983年版), U. S. A.

Webster's Third New International Dictionary (1971年版), Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary (1979年版), U. S. A.

The Universal Dictionary of the English Language (1961年版), England

The Macquarie Dictionary (1981年版), Australia

御教示御叱正を賜われれば幸いです。

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I

Cassell's English Dictionary より17例を次に示す,

(1) **Black Monday**, the Monday on which boys return to school after a vacation. 休暇明け始業日. the first day on which boys return to school after a vacation である.

(2) **hara-kiri** [Jap. *hara* belly, *kiri* cutting]. A Japanese method of suicide by disbowelling; happy dispatch. 腹切り, 即ち切腹. A Japanese method of ritual suicide by disbowelling である. ritual が必要. cf. III(5), IV (13), IX (2)

(3) **out-Herod** [Herod, Tetrach of Galilee, represented in the old miracle-plays as a swaggering tyrant]. To outdo, to exaggerate, to overact; to surpass any kind of excess. 語原につき [Herod the Great [73?-4B.C., represented...]] とする. Herod the Great はキリストの幼時にキリストを殺害しようと Bethlehem の幼児全部の虐殺を命じた残忍な王. Tetrach of Galilee は Herod Antipas であり, 又 Herod the Great の子 (4B.C.-39 A.D.) であり, 洗礼者ヨハネを死刑にし, 又キリストの裁判を行なった. cf. II (1)

(4) **sundowner** (Austral. slang) A tramp who times his arrival at sundown in order to get a night's lodging. A tramp (浮浪者) のみにし who 以下を削除する. 削除した部分は19世紀の習慣である. cf. II (4), IV (9)

(5) **campus** (Am.) The fields or grounds of a college or school. (Am.) を削除する.

回答者 Caroline Shone は(1)~(5)につき, We are currently considering a new edition and will therefore be appointing an editorial team in due course if we decide to go ahead with the project. I will retain your letter on file for assessment at the appropriate time. Thank you for taking the time to write.

(6) **human** (colloq.) A human being. colloq. を削除する. A person as distinguished from a beast or a martian etc. と改める.

(7) **sen** [Jap.] A Japanese coin of copper or bronze worth about a halfpenny. 銭. これを A former Japanese coin of copper or bronze representing one hundredth of a yen に改める. 銭・厘の少額通貨は1954年以来使用されていない. 現在は骨とう品. 但し銭は外国為替のレート, ダウ式平均株価, 日歩, の表示に使用されている.

(8) **raccoon** [Algonkin]. A furry ring-tailed N. American carnivore of the genus *Procyon*, allied to the bears, esp. *P. lotor*. あらいぐま. carnivore (肉食獣) を omnivore (雑食獣) に改める. その食物は frogs, crayfish, turtles, and other fresh-water animals; all berries and other fruits; Indian corn; birds' eggs and chickens である.

(9) **table** (Parl.) To lay (a Bill, etc.) on the table (議案などを) たな上げする, 握りつぶす, これを (英) bring up for discussion, put on the agenda; (英)・(米) defer indefinitely とする.

(10) **Zionism** A movement for re-peopling the Holy Land with Jews. シオン運動. しかし since 1948, Zionism has supported the social, economic, and cultural development of Israel. である. 回答者 Shone Williams は(6)~(10)について As with

your last letter, we will keep this letter on file for any new editions of the English Dictionary.

(11) **obi** A coloured sash worn by Japanese children and women. 帯. 帯は成年男子もしめる。女帯は幅は広いが男帯は coloured でなく細い。cf. III (2), X (1)

(12) **fez** A red cap without a brim, fitting close to the head, with a tassel of silk, wool, etc., worn in the Near East. トルコ帽. A muslim man's red cap... とし in the Near East をとり in Egypt and in North Africa を代りに入れる。初代トルコ共和国ケマル大統領は1925年トルコ帽の着用を禁止した。cf. III(1), VII(1)

(13) **netsuke** A small piece of carved wood or ivory worn or attached to various articles, as a toggle or button, by the Japanese. 根付. formerly worn or attached に改める。印籠や煙草入れ巾着などを帯にぶらさげるために用いる留め具。江戸時代に盛行。日本独特の技巧をもつ。現在日本では着用されない。cf. IV (3)

(14) **soya bean** [Jap. *si-yau*; Chin. *shi-yu*] A leguminous herb, *Glycine soja*, originally cultivated in Japan as a principal ingredient of a piquant sauce called Soy. soya bean は大豆。語原につき soya [from Dutch *soja*, from Jap. *shō-yu*; Chin. *shi-yu*] と改める。Soy は醬油で piquant でない。Worcestershire sauce (ウスターソース、日本での大衆的なソース) は piquant である。

(15) **billion** A million millions, i.e. 1,000,000,000,000; (in France and America) a thousand millions (1,000,000,000). (英)一兆(米・仏)十億。但し(英)一兆は米用法の影響で、十億の意味で用いる人が多くなってきている。

(16) **kimono** [Jap.] A loose robe fastened with a sash, the principal outer garment of Japanese costume. 着物。これに日本の着物に似た婦人用の部屋着、をつけ加える。

(17) **kakemono** [Jap.] A Japanese walled-picture mounted on rollers for putting away. 掛け物。絵だけでなく、書もある、walled-text を加える。

回答者 Caroline Shone は(11)~(17)につき I will keep it on file for reference when a new edition is under consideration.

II

Longman Dictionary of the English Language より4例を次に示す。

(1) **out-Herod**, to exceed in violence or extravagance—chiefly in out-Herod Herod [out+Herod Antipas fl. 4 B. C. ruler of Judea, depicted in medieval mystery plays as a blustering tyrant] 語原の Herod Antipas は誤り、Herod the Great が正しい。cf. I (3)

(2) **prefecture**, the district governed by a prefect 都道府県。In Japan, the district governed by a governor とする。知事は日本では governor であって prefect ではない。

(3) **chopstick**, either of a pair of slender sticks held between thumb and fingers and used chiefly in Oriental countries to lift food to the mouth. 箸。chiefly in Oriental countries では ambiguous である。used by Japanese, Chinese, Koreans, and Vietnamese に改める。以上が箸の文化圏である。

(4) **sundowner** Austr. a hobo, tramp [fr the habit of arriving at sundown, too

late to do any work, at a place where he hopes to obtain food and lodging.] 浮浪者。[]内の説明は、20世紀の習俗としている。しかしこれは19世紀の末ごろまで存在したが、今日では見られない。cf. I (4), IV (9)

回答者 Kathy Rooney は(1)~(4)につき Thank you for your long and useful letter. I have noted the points you raise about the various definitions and we will consider them when we prepare our next revision of the text. Again, thank you for taking the trouble to write. We are always pleased to hear from our readers, especially from so far away.

III

Webster's 11 New Riverside University Dictionary より6例を次に示す。

(1) **fez** A man's felt cap shaped like a flat, topped cone, usu, red with a black tassel hanging from the crown, worn primarily in the eastern Mediterranean region. トルコ帽. A Muslim man's felt cap... と改める, now worn in Egypt and in North Africa をつけ加える。cf. I (12), VII (1)

(2) **obi** [J., belt] A wide sash fastened behind with a bow, worn by women in Japan as a part of traditional dress 帯. worn by women を worn by men, women, and children と改める。女帯は幅が広く装飾的。cf. I (11)

(3) **netsuke** A small Japanese toggle, usu, decorated with inlays or carving, used esp, to fasten a purse to a kimono sash 根付。根付は現在用いられていない, formerly used とする。根付は印籠や巾着・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。cf. I (13)

(4) **recorder** 1. One that records, as a tape recorder. 2. A judge with criminal jurisdiction in a city. 3. A flute with eight finger holes and a whistle-like mouth-piece 1. と2. の語原は record (call to mind) + er であるが 3. の語原は record (practice a tune) + er であるから別の見出し語にしてはどうか。

Senior Editor の Anne H. Soukhanov は(1)~(4)につき We have sent your comments about *fez*, *obi*, and *netsuke* to our citation files. When our editors undertake a new revision of our book, they will consult your remarks to ensure more comprehensive coverage at *fez*, *obi*, and *netsuke*. We have passed your etymology of *recorder* to one of the editors specializing in the history of English.

(5) **hara-kiri** [J.] Ritual suicide by disembowelment, formerly practiced by the Japanese samurai and upper classes. 切腹。upper classes とは武士、公卿、僧侶であった。公卿、僧侶に切腹の習俗なし。upper classes は削除する。cf. I (2), IV (13)

(6) **ginkgo** [J. ginkyo, of Chin, orig.] A tree indigenous to China, *Ginkgo biloba*, having fan-shaped leaves and fleshy yellowish fruit, often used as an ornamental street tree. いちょう。銀杏。ginkyo を ginkgo と誤記したのである。いちょうは中国及び日本に生育する。fleshy yellowish fruit について、外種肉は多肉質で粘液に富み、特有の臭気がある。その中に種子があり食用とする。語原を [J. *ginkyo*, from Chin. *yin-hsing* silver apricot] に改める。

Anne H. Soukhanov は(5)(6)につき Your comments on *hara-kiri* are quite useful, and I have sent them to our citation file for review when we undertake revisions

in *Webster's II*. Your information on the ginkgo is also quite helpful. I am glad that you have pointed out that it grows in Japan as well as in China. These comments have been put into our files.

IV

Webster's New Twentieth Century Dictionary (1979) より 5 例 Webster's New World Dictionary, Second College Edition (1976) より 10 例を次に示す。

(1) **age**, 5. the period when a person of either sex attains full legal rights, adult responsibilities, etc.; as, in the United States, both males and females are of age at twenty-one years—New Twentieth Century. 成年。米国では voting age は 18 歳であるから成年が 21 歳というのは訂正の必要がある。

(2) **canticle**, a hymn taken from the Bible and used in church service—New Twentieth Century. **canticle**, a hymn whose words are taken from the Bible, used in certain church services—New World. 讃歌。詩篇を除き聖書からとった聖歌または祈りであって詩形をなしている。

Associate Editor の Ruth K. Kent は (1)(2) について、It will take some clever juggling of lines for sense 5 of age in *Webster's New Twentieth Century Dictionary* to be changed, as it is surely needs to be. Thank you for pointing out to us that the entry still says twenty-one years for legal age, when it is now sometimes eighteen. The suggested change for *canticle* looks valid, but it is a bit doubtful that we'd ever have room for that much information. Space is a continuing problem in a desk dictionary, for the language grows rapidly. Nevertheless, thank you for this information. It will be kept on file.

(3) **kabuki** [Jap. < *kabu* music and dancing + *ki*, spirit] [also k—] a form of Japanese drama dating from the 17th cent.: it is based on popular themes, with male and female roles performed exclusively by men, chiefly in formalized pantomime, dance, and song—New World. 歌舞伎。語原につき [Jap., lit. *ka* singing, + *bu* dancing, + *ki* art] とする。又かぶきは「かぶく」から。かぶくとは並はずれたとか奇矯な流行というほどの意。cf. V (1)

(4) **judo** [Jap. < *jū*, soft + *do* art] a form of jujitsu developed as a sport and as a means of self-defense without the use of weapons—New World. 柔道。語原の *do* の art を way に改める。cf. VI (2)

(5) **judoka** [Jap. < *jūdō*, JUDO + *-ka*, n, suffix] one who performs, or is expert in, judo, —New World. 柔道家。語原の *-ka*, n, suffix を *-ka*, expert に改める。

(6) **Murasaki Shikibu**, Lady 978?—1031? A. D.; Jap. novelist & poet—New World. 紫式部。Lady を Court Lady としてはどうか。一条天皇の中宮彰子に出仕した。

(7) **string tie**, a narrow necktie, usually tied in a bow—New world. ひもたい。これに sometimes worn with ends dangling を加えてはどうか。

Mrs. Ruth K. Kent は (3)~(7) につき We do thank you for these many useful suggestions. The helpful leads on the etymologies for Japanese words are appreciated, we can assure you. We are keeping on file the suggested etymologies for

kabuki, judo, and judoka. It is good of you to offer us help in adjusting there.

You suggest that we change the title given for Murasaki Shikibu from Lady to Court Lady. This is a title with which we are not familiar. Is Court Lady a regularly used title? これに対しての回答は式部は女官の呼び名, であり, a regularly used title である.

Your observation about a *string tie* seems valid.

(8) **Pennsylvania Dutch** 1. The descendants of early German immigrants, principally from the Palatinate, who settled mainly in E Pennsylvania 2. their High German dialect—New World. **Pennsylvania Dutch** 1. the descendants of early German immigrants to Pennsylvania 2. their German dialect. Also called Pennsylvania German. — New Twentieth Century. 彼等の話した言葉について, 移民の高地ドイツ語方言と英語の混成したものである. cf. VIII (1)

(9) **sundowner**, a tramp who makes a practice of arriving at a station at sundown, receiving food and shelter, and leaving in the morning to avoid working in payment [Australian Slang] —New Twentieth Century. **sundowner** [: from habitually arriving at a stock farm too late for work but early enough to receive a night's lodging and food] Austral Colloq. a tramp or vagrant —New World. 浮浪者. それぞれの付加説明は現在の習慣であると述べている, しかしこれは19世紀の習慣である旨, 書き直しが必要. New Twentieth Century では slang, New World では Colloq. いづれが正しいか. cf. I (4), II (4)

(10) **wire service**, a business organization that sends news stories, features, etc., by direct telegraph to subscribing or member newspapers and radio and television stations — New World. ニュース通信社. by direct telegraph を by direct telegraph or electronic means に改める.

(11) **heimin** [Japan.] in Japan, the plebian, class, including traders, laborers, and artizans—New Twentieth Century. 平民.

kwazoku, the Japanese nobility — New Twentieth Century. 華族. 平民・華族それぞれ昭和22年 (1941年) 廃止, 士族も. いずれも [Japan.] formerly in Japan,... とする.

Mrs. Ruth K. Kent は(8)~(11)につき We thank you most heartily for your letter. You have given us food for thought. Your suggestions for changes at the entry *Pennsylvania Dutch* will be taken into consideration when it comes time to work on the entry again. We may shortly have an easy way to study it out in newspaper and magazine articles about the new United States stamp to be issued on May 5 (1983) in honor of the early German immigrants to America.

Your observations about *sundowner* are interesting. You may well be right that there are no longer people called sundowners in Australia, at least not for the original reasons. The supplement of Australian words on the *Pocket Oxford Dictionary* doesn't label the term either colloquial or slang, so a usage label may no longer be considered necessary. This will probably be studied out during the work on our new edition of *Webster's NewWorld Dictionary*.

Your suggestion for *wire service* makes sense. We will keep that on hand. Most valuable, of course, are the helps with Japanese terms. I have put reminders

in the files to say “formerly in Japan” at the entries for *heimin* and *kwazoku* in *Webster's New Twentieth Century Dictionary*.

(12) **Stetson** [often s—] A man's hat, worn esp. by Western cowboys, usually of felt, with a broad brim and a high soft crown—New World. ステットソン帽。女性もかぶるのである。cf. V (2).

(13) **hara-kiri** [Jap. *hara*, belly + *kiri*, a cutting, cut] ritual suicide by disembowelment: it is called *seppuku* by the Japanese, and was practiced by high-ranking Japanese in lieu of execution or to avoid disgrace—New World. 語原の a cutting の a をとる。by high-ranking Japanese を by the samurai (Japanese warrior) class に改める。公卿, 僧侶には切腹無し。cf. I (2), III (5)

Mrs. Ruth K. Kent は (12) (13) につき

You are right that women wear Stetson hats in some parts. Your observations about the entry for *hara-kiri* are, of course, most valuable of all.

V

The World Book Dictionary より 7 例を Barnhart Dictionary of New English より 2 例を The Second Barnhart Dictionary より 1 例を次に示す。

(1) **Kabuki** or **kabuki**, a form of Japanese drama with song and dance, a flamboyant style of acting, and rich décor and costuming. It dates from the 1600's. [< Japanese *kabuki*]—WBD. 歌舞伎。[< Japanese *kabuki*, lit., *ka* singing + *bu* dancing + *ki* art] とする。又かぶきは「かぶく」から。かぶくとは並はずれたとか奇矯な流行というほどの意。cf. III (3)

Chief Editor の Clarence L. Barnhart は The information you give about *Kabuki* is very interesting, though most of it unfortunately is encyclopedic and so cannot be introduced in the dictionary. However, your excellent etymology will be used in our next revision.

(2) **Stetson** or **stetson**, a soft felt hat with a broad brim and high crown, worn especially in the western United States.—WBD. さし絵は男性の着用を示している, しかし婦人も又着用するのでないか。cf. IV (12)

Clarence L. Barnhart 氏は The definition of *Stetson* or *stetson* is a good example of the principle that the least definition is often the best definition. Though *stetson's* are probably more often used by men than by women (as the dictionary picture suggests), it is widely used by women also in the western and southern United States.

(3) **shrink** U. S. Slang, a psychiatrist.—WBD. 精神科医。英国でも使用されているから U. S. を削除してはどうか。

(4) **Politician** especially suggests ability to deal with people and accomplish things for the good of the people and the country, but in *America* often is used slightly or contemptuously to suggest a man without principles scheming for his own or his party's good—WBD. 米国ではしばしば政治屋を意味するというのであるが, 英国でも政治屋の意味に使用されているのである。

(5) **community college**, a college, often a junior college, that offers courses

to nonresident students from the local area.—WBD. a college, often を削除してはどうか。

(6) **relationship**, a euphemism for a romantic attachment or affair [1967]—Second Barnhart Dictionary. 初出の年は1967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.

Robert K. Barnhart 氏は(3)~(6)につき Your suggested changes for *shrink* and *politician* in WBD are very appropriate ones, as they reflect the continuous influence of American English on British usage. I also agree that our definition of *community college* needs revision. I am not certain that the 1944 citation for *relationship* in the OEDS has the same sense as the later 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.

(7) **calefactory**, a heated room in a monastery where the residents warm themselves.—WBD. 修道院の暖房した居間, 休憩室, であるが warm を warmed とする必要がある。

(8) **black belt**, the highest order in judo and karate—WBD. **black belt**, the highest degree of proficiency in judo or karate—DNE. a rating of expert in judo or karate とする。

(9) **sticker** U. S. a gummed label—WBD. ステッカー。英国でもこの意味で用いられているから U. S. を削除する。

(10) **coffee mill**, a machine for grinding coffee beans—WBD. コーヒーひき器。coffee beans を roasted coffee beans に改める。cf. VII (6)

(11) **solicitor general**, a law officer who assists the attorney general and next below him in the Department of Justice—WBD. next below him は誤り。階級は (1) attorney general (2) deputy attorney general (3) associate attorney general (4) solicitor general の順である。cf. VII (7)

(12) **quark**... Dr. [Murray] Gell-Man’s next major contribution came in 1961...—DNE. quark とは、仮説上の究極粒子。Gell-Mann’s が正しい。

Robert K. Barnhart 氏は(7)~(12)につき Thank you very much for the suggested corrections in your letter. All the suggestions are fine.

VI

Macmillan Contemporary Dictionary より2例を次に示す。

(1) **Wailing Wall**, wall in Jerusalem believed to be the last remaining wall of the temple of Solomon, which was destroyed in A. D. 70. Jews traditionally gather there for prayers and lamentation. 嘆きの壁。Wailing Wall はユダヤ人の命名

でない。the temple of Solomon でなく the temple of Herod the Great であり, for prayers and lamentation でなく to pray or studyである。

(2) **judo**, method of unarmed combat and self-defense related to but less violent than jujitsu and karate. It originated in the Orient and developed from jujitsu. 柔道. originated in the Orient でなく, originated in Japan である。嘉納治五郎氏は、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て目的としたもので、明治15年(1882年)講道館を東京下谷の永昌寺に創設して門弟の指導をはじめた。cf. IV (5)

Richard W. Eiget 氏は(1)(2)につき We most certainly appreciated your recent letter concerning our definitions of the "Wailing Wall" and "Judo" that appear in the *Macmillan Contemporary Dictionary*. We were interested and impressed with the additional information you were able to give us concerning "Wailing Wall" and "Judo" and we will most certainly consider the revision of these two definitions when we reprint our dictionary again.

VII

Random House Dictionary より6例, Random House College Dictionary より4例, Random House Dictionary, Concise Edition より2例, Random House Dictionary, Classic Edition より2例を次に示す。

(1) **fez**, a felt cap, usually of a red color, having the shape of a truncated cone, and ornamented with a long black tassel, formerly the national headdress of the Turks. — RHD.

Fez (Turkish) のさし絵がある。(Turkish) を (Egyptian) にし人物もとりかえること。

トルコ共和国の初代大統領ケマル・パシヤは1934年トルコ人男子イスラム教徒のトルコ帽着用を禁止した。現在ではエジプト人の及び北アフリカのイスラム教徒男子が着用している。cf. I (12), III (1)

Senior Editor の Mr. S. Y. Su は *fez*: The suggested revised caption for the Illustration appears to be illegitimate. We'll pass it on to our illustration editor.

(2) **kokatona**, kozuka [<Jap. equiv. to *ko* small + *katana*, sword] — RHD. こずか, 刀の鞘にさしそえる小刀. *kogatana* が正しい。

(3) **Richmond 2**. a borough of SW New York City, comprising Staten Island — RHCD, RHCDCL, RHD Concise Ed. Richmond は1975年以来 Staten Island と称す, Richmond は旧区名となった。

(4) **Ito Marquis Hirobumi**, 1841-1909, Japanese statesman — RHD, RHCD. 伊藤博文公爵である。Marquis (侯爵) を Prince (公爵) にかえる。

(5) **makimono** Japanese, a horizontal hand scroll containing either text or a painting, intended to be viewed as it is unrolled. — RHD. text, a painting, or a painting with explanatory text であり, 膝の上で手に持ち, 又は机の上に置き, 一人又は二人が右から左へ巻物をほどきながら鑑賞していくもの。

(6) **coffee mill**, a small mill for grinding coffee beans — RHD, RHCD. コー

ヒーひき器. これを a small mill for grinding roasted coffee beans とする. cf. V (10)

(7) **solicitor general** U. S. (caps) the law officer of the U. S. government next below the attorney general having charge of appeals, as to the Supreme Court—RHD, RHCD. **solicitor general**, a law officer next in rank to the attorney general—RHD Concise Ed., RHDCL. next below 及び next in rank to いづれも誤り. 階級は (1) attorney general (2) deputy attorney general (3) associate attorney general (4) solicitor generalの順. cf. V (11)

Mr. Su は(2)~(11)につき *kokatana*: Of course, for euphony reasons, it should be *kogatana*, as you correctly point it. However, this word, along with a great number of sword-related Japanese loanwords under current scrutiny, will very likely be deleted from the RHD/11.

Richmond: Thanks to you, we've tracked the change down in the following authoritative source called The Green Book 1984-85: Official Directory of the City of New York (p. 20): Staten Island/Executive Division/120 Borough Hall Staten Island N. Y. 10301 390-5105/Former Borough of Richmond Name Changed by Local Law 2. 1975./Islands under jurisdiction, Hoffman, Meadow, Prall's Shooters,/Swinburne

Def. 2 of Richmond and the entry of *Staten Island* will be revised accordingly.

Ito: The mistranslation in his title is attributable to the fact that *marquis* and *prince* are both identically pronounced *koshaku* in Japanese. Another correction should be in order.

makimono: An expanded definition along your lines has been written up and should get into the RHD/11.

coffee mill: As you point out, coffee beans to be ground are "roasted", and not "raw". Your suggestion therefore is valid.

solicitor general: The fact that the *Deputy Attorney General* and *Associate Attorney General* have been additionally installed in recent years between the *Attorney General* and the *Solicitor General* would have been unknown to us had it not been for your timely suggestion. A revised definition has been prepared, and we are grateful to you for your valuable help.

VIII

Webster's Third New International Dictionary より 6 例, Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary より 2 例を次に示す.

(1) **pennsylvania dutch** usu cap P&D 1. pennsylvania dutch pl: people living mostly in eastern Pennsylvania whose characteristic cultural traditions go back to the German migrations of the 18th century 2. or pennsylvania german usu cap P&G: a dialect of High German spoken in parts of Pennsylvania and Maryland by descendants of the 17th and 18th century immigrants from southwest Germany and Switzerland—Third New International. **Pennsylvania Dutch** 1: a people living mostly in eastern Pennsylvania whose characteristic cultural traditions go

back to the German immigrations of the 18th century 2: a dialect of High German spoken in parts of Pennsylvania and Maryland — New Collegiate. それぞれ1の定義での、どいつ移民は18世紀に始まる、とあるが17世紀に始まるのが正しい。それぞれ2.に高地ドイツ語の方言とあるが、高地ドイツ語方言と英語の混合したもの、が正しい。cf. IV (8)

Michal G. Belanger 氏の回答は You are correct in your remarks on *Pennsylvania Dutch*. The first settlement of Germans in Pennsylvania was founded in the seventeenth century, although the major migrations did not begin until the eighteenth century. In addition the Pennsylvania Dutch does have a significant admixture of English words. The editor handling the entry in the International probably felt that the definition did not have to be so complete in its historical details and that the intermixture of English loanwords in the dialect was an irrelevant feature. Since the International is an unabridged book these details perhaps have a place there, but we are disinclined to consider them for an abridged work such as the Collegiate.

(2) **kegon** usu cap [Jap. fr. *ke* lotus + *gon* glory] of, relating to, or being a sect of Japanese Buddhism originating in the 8th century and teaching the unreality of phenomenal antitheses and the ultimate unity of all reality in and through the Buddha. — Third New International 華嚴宗を形容詞に取り扱っているが誤り、名詞である。華嚴宗。奈良東大寺が総本山。

(3) **panda** 2: a large mammal (*Ailuropoda melanuleuca*) from Tibet that somewhat resembles a bear but is related to the raccoons though sometimes placed in a separate family and that is largely white above and black below with black patches about the eyes and black ears — called also giant panda — Third New International. Tibet を削除し south-western China とする。パンダは中国の四川省・甘粛省に生息する。

Robert Copeland 氏の返信は(2)(3)につき, *Kegon* should, indeed, be defined as a noun — as a sect — rather than as an adjective. The original definition was written as for a noun but it was apparently changed as the result of the slavish devotion of a later editor — who should have known better — to the form of the citations rather than to the meaning. Most of the citations were attributive uses, but certainly this entry should be treated as a noun, just as the other Buddhist sects are. We will send on a note to make the correction when next we have an opportunity.

ちなみに Third New International に収録されている仏教諸派は華嚴宗のほか、浄土宗、日蓮宗、律宗、三論宗、真宗、真言宗、創価学会、天台宗、禪宗である。

The definition of *panda* in Webster's Third was revised in 1976 to say "western China" rather than Tibet.

(4) **tenno** often cap: an emperor of Japan who is a religious leader and held to be an incarnation. 天皇は1946年人間宣言を出された、現在では宗教面の指導者でもなく神の化身でもない。又国家神道は廃止された。

F. Stuart Crawford 氏は The reason that they (your comments) have not resulted in any change in the definition is that all our evidence shows that the word *tenno*

when used in English (which is very rare in any case) always refers to the former conception of the Japanese emperor as a divine personage. We have, in fact, found no example of its use in English since the renunciation by Emperor Hirohito in 1946 of claims to divinity. We believe, therefore, that our definition, "an emperor of Japan who is..." should make it clear that one cannot apply the term in English to the present emperor, who is *not* "held to be an incarnation of the divine".

その後 a religious leader の説明を求めた。

Robert Copeland 氏の回答は It appears, after some checking, that the definition of tenno suffered from a rewording a few editions ago which turned the phrase "head of the Shinto religion" into "religious leader", which obviously is not the same thing. We have sent on a note to revise the definition along the following lines: *often cap*: an emperor of Japan held to be the incarnation of the divine and regarded as the head of the shinto religion — usu. used as a title of respect.

Concise Oxford Dictionary 7 版では tenno, Emperor of Japan viewed as divinity. Collins English Dictionary では tenno, the Japanese emperor, esp. when as a divine religious leader. Heritage Illustrated Dictionary は Tenno, an emperor of Japan who is a religious leader and held to be divine. Webster's New Twentieth Century Dictionary (1966) は Tenno Heavenly ruler: a title given to the emperor of Japan as the head of the Shinto religion である。いづれも天皇の定義は人間天皇ではなく、神格天皇である。和英辞典を見ると, tenno 天皇 a tenno; an emperor — 研究社大和英 4 版. 天皇, a 'Tenno'; an emperor — 新コンサイス和英. である。それぞれ a tenno, a 'Tenno' を削除しなければならぬ。

(5) **katsuwonidae cap** [NL, fr, **katsuwonus**, type genus (fr. Jap **katsuo** victorfish + *-idae*)] in some classification: a family scombroid fishes comprising the oceanic bonitos and closely related forms and including a type genus (**Katsuwonus**) that is commonly placed in the family Scombridae.—Third New International 鯵. カツオは victorfish 勝ツオの意でない。奈良時代は煮たあと乾燥して食べた。当時は堅魚(かたうお)と呼ばれ、これが転じてカツオとなった。

(6) **ta** [baby talk] dial Brit; thanks — Third New International. [childish or colloq.] Brit: thanks でないか。 **ta** [baby talk] Brit: Thanks. — New Collegiate. [childish or colloq.] でないか。 Robert Copeland 氏は(5)(6)その他につき Thank you for your letter and your comments and suggestions for several items. We have made notes on them for our "corrections" file.

IX

The Universal Dictionary of the English Language より 6 例を次に示す。

(1) **sundowner** (Australia) A tramp arriving at a station after sundown, to secure food and lodging for the night. station は牧場. arriving... the night を削除する。削除部分は19世紀の習慣。cf. I (4), II(4), IV (9)

(2) **seppuku** fr. Japanese. The ceremonial form of suicide practised by Japanese officers — a superior form of hara-kiri. 切腹. Japanese officers を the Japanese warrior class (samurai) に改める。 a superior form of hara-kiri でなく。日本では腹

切りといわず、切腹という。cf. I (2), III (5), IV (13), IX (2)

(3) **wash-board** Corrugated board on which clothes &c may be scrubbed. 洗濯板。これに The use of a washboard for scrubbing clothes is obsolescent, at least in urbanized societies. を加える。

Chairman の Norman Franklin 氏は Thank you for your letter, listing some suggestions for improvement to the entries in the Universal English Dictionary, which I am adding to our files for consideration when we reprint the book.

(4) **ginseng** a. Genus of Chinese and N. American plants of ivy family; b. Chinese drug prepared from aromatic root of this. a. につき日本。朝鮮でも栽培されている。b. 強壯剤として日本・中国・朝鮮・西洋諸国でも愛用されている。

Norman Franklin 氏は We have a problem, however, that entries in the Dictionary which are revised must be of no more lines than the original entry, and unfortunately your entry is more suitable for a short encyclopaedia than a dictionary.

(5) **sugar loaf** Hard, conical mass of sugar. 棒砂糖 (円すい状に固めた砂糖でも必要な時にかいて用いた)。これに now rarely made をつけ加えては。

(6) The orphans were left to the care of their grandfather. to the care of より in the care of の方が better でないか。(5)(6)につき Secretary to Norman Franklin は Mr. Franklin is at present away but, before he left, he asked me to thank you for your letter and for your helpful comments.

X

The Macquarie Dictionary より 3 例を次に示す。

(1) **obi**, a long, broad sash worn by Japanese women and children. [Jap.] 帯。男性もしめる。女帯は幅が広い。男帯は coloured でなく細い。I (11), III (2), IX (1).

(2) **fez**, a felt cap, usu. of a red colour, having the shape of a truncated cone, and ornamented with a long black tassel, formerly the national headdress of the Turks トルク帽。a Muslim man's felt cap,... とする。現在ではエジプト・北アフリカの男性回教徒により着用される。cf. I (12), III (1), VII (1).

(3) **netsuke**, a small object of ivory, wood, etc., usu. carved or decorated, used in Japanese dress as a toggle to prevent a pouch or other article, to which it is attached by a cord, from slipping through the girdle. 根付。現在日本人は着用しない。骨とう品である。once used と改める。netsuke and cord supporting lacquer case として緒じめと印籠のさし絵が出ているが、根付の絵はない、緒じめを根付と考えているのだ。cf. I (13), III (3), IX (3).

Research Assistant の Mrs Pat Kreuter は We are recording the comments you make, although you will appreciate that one of our problems with regard to dictionary definitions is the lack of space for a sufficiently detailed definition. It is, however, very useful to us to have the background information you are supplying.

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 twenty-nine 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. Nineteen years or so have passed since I began to correspond, for correction, with editorial staffs.

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

Cassell's English Dictionary (1976), England

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 (1976), U. S. A.

The World Book Dictionary (1979), U. S. A.; Barnhart Dictionary of New English (1973), England; The Second Barnhart Dictionary of New English (1980), U. S. A.

Macmillan Contemporary Dictionary (1979), U. S. A.

The Random House Dictionary (1970), The Random House College Dictionary (1982), The Random House Dictionary, Concise Edition (1980), & The Random House Dictionary, Classic Edition (1983), U. S. A.

Webster's Third New International Dictionary (1971) & Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary (1979), U. S. A.

The Universal Dictionary of the English Language (1961), England

The Macquarie Dictionary (1981), Australia

Your emendations and suggestions will be gladly received.

参 考 書 目

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小学館ジャポニカ 昭和50年版