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Historical Development of English-Japanese Dictionaries in Japan (2): *Fuon-Sozu-Eiwa-Jii*

(*An English and Japanese Dictionary*, 1873)
by Masayoshi Shibata and Takashi Koyasu

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1. Introduction

In the second installment of our series we focus on *Fuon-Sozu-Eiwa-Jii* (henceforth *FSEJ*¹⁾ as a work of monumental value in the history of English-Japanese dictionaries published in this country, following Tatsunosuke Hori's *Eiwa-Taiyaku-Shuchin-fisho* (1862). Although there is only an eleven-year gap between the publications of these two dictionaries, *FSEJ* is not modeled upon *ETSJ* but is dramatically dissimilar from it. By doubling its size and number of headwords and by featuring a number of new devices, *FSEJ* distinguished itself from other dictionaries of that time and marked a great step forward toward a fully-fledged English-Japanese dictionary. *FSEJ*'s departure from the English-Japanese dictionaries then in circulation was intended to satisfy the growing demand of early Meiji-era²⁾ Japan in its initial stage of Western-modeled modernization and was made possible as much by the introduction of advanced printing techniques as by the authors' insight and efforts. In accordance with the principles previously mentioned (Kokawa, Masuda, and Yamada 1994: 80–81), this monograph attempts to analyze every aspect of *FSEJ* in detail, also taking into account the historical background to the publication of the

1) For the abbreviations of the dictionaries consulted, see "CITED DICTIONARIES AND THEIR ABBREVIATIONS" (pp. 119–120).

2) The Meiji era lasted from 1868 to 1911.

dictionary and providing the profiles of the authors. Parts of the analysis will be a comparison with the revised editions (*FSEJ2*, 1882; and *FSEJ2R*, 1887), Ogilvie's dictionaries (the *Imperial*, 1850, and especially the *Comprehensive*, 1863), on which *FSEJ* is said to have been based, and *ETSJ*.¹⁾

2. Background

2.1. Historical background — from Edo Era to Meiji Era

Mounting pressures from America and the European powers inevitably made the Tokugawa shogunate of Japan abandon its policy of national seclusion after about two hundred years in the middle of the 19th century. This marked the end of the period during which Japan depended solely on Holland and its language for a channel of contact with the outside world, and consequently accelerated the process of overthrow of the Tokugawa regime. In anticipation of the possible consequences of opening ports, the shogunate established the naval academy in Nagasaki, Bansho Shirabesho²⁾ and the military training school in Yedo (now Tokyo). Such domains as Mito (now part of Ibaraki Pref.), Satsuma (now Kogoshima Pref.), and Choshu (now Yamaguchi Pref.) set out to beef up their armaments. From 1853 onward the shogunate opened several ports to foreign ships and in 1858 concluded unequal treaties of commerce with the Western powers without obtaining Emperor Komei's approval, which upset the country's economy, bringing about inflation, an outflow of gold to foreign countries, and social unrest. Resentment at the shogunate and xenophobia inevitably intensified and developed into the anti-foreign, pro-imperial slogan, which

1) We would like to express our special gratitude to Prof. Shigeru Takebayashi and Prof. Keisuke Nakao, who kindly gave us helpful advice and encouragement at every stage of this project. We also thank Prof. Paul E. Davenport for his valuable help with the final draft.

2) Bansho Shirabesho [Institute for the Investigation of Barbarian Books (Reischauer, et al., eds. 1993: 100)] was established under the name of Yogakusho [Institute of Western Learning] in 1855 and changed its name in the following year. It was Japan's first centralized institution for translating Western books and studying and teaching Western studies, including languages and technology. In 1862 it was renamed Yosho Shirabesho [School of European Languages], which commissioned Tatsunosuke Hori to compile *ETSJ* and published it. Undergoing several other changes of name and location, it developed to form Tokyo Imperial University (now Tokyo University) in 1877.

served as the guiding principle in the period leading up to the Meiji Restoration (1868). Under these circumstances the shogunate strongman Naosuke Ii purged and executed opposing court nobles, daimyos, and dissidents from several domains between 1858 and 1859 but he was in turn assassinated by a band of anti-shogunate activists from Mito and Satsuma in 1860, which dealt a serious blow to absolute shogunal rule. On the other hand, there occurred a movement which attempted to bring about court-shogunate unity in order to overcome the grave crises of internal turmoil and the foreign threat. Xenophobic attitudes were translated into action. In 1862 a mounted Englishman was cut down near Yokohama for cutting into the procession of Hisamitsu Shimazu of Satsuma on its way home from Yedo (Richardson Affair). Later in the same year Shinsaku Takasugi of Choshu and others burned down the British legation under construction in Shinagawa, Yedo. In 1863 Choshu closed the Shimonoseki Strait and fired on foreign ships. The Western powers responded with advanced military technology. In retaliation for the Richardson Affair Britain attacked at Satsuma (Satsuma-British War, 1863). The combined fleets of Britain, France, America, and Holland, seeking an opportunity to suppress the anti-foreign activities, fired on the batteries at Shimonoseki (Shimonoseki Bombardment, 1864). These experiences made the Satsuma and Choshu leaders, who would play leading roles in terminating the Tokugawa regime, well aware that it was impossible to resist the Western powers forcibly. In the meantime Britain realized the impotence of the shogunate and hoped for a coalition of powerful domains under the emperor. The reconciliation after the Satsuma-British War brought the two parties closer, while France continued to lend financial and military support to the shogunate. Choshu, the leading anti-shogunate domain, was suppressed by the shogunal forces in 1864 (First Choshu Expedition). After that Choshu formed a volunteer army and allied itself with Satsuma, and the Second Choshu Expedition (1866) ended in failure with the withdrawal of the shogunate forces on the pretext of the death of Shogun Iemochi, which confirmed the flagging power of the regime. The 15th Shogun Yoshinobu tried hard to restructure and strengthen the regime with France's assistance. The shogunate came into sharp conflict with

Satsuma over the settlement of the Second Choshu Expedition. In late 1867, in a last attempt to implement the court-shogunate unity, Tosa (now Kochi Pref.) proposed to Yoshinobu that he step down in favor of the emperor before being forced to do so. Accepting it, the shogun offered to resign but stayed in power as a minister. Afraid that the voluntary resignation might leave open the possibility of Tokugawa's return to power, the anti-shogunate group proclaimed the restoration of imperial rule and established a new regime under the emperor. The first council of the new regime ordered the former shogun to surrender both his lands and office. Yoshinobu resisted, but Togugawa-led troops lost in a series of ensuing battles (Boshin Civil War, 1868-9). Thus came to an end the warrior rule based on feudalism.

During the Meiji era Japan transformed itself into a modern industrial state. The new imperial government was formed out of a coalition of leaders of the victorious domains and court nobles. In January, 1868, while the civil war was still in progress, *Gokajo no Goseimon* [Charter Oath] was issued by the emperor, which made clear the principles of the new government's policy, promising establishment of deliberative assemblies, settlement of national matters by public decision, abandonment of anti-foreignism, and so on. As was stated in the Charter Oath, *Seitaisho* [Constitution of 1868] was established, which featured the separation of the three branches of government after that of America, and other Western systems. In September Yedo was renamed Tokyo and designated as the country's capital. By 1871 the domains were converted to rationally structured prefectures with governors appointed by the central government, which led to the radical reform of taxation. The Education Order of 1872, aiming at universal literacy, reformed the educational system, modeled upon the French system. In 1877 Tokyo Imperial University was established (see Footnote 2 on p. 78) and private universities were also brought into being. The anti-foreign, pro-imperial movement of the end of the Yedo era now gave way to the idea and effort to increase wealth and military strength. Recent experience with Western armed forces convinced the new leaders of the necessity of a modern mass army. The military reforms were initiated by Masujiro Omura (see Footnote 2 on p. 84) and

taken over by Aritomo Yamagata. The government tried to develop industry to correct the trade imbalance with foreign countries, and protected and supported Mitsubishi Shipping Company to compete with Western rivals. Between 1871 and 1873 a large emperor-commissioned mission led by senior minister Tomomi Iwakura toured America and Europe with the purposes of observing Western society and institutions and revising the unfair treaties. Unfortunately the mission was not successful in the latter. Lifting of feudal restrictions created an atmosphere of commoners' participation in the new society. Western thoughts and lifestyle were well received. John Stuart Mill and Herbert Spencer were well read. Meirokusha, an intellectual society, founded by the statesman Arinori Mori in 1874, and its journal helped to promote civilization and to spread Western thought widely. The Meiji era saw Japan's departure from feudalism and an isolationist policy and development into a major world power, following the examples of Western countries.

2.2. English-Japanese dictionaries in the early Meiji Era

According to Sogo (1977: 271-2), there were three mainstreams, as far as English-Japanese dictionaries published by the beginning of the Meiji era are concerned: (1) the *ETSJ* Group, (2) the *Waei-Gorin-Shusei* (*WGS*) Group, and (3) the English-Chinese Dictionary Group. The first group includes *ETSJ* (1862), the first major English-Japanese dictionary published by the School of European Languages, its second edition (1866) and the pirated edition of *ETSJ* (1869, usually known as *Satsuma Jisho*¹⁾). The *WGS*²⁾ (1867), on which *Senkai-Eiwa-jirin* (1871) was based, takes the

1) Shinkichi Takahashi, who was a samurai of the Satsuma domain, published this dictionary under the name of "Satsuma Gakusei [student]." The dictionary is based on *ETSJ2* and provides phonetic symbols of the Japanese kanakana syllabary for the headwords and the readings of the Chinese characters which appear in the translations and examples. It was printed by the American Presbyterian Mission Press, Shanghai (Nagashima 1970: 71).

2) *WGS* is the first Japanese-English dictionary published in Japan. The author James Curtis Hepburn (1815-1911) was a Presbyterian medical missionary from Pennsylvania, U.S.A. During his stay in Japan (1859-92), he opened a medical clinic and some private English schools, two of which have developed into universities (Ferris Women's University, Yokohama, and Meiji Gakuin University, Tokyo). In this country his name is most famous for the Hepburn system of romanizing Japanese, which he adopted for the third

form of a Japanese-English dictionary but has an English-Japanese part functioning as its index. Along with these two dictionaries, *Eiwa-Shochu-jiten* (1873) and *An English-Japanese Dictionary of the Spoken Language*¹⁾ (1876) constitute the second group. The members of the third group are translated from, or based on, English-Chinese dictionaries published in China by British or American authors. The *Eiwa-jiten* (1872) juxtaposes translations of its own and those adopted from *An English and Chinese Dictionary* (*ECD*)²⁾, 4 vols., 1866-69, published by William Lobscheid in China.

Sogo (ibid.) characterizes the Japanese translations in the dictionaries of each group and of *FSEJ* in the following way:

- (1) *ETSJ* Group: explanatory (from the tradition of *Oj*) and tending to traditional Japanese
- (2) *WGS* Group: tending toward the spoken language
- (3) English-Chinese Dictionary Group: including words originating in China
- (4) *FSEJ*: abundant in Japanese translations (adoptions from and additions to the above groups) and providing furigana (i.e. meaning glosses, see 7.2.2.) above the translations.

Here we shall do no more than provide a rough sketch of what *FSEJ* was like, as against its predecessors and contemporaries. The Japanese translations of *FSEJ* will be closely dealt with in Section 7 below.

3. The authors and the dictionary

3.1. The authors

3.1.1. Masayoshi Shibata (1841-1901)

Shibata was born in Nagasaki in 1841. At the age of seven he was adopted by a doctor living in the same part of the city. In his childhood he

edition of his dictionary. He contributed greatly to the promotion of education and culture of Meiji-era Japan.

1) This dictionary was published in London by Ernest Satow, an interpreter at the British legation and linguist, and Masakata Ishibashi (ibid.).

2) Lobscheid's work was highly influential in the wording of Japanese translations of the English-Japanese dictionaries which came after it. It is regarded as an important source of the foundation of Japanese compounds made up of Chinese characters (Nagashima 1970: 86).

studied classical Chinese literature and Dutch. At the age of 17 (1858) he started studying English at an English school in Nagasaki, soon after it was established. He made an impression there and one year later was appointed to the post of assistant manager. A person with a good command of English like him was in great demand at that time and he found himself, as it were, on the fast track. At the age of 22 (1863) he was offered a post at the School of Foreign Studies, in the next year (1864) he was licensed as a junior English interpreter, and in the following year (1865) he was invited to the Navy Training School, Tsukiji, Yedo. During these years he was also actively involved as an interpreter. At the age of 26 (1876) he transferred to the Yokohama Court. In those days the "court" fulfilled the combined functions of the municipal or prefectural government, the Customs, and a branch of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in addition to being a court of law. Later in the same year he was promoted to the position of Translation Officer at the Kanagawa Court. There he made the acquaintance of his colleague Takashi Koyasu. From around May 1870, using their spare time at work, the two men launched their project of translating John Ogilvie's English dictionary into Japanese with the intention of compiling a large-scale English-Japanese dictionary. Michisaburo Hayashi and Kentaro Yanagiya, two English scholars also from Nagasaki who were originally Chinese interpreters, and others, aided them in their endeavor. Shibata and Koyasu set up a company called "Nisshusha" solely to publish their dictionary. However, while the drafts were accumulating for printing, the men lacked the means to provide printing equipment. Heihachiro Tanaka, a rich Yokohama merchant sympathetic to their cause, fortunately volunteered to fund them and they immediately imported from Shanghai some Roman and Chinese type and a manual letterpress printing machine. In November 1871 they also purchased some type made in Nagasaki. Now fully equipped, they printed the finished drafts day after day. It took about three years from the initial stages to the publication of the fully-fledged English-Japanese dictionary. Shibata left his post at the Kanagawa Court in 1878 or 1879 and went back to Nagasaki. He saw the publication of the second edition of *FSEJ* while back at home. There he continued working on the drafts for the third edition and finally wrote up 5,098 pages of the

dictionary section in September 1895. He traveled up to Tokyo with the drafts in order to look for a publisher. Kinkodo had intended to print and publish the dictionary, but it never became a reality. Shibata devoted the latter half of his life to the compilation of his English-Japanese dictionaries and his life closed in 1901 at the age of 60.

3.1.2. Takashi Koyasu (1836–1898)¹⁾

Takashi Koyasu was born of a samurai family in Ogaki (now in Gifu Pref.). He studied Dutch and English. He entered the private school of Masujiro Omura²⁾, and later became a disciple of Zozan Sakuma³⁾. He also studied Western gunnery. He became a translator at the Kanagawa Court, where in 1868 he met Shibata. In partnership with him Koyasu founded Nisshusha, which published their English-Japanese dictionary. One year after publication (1874) he transferred the printing equipment of Nisshusha to Toranomon, Tokyo, and founded the Yomiuri Shimbun Company, now one of Japan's three largest national daily newspaper companies. He had the ideal background for this since, in December 1870, he had been employed as a co-editor in the publication of Japan's first letterpress-printed daily newspaper. He had also entertained the idea that, in order to lead his nation to modernization, a newspaper which would enlighten its citizens and cultivate their minds was indispensable⁴⁾.

During the first few years the newspaper company also took on printing jobs under the name of Nisshusha. Koyasu held the presidency until 1889. He was involved in further business transactions later in his life and was a very successful entrepreneur for some time.

1) One year later, James A. H. Murray (1837–1915), editor of the *Oxford English Dictionary*, was born in Britain.

2) Masujiro Omura (1824–69) was from Choshu and educated students of European Studies there. In 1869 he became Vice-Military Minister and later proposed some military reforms. He “played a seminal role in the creation of the modern Japanese army following the Meiji Restoration [1868]” (Reischauer, et al. 1993: 1150).

3) Zozan Sakuma (1811–64) was a Shinano (now Nagano Pref.)-born scholar. He taught orthodox Neo-Confucianism and later Western gunnery.

4) *The Yomiuri Shimbun*, 17 Jan. 1898, qtd. in Iwasaki 1935: 37.

3.2. The dictionary

*FSEJ*¹⁾ is the first English-Japanese dictionary to be letterpress-printed in this country and the first dictionary of its kind to be bound in Western style — with leather binding and using paper made in the Western way. It measures 18.2 × 25.0 × 8.2cm, two or three times as large as other dictionaries then available. Despite its large size, *FSEJ* does not have the fragility which is felt when holding *OJ* and *ETSJ*, which were made in Japanese style, using Japanese paper. Therefore *FSEJ* did not require the same care with which the user was supposed to handle the foregoing delicate dictionaries. *FSEJ* was not susceptible to frequent consultation and must have worn better, to which part of its popularity can no doubt be attributed.

The contents of the 1556-page dictionary are tabulated below:

Preface	
Key to the Pronunciation	p(p). 7–8
Abbreviations Used in this Dictionary	9
Dictionary	10–1387
Appendix	1389–
Table of Irregular Verbs	1391–99
Abbreviations Explained	1400–18
Arbitrary Signs	1419–21
Explanation of Abbreviations	1422
Pronouncing Vocabulary of Modern Geographical Names	1423–1503
Pictorial Illustrations	1505–48

Unlike *ETSJ* the preface is written in Japanese. The first three items in the appendices are cited from *SJ2* (1871).

The literal translation of the Japanese title “Fuon-Sozu-Eiwa-Jii” is “English-Japanese dictionary with pronunciation provided and illustrations inserted.” As this suggests, *FSEJ* incorporates phonetic transcription and pictorial illustrations. It is noteworthy that, for the first time in an

1) The exact price of *FSEJ* is unknown since it is not indicated anywhere in the dictionary. The price of the second edition was 12.50 yen, which is said to have been by far the highest among the comparable English-Japanese dictionaries. The price of the first edition of this gorgeously made dictionary is likely to have been in the neighborhood of this.

English-Japanese dictionary, pictures are provided. The pronunciation is given in the Webster style, as in the second edition of the Satsuma Jisho (1871)¹⁾ (See Section 5 below). On the title page is printed its simplified English title, "English and Japanese Dictionary." However, on page 3 the English title appears in full: "An English and Japanese Dictionary, Explanatory, Pronouncing, and Etymological, Containing all English Words in Present Use, with An Appendix, by M. Shibata and T. Koyasu Illustrated by above 500 Engravings on Wood, New Edition." However, *FSEJ* does not include etymological information. This confirms that the English title was copied from that of Ogilvie's *Comprehensive*²⁾ and that *FSEJ* is based on it. It is claimed in the preface that the number of headwords is approximately 5,500 with more than 500 pictorial illustrations of concrete objects (see Section 8).

The left-hand side of a typical entry consists of the headword with its initial letter capitalized, the pronunciation in parentheses, the indication of part(s) of speech, and sometimes the irregular forms appended. On the right-hand side are arranged the Japanese translations. As in *ETSJ*, they are typeset vertically but put horizontally next to the headword and the rest³⁾. The Chinese characters in the translations have furigana above them⁴⁾ (see the photocopies in the Appendix on pp. 125 and 129). The

1) This was the first of the English-Japanese dictionaries that adopted the Webster-style phonetic transcription.

2) The full title, as Nagashima (1970: 78) fills in the obscurities, is "The Comprehensive English Dictionary, Explanatory, Pronouncing, & Etymological, Containing All English Words in Present Use, Numerous Phrases, Many Foreign Words Used by English Writers, and the More Important Technical and Scientific Terms. By John Ogilvie, LL. D., Editor of the Imperial Dictionary. The Pronunciation Adapted to the Best Modern Usage, By [Richard] Cull, F. S. A. [Illustrated] by above 800 Engravings on Wood. London: Blackie and Son, Paternoster Row; Edinburgh and Glasgow 1870."

3) In *FSEJ2* this was corrected to make consultation easier. The Japanese translations are typeset horizontally and put as they are, next to the headwords. After looking at the headword, the pronunciation, and so on, the reader no longer has to take the trouble to turn the dictionary 90 degrees clockwise each time to read the Japanese translations. It might well be said that, in terms of the layout of dictionary entries, *FSEJ2* has set the standard up to the present day (Sogo 1977: 274).

4) They were abolished in the second edition probably for reasons of space (see 7.2.2 below). Using smaller type and making clever use of space, *FSEJ2* packed in more headwords (over ten thousand more) and illustrations (over one hundred more) into less space (about 500 pages less) than the first edition (Sogo 1971: 138). However, they were restored in the revised second edition because they helped the reader to understand the translations.

non-Chinese character parts of the translations are all katakana.

FSEJ is based on Ogilvie's *Imperial* (1850) and *Comprehensive* (1863). John Ogilvie (1797–1867) was a lexicographer, and a graduate of Aberdeen University, Scotland. His masterpiece, the *Imperial*, came in four volumes, which later formed the basis of Whitney's *The Century Dictionary* (1889–91). It is interesting that Ogilvie based his *Comprehensive* on the *Imperial* and especially on the revised and abridged edition of Webster (1828) by Goodrich (1841). Shibata and Koyasu should be highly praised for their clear-sighted and sensible decision in choosing an encyclopedic type of dictionary on which to base their dictionary; a work which they intended for the English-studying population of a country then on its way to modernization and needing to assimilate many ideas and systems from Western countries.

There are convincing grounds for claiming that *FSEJ* is the first major English-Japanese dictionary, which clearly differentiates it from *ETSJ*. *ETSJ* is based on the English-Dutch part of *NPD* (1843) and was compiled by Dutch translators who were commissioned by the authorities through a fear of the emerging influence of English. On the other hand, *FSEJ* takes the monolingual English dictionary as its basis and was produced voluntarily by some far-sighted scholars of English (who might have taken lessons in Dutch for a while in their childhood), in anticipation of the expected use of English. The former is situated in the transitional period from Dutch studies to English studies, while the latter is a product of the age in which Japan shifted its emphasis to English studies.

(Sections 1–3 by Yamada)

4. Headwords

Headwords in *FSEJ* may be categorized into two types. One is unindented headwords presented as superordinate or main entries. The other consist of indented and italicized headwords presented as subordinate or subentries, which are always given under relevant superordinate entries. In sampled portions, the entries that consist only of unindented headwords occupy 93% of the total. Thus, out of every 100 entries, users will find seven that consist of an unindented headword and its subordi-

nates.

While *FSEJ*'s presentation style of headwords is similar to the former epoch-making dictionary, *ETSJ* (except for the italicization of indented entries), its number of entries seems to be quite a lot larger than that of *ETSJ*. This is obviously due to the enlargement of the size of the dictionary. Another reason must be noted, however. Main entry status is almost invariably given to words which are considered to be mere derivatives and are, therefore, treated as run-on entries in even today's comparatively large dictionaries. A typical case is adverbs ending with *-ly*, which were usually omitted in *ETSJ*, and are usually run-on or indented under relevant main entries in today's dictionaries (e.g. main entry status is given to derivative adverbial forms such as *unchanging* and *unchangingly*, which are listed independently in this dictionary). Thus, the increase in headwords cannot be counted as an essential improvement in *FSEJ*.

4.1. Unindented headwords

Unindented headwords can be categorized into the following three types:

- 1) solid one-word items (e.g. *Abacus, n.*)
- 2) hyphenated compounds (e.g. *Apple-tree, n.*)
- 3) abbreviations (e.g. *A. B. (Artium Baccalaureus.)*)

In *ETSJ*¹⁾, all initial letters of headwords are capitalized in the dictionary text, and this system is adopted uncritically in *FSEJ*, too. In fact, this was the general practice in English dictionaries until recent times, for their contemporaries and even today's native speakers of English find no problem with this system. However, non-native speakers like the Japanese have difficulty in deciding only on the basis of a dictionary text whether a given word's initial letter should be capitalized in English. Thus the improvement of English-Japanese dictionaries for the purpose of encoding or user-friendliness had not yet been realized at that time.

1) For the relevant discussion, see Kokawa *et al.* (1994: 80-119)

Solid one-word entries are analyzed into the following:

- 1) Independent status is given to each grammatical homonym¹⁾ (i.e. even if the spellings of an adjective form and a past participle form of a word are identical, each form is given an independent entry). Transitive and intransitive forms of a verb are also analyzed in the same way. (e.g. *Apprehend, vt., Apprehend, vi.*) However, spelling variants are treated differently.
- 2) Independent status is given to each lexical homonym (e.g. 'Abacus' as a calculating instrument and 'Abacus' as an architectural technical term).
- 3) Independent status is given to each derivative (see 4.1.).

A disadvantage of the system mentioned above is an unnecessary waste of space, though it is advantageous for users to find a target headword quickly. Another merit is that users can enhance their grammatical knowledge (such as part-of-speech) which may be necessary for lexicographic encoding.

In respect of user-friendliness, the *FSEJ*'s inconsistent treatment of inflectional forms is quite disadvantageous, and therefore, is confusing to its users. First of all, inflectional forms of verbs are almost exhaustively given after each verb entry. Even regular verbs' past tenses, and perfect and present participial forms are indicated with full spellings (e.g. *Forebode vt.; Foreboded, pp.; Foreboding, ppr.*). This is also a space-consuming system and overly considerate to users except for beginners in English. However, irregular forms that should be re-entered as dummy entries in the alphabetical order are not put into the text. Thus, cross-referencing is inconvenient unless the forms are comparatively near to the infinitive forms alphabetically. For example, a user who looks around somewhere between "dressy" and "dribble" in order to look up the word "drew" in this dictionary will not find it in the alphabetical order. To the contrary, irregular forms of adjectives and nouns appear in their alphabetical order. Thus, a user can easily make cross-references among *good, better* and

1) Both technical terms are introduced by Malakohovski (1982: 37ff.)

*best*¹⁾, or between man and men while expecting the same in verb entries, which is not the case.

4.2. Indented headwords

Items that consist of indented headwords are more focused on phrasal verbs, collocations, collocative prepositions and illustrative phrases in *FSEJ* while *ETSJ* includes more varied items as subentries. More specifically, collocable nouns with adjectives, prepositional phrases and illustrative sentences and phrases are considerably increased, and therefore become a more intrinsic part of the dictionary text. Furthermore, these entries are put into the alphabetical order more accurately than in *ETSJ*.

A regrettable point is noticed, however. No specific demarcation is given between mere illustrative phrases and idiomatic phrases. If the illustrative phrases and sentences were placed in the right column with their translation in order to distinguish them from idiomatic phrases, users would more clearly understand whether a target phrase is productive or strictly fixed. For example, the indented headword "To abandon one's self" can be treated as a relatively fixed phrase in the left column though the indented one "To abandon a wife" can be treated as a mere illustration of this verb in the right column since "a wife" can be replaced with a large number of nouns.

This might be a problem of printing technique in the first edition, and it is therefore somewhat irrelevant to argue about lexicographic methodology. However, this is no longer a problem in the second edition since both English and Japanese letters can be placed horizontally in the same line. Consequently, all the indented headwords are synthesized with the other information as a whole under main entries, and no different treatment is given to different kinds of subentries in the second edition. Since the

1) The adjective "bad" has different treatment since this dictionary concludes in the following way:

This adjective (worst) has the signification of the comparative degree and as bad has no comparative and superlative, worse and worst are used in lieu of them, although radically they have no relation to bad.

Except for the case above, cross-referring is possible among absolute, comparative and superlative forms of irregular adjectives.

mixing of Japanese and English letters became technically possible, the compilers of this dictionary should have improved lexicographical methodology in this respect.

4.3. *FSEJ* and Ogilvie's dictionaries

According to the author, this dictionary was greatly influenced by Ogilvie's dictionaries, though he does not mention which of Ogilvie's dictionaries were used as the source. Fortunately, however, there are two large-volume dictionaries available for examination. Probably he referred to one or both of them since they were published before *FSEJ*. These are *A Comprehensive English Dictionary* and *An Imperial English Dictionary*. As far as the selection of headwords is concerned, we see that it is based for the most part on these dictionaries. It can be assumed that *FSEJ* might even have copied *Comprehensive* in several ways. First of all, it copies *Comprehensive's* policy on what words are ranked as main entries. Otherwise, it would be difficult to explain why even mere derivatives can be given main entry status. Another strong support for this is the fact that the order or arrangement of grammatical homonymy is almost identical between the two dictionaries. If headwords were arranged on the basis of some explicit principle or formula, this might not be the case. However, which part-of-speech is placed first and which comes next are rather sporadic, and are identical between the two. Secondly, it is somewhat surprising that *FSEJ* exactly copies some of the definitions or explanatory notes contained in Ogilvie's dictionaries. Notes on auxiliary verbs or adjectival usage are a typical case. For example, when we look at the headword "Should", the note "but now used as auxiliary verb in the past time or conditional present; and it often denotes obligation or duty" is put in a sub-entry position in *FSEJ*. Thirdly, a small number of words which are found only in the *Imperial* are adopted as main entries in this dictionary. For example, "Coolie" or "Aardvark" in the *Imperial's* supplement have main entry status in this dictionary even though other contemporary dictionaries such as Webster's Pictorial edition, which is much larger than both of them, does not contain these words.

Concerning illustrative phrases and collocations, the technique of copy-

ing is not so simple. It can be analyzed into three degrees:

- 1) Collocations and illustrative phrases taken directly from the defining sentences or illustrative examples contained in either the *Imperial* or the *Comprehensive*. For example, the subentry "at a blow" is found in the *Imperial*'s article "5. A single act; a sudden event; as, to gain or lose a province at a blow, or by one blow.", and the subentry "He gains the victory by a single blow" must be taken from the *Comprehensive*'s illustration appearing in the fifth definition "5. A single act or stroke; as, to gain the victory by a single blow". This kind of borrowing is the most common in this dictionary.
- 2) Illustrative phrases or collocations deduced from one or both dictionaries' articles. For example, the subentry "Inhuman punishment" may be deduced from the illustrative example "inhuman treatment" contained in the *Comprehensive* or "inhuman act" in the *Imperial*. In this case, the author of *FSEJ* may have read these dictionary texts carefully and elaborated this kind of illustration through deduction. However, giving headword status to these might be irrelevant if they were productive, or not representative examples. It is the fixed collocations and highly idiomatic expressions that need entry status in dictionaries. For the same reason, would-be collocative expressions such as "Medicinal herb", "Medicinal liquor" and "Medicinal powder" (which are not entered in either of Ogilvie's dictionaries) have no justification to be given subentry status.
- 3) Subentries which are not found in Ogilvie's dictionaries. Such cases are very rare since his two dictionaries are much larger than *FSEJ*. Nevertheless, there are actually some subentries that seem to be sourceless (e.g. "To breed ill blood", "To shed blood" and "To meddle by words").

In conclusion, the authors of this dictionary depend for the most part on Ogilvie's dictionaries though we find a few exceptional cases. Some are directly copied from them and others are adapted and entered in more sophisticated ways. There might have been no problem with copying and quoting dictionaries without permission in those days, when copyright was not strictly protected. If we can ignore this point, it can be concluded that this dictionary made lexicographic progress over the former English-Japa-

nese dictionaries, whose information was based on other bilingual dictionaries of European languages.

(Section 4 by Masuda)

5. Pronunciation

"Fuon (附音)" in "Fuon-Sozu (附音挿字)" means "giving the pronunciation." *FSEJ* was not the first dictionary in Japan to introduce phonetic signs; the second edition (1871) of the so-called *Satsuma Jisho* (1869) was the first. The notation system adopted in the dictionary was a form of what was generally called the "Websterian system", which had several variations. It seems that *FSEJ* followed this convention, and in the Preface it says that the dictionary is based on a dictionary written by the British lexicographer John Ogilvie. Although it is not mentioned specifically that they followed Ogilvie's notation system for pronunciation, it is reasonable to assume that they did so. In fact, as is shown below, the phonetic signs used in *FSEJ* are the same as those in Ogilvie's most important dictionary, the *Imperial Dictionary of the English Language* (1850).

Comparing the phonetic signs for consonants used in the two dictionaries:

Imperial

Consonants.

ch, .. as in .. chain.	TH, as in then.
çh, .. " .. Sc. loch, Ger. nacht.	th, " thin.
j, .. " .. job.	w, " wig.
g, .. " .. go.	wh, " whig.
ñ, .. " .. Fr. ton.	zh, " azure.
ng, .. " .. sing.	

FSEJ

CONSONANTS. 挿字

ch, .. as in .. chain.	chain.
j, .. as in .. job.	job.
g, .. as in .. go.	go.
ng, .. as in .. sing.	sing.
TH, .. as in .. then.	then.

th,	as in	thin.
w,	as in	wig.
wh,	as in	whig.
zh,	as in	azure.

it can be seen that they are exactly the same except that *FSEJ* omitted (çh) for Scottish /x/ and (ñ) for French nasalized vowels. It is interesting that they adopted barred capital *t* (FH) for /ð/.

Next, comparing the phonetic signs for vowels, the two systems are again almost identical. A few exceptions are that *FSEJ* does not include (ü), standing for Scottish /v/, and (ÿ) for /ei/:

Imperial

Vowels.

a,	as in	fate.	o, ...	as in ...	not.
ä,	/"	far.	ö, ...	/"	move.
ɑ,	/"	fat.	ū, ...	/" ..	tube.
ʌ,	/"	fall.	u, ...	/"	tub.
e,	/"	me.	ʏ, ...	/"	bull.
e,	/"	met.	ü, ...	/"	Sc. abune (Fr. u).
é,	/"	her.	oi, ...	/"	oil.
i,	/"	pine.	ou, ...	/"	pound.
i,	/"	pin.	ÿ, ...	/"	Sc. fey (= e + i).
o,	/"	note.			

FSEJ

VOWELS. 母音

ā,	as in	fate.
ä,	as in	far.
ɑ,	as in	fat.
ʌ,	as in	fall.
e,	as in	me.
e,	as in	met.
é,	as in	her.
i,	as in	pine.
i,	as in	pin.
o,	as in	note.

o,	as in	not.
ö,	as in	move.
ū,	as in	tube.
u,	as in	tub.
ʏ,	as in	bull.
oi,	as in	oil.
ou,	as in	pound.

Although Ogilvie was British, he was in favor of American dictionaries, especially those that followed the tradition of Webster. According to Nagashima (1970), in the Preface of Ogilvie's *Comprehensive English Dictionary* (1863), which the editors of *FSEJ* used as their most important model, it is noted that the dictionary is based on Webster's *An American Dictionary of the English Language* (1847) revised by Chauncey A. Goodrich. Therefore, it was natural for Ogilvie to adopt the Websterian system for phonetic transcription. After the publication of *FSEJ*, English-Japanese Dictionaries in Japan became more Americanized, in the form of adopting the Websterian system of phonetic transcription, borrowing the illustrations in Websterian dictionaries (shown on p. 000), and having some encyclopedic characteristics. It is noteworthy that this tendency lasted until the 1920's, and that this style has become a typical format for English-Japanese dictionaries in Japan.

If we compare parts of section T in the two dictionaries (see pp. 000), it is evident that the phonetic transcription of *FSEJ* is identical to that of the *Imperial*.
(Section 5 by Uchida)

6. Grammar and usage indications

Parts of speech and other grammatical information are abbreviated and given after the pronunciations in italics. "Abbreviations Used in this Dictionary" (編中所用之略語) (Table 1) is tabulated just before the text. Actual information in the text is an entire copy of the *Comprehensive*, whereas the table does not belong to it and includes some abbreviations not found in the text.

It could be considered either that the table has a different source or that the editors made the table by themselves.

Table 1

a. stands for adjective	形容辭	pers	person	人称
abbrev. abbreviated	畧	pl.	plural	複數
adv. adverb	副辭	pp.	participle past	過去分辭
compar. comparative	比較級	ppr.	participle present	現在分辭
conj. conjunction	接續辭	prep.	preposition	前辭
contr. contracted	約	pret.	preterit	過去
exclam. exclamation	感歎	pron.	pronoun	代名辭
f. feminine	女性	sing.	singular	單數
fut. future	未來	superl.	superlative	最大級
interj. interjection	投間辭	v.	verb	動辭
m. masculine	男性	vi.	verb intransitive	自動辭
n. noun	名辭	vt.	verb transitive	他動辭
neut. neuter	中性	†	obsolete or not used	廢語

The table shows that *FSEJ* already has such information as inflections and parts of speech (including subclasses such as *vi.* and *vt.*) seen in modern English-Japanese dictionaries, and that gender (*f.*, *m.* and *n.*) and futurity (*future*), whose actual application is questionable, are included. It should be noted that *FSEJ* introduced the sign for 'obsolete', following the *Comprehensive*.

As far as we know, neither *m.* nor *n.* are used in the text, and the label *fem.* [sic] is used only for 'She' and 'Hers', not for 'Her'. These are also faithful copies of the *Comprehensive*.

In the revised edition the Japanese equivalents for 'preposition' and 'interjection' changed from 前辭 to 前置辭 and from 投間辭 to 間投辭, respectively. Comparison of the grammatical terms in *FSEJ* and those in *ETSJ* (Table 2 below) shows that Japanese translation equivalents were not yet established.

Now let us take a closer look at the main grammatical information found within the text item by item. In *FSEJ* nouns are supposed to be given their plural forms when they inflect irregularly (e.g. Man, *n.* Men, *pl.*; Child, *n.* Children, *pl.*). When nouns have the same form in both the singular and the plural, they are labelled *sing.* and *pl.* (e.g. 'Chinese', 'Sheep'), but this indication is not exhaustive. For instance, 'Japanese' and 'Carp' are not labelled. No indication of countability (countable or uncountable) appears.

Table 2

Present forms	<i>ETSJ</i> (1862)	<i>FSEJ</i> (1873)	<i>FSEJ</i> ² (1882)
interjection 間投詞 [kantoushi]	interjection 間投辭 [kantouji]	interjection 投間辭 [toukanji]	interjection 間投辭 [kantouji]
preposition 前置詞 [zenchishi]	preposition 前置辭 [zenchiji]	preposition 前辭 [zenji]	preposition 前置辭 [zenchiji]

With verbs, the inflexional information, that is, preterit (only for irregular inflexions), past participle and present participle are given, for instance, Blow: *vi.*; Blew, *pret.*; Blown, *pp.*; Blowing, *ppr.*

As for adjectives, information about irregular inflexion is not provided for positives. However, when entries themselves are comparatives or superlatives indications are found in some cases. For example, Better *a. comp.*; Best *a. superl.*; Worst [*super. of Worse.*]; Most *a. superl. of More.* (Worse and More are not labelled.)

Although the auxiliary is not listed in the table, some auxiliary verbs are marked as follows:

Be *vi.* [Used as an auxiliary.]

May *verb aux.*; Might *pret.*

Ought *v. imperfect.*

Shall *vi.* Verb auxiliary, *pret.* Should

Should *pret.* of Shall, but now used as an auxiliary verb, either in the past time or conditional present; and it often denotes obligation or duty.

Besides the above, the *Comprehensive* defines 'Will' as "an auxiliary verb and a sign of a future tense." at sense 7, and 'Need', as "Need is sometimes employed as an auxiliary, or, at least, is used in the singular as well as plural". *FSEJ* did not copy these.

Compared with *ETSJ*, there is little development concerning the description of the auxiliary. The descriptions of auxiliaries in *ETSJ* are faithful replications of the source book; as a result, *ETSJ* "introduced a number of mysterious ciphers" (Kokawa et al. : 1994: 94). *FSEJ* has the same flaw.

(Section 6 by Komuro)

7. Japanese translations

7.1. Format of presentation

7.1.1. Use of movable type

It was pointed out in our previous work (Kokawa *et al.* 1994: 86) that *ETSJ* used letterpress for the first time in the history of Japanese lexicography, but that it was only for the English text. *FSEJ* used movable type not only for the English (left-hand side) columns but also for the Japanese translations. Thus in *FSEJ* the whole dictionary text came to be printed in the modern fashion, using a printing machine imported from Shanghai (Preface of *FSEJ*; Nagashima 1970: 76; see also 3.1.1. above).

7.1.2. Page layout and typesetting

As was outlined in 3.2, the first edition of *FSEJ* (1873) had two columns on each page, each of which consisted of separate English and Japanese subcolumns (on the left and right respectively). Pictorial illustrations were inserted in English subcolumns, and their explanations in Japanese were presented on the right in the Japanese subcolumn. The layout and typesetting features of *FSEJ* in each column are basically the same as that in *ETSJ*. English is printed horizontally, i.e. just as it is in the West. Its correspondent Japanese is typeset horizontal to the English, but printed so as to be read vertically, i.e., by turning the book 90 degrees sideways. The reason is that traditionally the Japanese language was written and read from top to bottom, and horizontal typesetting of our language still looked bizarre or unfamiliar to readers in the late 19th-century.

In the second edition of the dictionary (*FSEJ2*, 1882), the source and the target languages came to be printed not only on the same line but in the same direction. Also, in *FSEJ2*, subcolumnar divisions were removed and the English and Japanese came to be printed in one and the same column. In other words, in the second edition the page layout of the dictionary text came to assume the appearance of present-day English-Japanese dictionaries.

7.1.3. Organization of Japanese subcolumns

Except for very small pocket-sized dictionaries, it is today's lexico-

graphical custom in Japan that the target language equivalents under one polysemous headword are subdivided and grouped together into numbered senses when they are presented. The Japanese translations in *FSEJ* had undergone no such groupings or stratification. We shall take the following example from *FSEJ* (the English in square brackets is the present author's):

Apprehension 捕捉 [seizure], 了解 [understanding], 意思 [thought], 推量 [inference], 想像 [imagination], 恐怖 [fear], 通曉 [knowledge], 意見 [notion]

The arrangement of equivalents appears rather linear and random, without even any classification by the use of different punctuation marks. Probably in those days the compilers of a dictionary were intent merely to present as many Japanese translations as they could think of and the users must have been only too happy with that practice.

7.2. Stylistic features of translations in *FSEJ*

Stylistically, translations in *FSEJ* are strikingly different from those in *ETSJ*. In order to discuss this, we will first have to provide a brief account of style in our language.

7.2.1. Chinese-based elevated vocabulary or indigenous Japanese?

The vocabulary of the Japanese language is roughly made up of three categories of word-stock — kango (words and phrases based on classical Chinese and pseudo-classical Chinese), wago (based on indigenous Japanese) and gairaigo (based on foreign languages other than Chinese). Kango may be compared to English words of French or Latin origin. They are felt to be more elevated in style and more fitting as a medium for learning and writing, and in the history of our language people's reverence for kango was much more prevalent than it is today. In fact the authority of kango was so strong that traditionally many Japanese writers and scholars wrote in Chinese (or in pseudo-Chinese) when formality and/or dignity was required. Also, some people considered it vulgar and uncultured to write sentences in the vernacular style without using kango profusely. On

the other hand, wago may be compared to English words of Germanic origin. Gairaigo, which accounts for a fairly large proportion of present-day Japanese vocabulary, was just about to be extensively introduced and was yet to be fixed, being still all but unknown to the majority of the population when *FSEJ* was being compiled (cf. Ueno 1968: 453ff).

Early bilingual dictionaries produced in Japan may be divided into two groups according to whether they are kango-oriented or wago-oriented. For example, the Japanese-Portuguese dictionary compiled by Catholic missionaries in 1603 (*Vocabulario da Lingoa Iapam*) had an unmistakable wago-orientation. This was presumably because the dictionary was intended primarily for missionaries whose calling had to be carried out among the common people. Dutch-Japanese dictionaries produced mainly by interpreters working at the Dutch merchant factory in Nagasaki (*Nagasaki-Haruma* 1833 and *Waran-ji* 1855–58) had a strong inclination toward practicality and were thus wago-oriented (Nagashima 1970: 22ff.). As regards English-Japanese dictionaries, *ETSJ* belongs to this category too (cf. Kokawa *et al.* 1994: 96).

On the other hand, in Yedo, which was the seat of the Tokugawa Shogunate and the center of academic studies of the time, the attitude toward study was rather formal, scholastic and conventional. Accordingly the Dutch-Japanese dictionaries produced there (*Yedo-Haruma* 1796 and *Yakken* 1810) came out very kango-oriented; this was true also of the English-Japanese dictionary compiled by order of the authorities before *ETSJ*, *Angeria-Gorin-Taisei* (*AGT*, 1814) (Nagashima, *ibid.*)¹⁾

1) However, Japanese cannot be expressed using only kango — there are many notions that can only be articulated in wago, and many others that would be just comprehensible if wago was used. Dictionary text has to be intelligible to users, and even the compilers of *AGT* must have realized the problem of making authority and practicality of a dictionary compatible. They made a humble excuse in their preface and diffidently introduced a compromised device. Their preface goes as follows: "We [= the compilers] are not totally familiar with the meanings of kango and if we had presented all the equivalents in kango we might have failed to convey the meaning that we intended. On the other hand, if all the translations had been presented in wago, the consequence might have been very vulgar, chaotic and ugly. Therefore, for better or worse, we make it a rule to present kango first and then in certain cases we present vernacular words after it to attain a satisfactory result. All this is just for convenience' sake." (Translated from the citation in Nagashima 1970: 43)

The presentation of wago equivalents in *AGT* was rather sporadic and users of the dictionary basically had to have kango literacy. How could dictionary authority and serviceability to the common public both be achieved? *FSEJ* conquered this challenge by the ingenious and systematic use of 'furigana' expressed in wago.

7.2.2. Systematic use of 'furigana' — the most prominent feature of *FSEJ*

'Furigana' is a system of interlinear or intratextual glosses, for which either of the two Japanese syllabaries (*hiragana* and *katakana*; in the case of *FSEJ*, the latter was employed) is used in small type. This device is not only used in dictionaries but generally in any Japanese writing. Its main purpose today is to show the pronunciation of kango that appear on the main line, but in those days it was also common to expound the meaning of kango by loosely-translated wago counterparts rendered in furigana. *FSEJ* applied this system to all the translations in its text, successfully achieving both dignity as literature and comprehensibility as a reference work. (For how furigana was actually presented, see the photocopy of the dictionary text of *FSEJ* on pp. 125.)

Nagashima concludes that *FSEJ* was unmistakably kango-oriented (1970: 80), but that argument is not necessarily to the point. In *FSEJ* the kango translations on the main line (except for the cases of apparent repetition) are always accompanied by corresponding interlinear wago glosses (furigana), and if we direct our eyes only to these furigana the text is unquestionably wago-oriented.

In fact, we may say that the dual presentation of mainstream kango plus interlinear wago is one of the most remarkable features of equivalent presentation in *FSEJ*, as will be illustrated below. However, presumably with a view to economizing space, this practice was virtually abolished in *FSEJ2* except for a few instances per page that may present particular difficulties. It is apparent that this discontinuance led to inconvenience and dissatisfaction among the users of the day. Many of the translations in *FSEJ2*, being presented only in kango, must have been incomprehensible to ordinary users, however extensively revised and improved from the first

edition they may have been. In the revised edition of *FSEJ2* (*FSEJ2R*, 1887), the use of furigana was justly revived. (In *FSEJ2R*, incidentally, furigana was given not above the kango translations but after them using quarter-sized type.)

7.3. Characteristics of Japanese equivalents presented

7.3.1. Conciseness of equivalents

Chinese characters, which make up kango, are ideographs. Each of them has its own meaning, and they combine rather freely to make up a new expression. On the other hand, most wago is fixed; new locutions cannot be readily invented from wago components. Thus in *ETSJ*, where wago was mainly used, the translations tended in many cases to be rather wordy and circumlocutory. In *FSEJ*, however, more concise Japanese translations came to be presented. (In the following comparative examples of *ETSJ* and *FSEJ*, the English given in square brackets is in each case a loose translation by the present author.)

- Abaisance *ETSJ*: 礼ヲスルトキ頭又腰ヲ屈メル事 [the act of bending one's head or the upper part of one's body to bow]
FSEJ: 拝礼(ハイレイ¹⁾) [obeisance]
- Applause *ETSJ*: 声ヲ挙ゲテ誉メタテル事 [the act of praising aloud]
FSEJ: 賞賛(*シャウサン²), 喝采(*ドットホム) [ovation, applause]

7.3.2. Kango translations and influence of Lobscheid's *ECD*

In *FSEJ*, the effort to present translations in concise kango phrases sometimes went too far and the result is something hardly natural or idiomatic as Japanese. In such cases, furigana equivalents come in handy: they clarify the meaning that kango translations failed to convey.

1) Japanese equivalents in parentheses are what were presented as furigana in *FSEJ*. Furigana in *FSEJ1* was actually presented in small characters above the corresponding kango equivalents.

2) In *FSEJ*, the rule is that all kango should be glossed with furigana. However, when the same kango is repeated for adjacent entries, furigana is often omitted except for the first time. In this paper, asterisks before furigana, which the present author added, denote that the furigana following the asterisk was that applied to one of the preceding equivalents.

- Abactor *ETSJ*: 食用ニナル獸ヲ盗ム人 [a person who steals cattle]
FSEJ: 偷牛者(ウシヌスピト) [steal-cattle-person (a cattle thief)]
ECD: 偷牛者
- applicability *ETSJ*: 恰好ヨキ事 [suitability]
FSEJ: 可用(モチフベキ)事、可適用(テキヨウスベキ)事 [able-use-ness (usability), able-apply-ness (applicability)]

How did these unnatural Japanese equivalents come about? Many of them come directly from Lobscheid's *English-Chinese Dictionary* (*ECD*)¹⁾ Our comparative study of *FSEJ* and *ECD* revealed that the authors of *FSEJ* often appear to have copied the equivalents given in Lobscheid's work as they were, however strange they might be as Japanese. In many cases the Chinese expressions cited from Lobscheid's work were not Chinese words or fixed expressions, but merely nonidiomatic Chinese sentences made up, for example, of a subject plus an object. In illustrative phrases especially, the influence of the English-Chinese dictionary is very apparent²⁾:

1) This dictionary was apparently compiled for the native speaker of English who would like to consult it for productive use of the Chinese language. In each entry, an English headword is followed by its Chinese equivalents in Chinese characters and their pronunciation using the Roman alphabet in Cantonese and Mandarin. When the headword is polysemous, each meaning is first expounded in an English paraphrase and then Chinese equivalents and pronunciations are presented for each.

2) In the second edition of *FSEJ*, expressions that were too unusual as Japanese were often naturalized. For example, the equivalents for the above-mentioned 'Applicability' were changed into 「用フベキ事, 適用スベキ事」 [the fact of being usable, the fact of being applicable]. However, where translations were added or new headwords were introduced, uncritical citations from Lobscheid's *ECD* were still prevalent, further adding to the number of strange kango expressions in the revised work.

- Apple-pie *FSEJ1*: (no entry)
FSEJ2: 平菓亀(リンゴパイ)(菓子(クワシ)ノ名(ナ)) [apple-tortoise (name of cake)]
ECD: 平菓亀.

Also, in the choice and arrangement of entries in *FSEJ2*, a more obvious influence from *ECD* can be identified. In the examples below capital letters in parentheses ((A), (B), ...) denote the correspondence between entries, and lower-case letters in brackets ((a), (b), ...) show exact (not only semantic, but character-for-character) correspondence between trans-

Twice a day. (s.v. A, the indefinite article)

FSEJ: 一日兩次(ヒニリヤウド) [two 'folds' a day (two times [sic] a day)]

ECD: 一日兩次

To abandon a wife. (s.v. Abandon)

FSEJ: 棄妻(ツマヲサル) [leave-wife (to leave one's wife)]

ECD: 棄妻

To be angry. (s.v. Be) *FSEJ*: 発怒(ハラダツ) [issue anger (to be angry)]

ECD: 発怒

Be silent. (s.v. Be) *FSEJ*: 勿言(ダマレ) [not to utter (shut up!)]

ECD: 勿言

To be loved. (s.v. Be) *FSEJ*: 被愛(アイセラルル) [undergo love (to be loved)]

ECD: 被愛.

7.4. Treatment of technical or encyclopedic items

7.4.1. Fauna, flora and technical terms

In contrast to *ETSJ*, which was derived from a very small pocket dictionary dedicated mainly to pure lexical items, an abundance of technical and/or encyclopedic information is one of the most remarkable features of *FSEJ*. To illustrate this and to see how such items are explained we went

to compare explanations in *ECD* and *FSEJ2*.

- ECD*: Chop, a mark 号(a), 字号(b), 紅牌(c), ... (A)
 Chop, to cut off or separate ... 斬(d), ... (B)
 Chop, to catch with the mouth ... (C)
 Chop, to buy or barter 貿易, 交易(e) (D)
 Chop, to turn, or shift suddenly 忽然転(f), ... (E)
 Chop, a piece chopped off, ... (F)

- FSEJ1*: Chop, vt. 截碎(キリクダ)ク, 斬(キル) (d), 截割(キリワ)ル, ... (B)
 Chop, n. 截片(キレ), 小肉片(コニクギレ), 裂口(サケメ) (F)
 Chop, vt. 買(カ)フ, 交易(カウエキ)スル(e) (D)
 Chop, vi. 変(カハ)ル, 転(テン)ズル(E)
 Chop, n. 頰(アゴ), 口(クチ), 嘴(ハシ) (G)

- FSEJ2*: Chop, n. 号(a), 字号(b), 紅牌(c) (A)
 Chop, vt. 截碎ク, 斬ル(d), 截割ル, ... (B)
 Chop, vt. 買フ, 交易スル(e) (D)
 Chop, vi. 急ニ変ル, 忽然転ズル(f) (E)
 Chop, n. 截片, 小肉片, 裂口, 頰類, 口, 嘴(F)

through all the entries in *FSEJ* beginning with the letter X.

FSEJ's predecessor, *ETSJ*, had only seven items with initial X¹⁾, of which at least the following four may be regarded as technical or encyclopedic.

Xebec, s. 船ノ名 [name of ship]

Xerophthalmia, s. 乾眼痛 [lit., dry-eye ache]

Xiphias, s. 魚ノ名 [name of fish]

Xylobalsamum, s. 「バルセム」樹 ['balusemu' tree]

As we can see, two of them just have an equivalent of the form "name of . . .", with no further explication. Another, *Xylobalsamum* provides a transliteration of the name of the tree, but is otherwise uninformative.

In *FSEJ*, in which 43 headwords begin with X²⁾, 34 are positively technical or encyclopedic. Just over half of them (18 items) are still given only brief generic comments of the form "name of . . ." or "a kind of . . ." What comes after this to fill the slot varies from 'acid', 'drink', 'grass', 'insect', 'mineral', 'plant', 'shellfish' and 'tree' to the very specific term 'mollusc'. Among the other 16, four are explained with the format "a kind of . . ." plus a little more information in brackets.³⁾ The rest (12 items) are provided with more or less concrete equivalents. Of these, four are chemical terms (*Xanthine*, *Xanthogen*, *Xylanthrax* and *Xylol*) and another four are related to medicine (*Xerocollyrium*, *Xerodes*, *Xerophthalmia* and *Xyster*). The remaining four are: *Xantippe* 「弄嘴女(シャベリヲンナ) [virago], *Xebec* 「三本檣(ボンバシラ)ノ小船(コブネ) [a small boat with three masts], *Xiphias* 「旗魚(カヂトホシ) ['flagfish'], 劍形(ケンナリ) [shape of a sword], 彗星(ハハキボシ) [comet] and *Xylobalsamum* 「拔爾撒謨樹(バルサムノキ)

1) *Xebec*, *Xerography*, *Xerophthalmia*, *Xiphias*, *Xiphoid*, *Xylobalsamum* and *Xylography*.

2) We excluded X itself ('the 24th letter of the English alphabet') and four abbreviations and acronyms.

3) Normally, supplementary explanations on the translation lines are concise. However, where pictorial illustration is given, long and detailed information is often presented, making use of the space next to the picture. Example: *Paco*, n. 駱駝屬(ラクダグレイ)ノ獸(ケモノ)ニテ秘魯(*ペルウ)及(オヨ)ビ智利(チリイ)ノ山中(サンチュウ)ニ産(サン)ス其肉(ソノニク)至(イタツ)テ美味(ビミ)ナリ [animal akin to camel and native of mountains in Peru and Chile; its meat is most delicious.].

['balusamu' tree]」.

What may be roughly inferred is that the compilers of *FSEJ* had more information available to them on medicine and chemistry than on zoology, botany, or mineralogy. However, it is hardly to the point to blame them for not giving more detailed information. Even today, we are often dazzled and puzzled by the meticulously technical information in a dictionary (see Hulbert 1968: 72), and sometimes miss Johnsonian brevity (he defined *Cat* as 'a familiar domestic animal' in his *Dictionary*). In many cases ordinary users of a dictionary in nontechnical environments need no more than the knowledge of whether a certain word denotes a notion, a substance, a disease or merely something edible. We would like to evaluate *FSEJ* highly for recording so many encyclopedic items and for identifying them taxonomically only eleven years after the first substantial English-Japanese dictionary came on the market in Japan.¹⁾

7.4.2. Proper names

Abundant in the entries beginning with X in *FSEJ* were fauna, flora and technical terms. Other encyclopedic items may include proper names (e.g. geographical and biographical names) as well as culture-specific matters that are not commonly found where the target language is spoken. *FSEJ* does not seem in principle to enter proper names, unless they are of literary, mythical or historical significance. Thus items such as the following are entered:

- Puck, *n.* 妖精(ヘンゲ)ノ名 [name of a spirit]
 Rubicon, *n.* 意大利国界(イタリアクニザカヒ)ノ小河(コガハ)ノ名
 [name of a small river on the border of Italy]
 Sphinx, *n.* 獅身女面(シシンヂヨメン)ノ怪物(バケモノ)(小説(セウセツ)ノ) [monster with body of a lion and face of a woman (in fiction)].

On the other hand, while names such as *Britain*, *England*, *Plato* and

1) In *FSEJ2*, which was published nine years later, only three items (*Xanthoxylum*, *Xiphoid* and *Xylocopa*) came to have more information than in the original edition. On the other hand, with the removal of furigana many translations became difficult to understand and the amount of substantial information was drastically reduced.

Ptolemy do not have any place in the dictionary, their derivatives (e.g. *Platonic*, *Platonically*, *Platonism* and *Platonist* are entered.¹⁾ In such cases, the norm in the dictionary is to use transliterations in Chinese characters to denote the proper names and put furigana above them to explicate pronunciation. This practice contrasts strongly with *ETSJ*, where a Japanese syllabic alphabet was often used for that purpose. Thus: *Britannic*, *a.* 「不列顛(*ブリタニア)ノ [of 'Buritania']」, *American*, *n.* 「亜墨利加人 [person from 'Amerika']」, etc.²⁾

7.5. Treatment of grammatical words

As in *ETSJ*, rather little grammatical information is given in *FSEJ*, and the treatment of function words such as auxiliary verbs and pronouns is still lexically oriented. If any grammatical information is given at all, it is usually just an English comment after the headword (see Section 6). Thus:

- Can *vi.*; Could *pret.* 能(アタ)フ [be capable of], 得(ウル) [be able to]
 Would, *pret. of Will.* 想(オモヒ)シ [thought], 願(ネガヒ)シ [wanted],
 有(アラ)フ [may be]
 Could [The past tense of Can.]
 Might, *pret. of May.*
 His, *pron.* 彼(カレ)ノ [his], 彼人(アノヒト)ノ [of that person]

Entries for prepositions generally consist of blunt enumeration of major meanings in Japanese and lists of some idiomatic expressions, without the copious illustrations found in today's learner's dictionaries.

Irregular plural forms of nouns and suppletive comparative forms of adjectives are either given brief grammatical information in English or treated purely lexically:

- Furthest, *a.* 極遠方(エンパウ)ノ [extremely far]
 Mice, *n. pl. of Mouse.* 甘口[ママ]鼠(ハツカネズミ) [mouse]

1) Modern geographical names are listed with pronunciation in the appendix of *FSEJ*. However, *America* (as headword), *United kingdom* [sic] and *United states* [sic] (both s.v. *United*) are found in the A-Z text of the dictionary.

2) In rare cases, however, the syllabic alphabet instead of Chinese characters is used in *FSEJ*, too. Examples found are: *Platonic* 「理学家プラートノ [of 'Pulato', a scientist]」 and *Ptolemaic* 「星学士[トリ-ミ]ノ [of 'Tolimi', an astronomer]」. Today the usual practice is to use one of the syllabic alphabets called 'katakana'.

Thus, compared with today's English-Japanese dictionaries, the presentation of information on grammar and function words in *FSEJ* appears inadequate and unsystematic. This forms a striking contrast with *FSEJ*'s substantial improvement of the amount of lexical and encyclopaedic information over its predecessors. Again, however, neither the compilers nor the users of the dictionary presumably expected anything more than the largest possible inventory of English words with their meanings and equivalents in Japanese. In this sense, lexicography at the time was at the stage of quantitative expansion, and in the period when *FSEJ* was born and when the absorption of Western culture and civilization was the primary concern of many Japanese, the nation needed dictionaries mainly for decoding purposes and must have enthusiastically welcomed Shibata and Koyasu's elaborate, voluminous lexical work.

7.6. Japanese translations in *ETSJ* and *FSEJ*

In this section some of the features studied in Kokawa *et al.* (1994: 95–106) are examined in *FSEJ* to see how they differ (or not) in the two dictionaries.

7.6.1. Stylistic disagreement

Stylistic disagreement between the source and the target languages (cf. 1994: 96–97) was apparently neutralized in *FSEJ* with the systematic use of kango plus furigana in the presentation of Japanese equivalents. In many cases the kango represent the elevated style, while the wago furigana normally show the vernacular language. However, either may correspond to the style represented by the headword, and users are left uninformed about register. Thus there is no improvement in stylistic representation in *FSEJ*.

Illness *ETSJ*: 疾病 [infirmity]
FSEJ: 疾病(ヤマヒ) [infirmity (illness)], . . .

7.6.2. Lengthy explanations

The lengthy explanatory equivalents found in *ETSJ* (Kokawa *et al.* 1994: 97) are in many cases lexicalized in *FSEJ* (cf. 7.3.1). Some culture-

specific items are first lexicalized, then given an explanation in parentheses (see the example of 'Jury' below).

Abuse, *n.* 妄用(*メツツカヒ), 悪弊(アクヘイ), 侮慢(アナドリ), 凌辱(ハヅカシメ), . . .
 Canoe *n.* 独木舟(ウツボフネ)
 Insomnia *n.* 不眠(フミン)
 Jury *n.* 陪審官(タチアヒシフ) (詞訟糺明ノ為ニ誓詞シタル人々ニテ法例ニ依テ之ヲ選挙ス) [(people chosen according to law and sworn in for legal investigation)]
 Privilege, *n.* 特許(トクキョ), 特恩(*トクオン), 自由(ジユウ), 特権(*トッケン)

Many of the equivalent words in *FSEJ*, a number of which are apparently forced and arbitrary while some are well devised, did not last and are consequently quite unfamiliar to Japanese living in the late 20th century. Some, such as *tokken* (特権) and *fumin* (不眠), however, have survived the test of time and have become an indispensable part of our daily vocabulary. The dictionary may be surmised to have contributed to the establishment of quite a few Japanese words which we use today.

7.6.3. Uncommon and culture-specific items

Many features as well as inadequacies of presentation in *ETSJ* concerning culture-specific items and items strange to the Japanese of the time were carried over into *FSEJ*, while there are quite a few improvements as well. Thus, the rather rough equivalent for 'Badger' in *ETSJ* (狸 [raccoon dog]) was generalized (狸ノ一種 [kind of raccoon dog]), but the equivalents for 'Chess' (将棋 [Japanese chess]) and 'Hallowmas' (祭祀ノ名 in *ETSJ*, 祭ノ名 in *FSEJ*, both of which may be translated as [name of a festival]) remained unimproved.

Where transliterations are presented in *FSEJ*, the rendering is always into Chinese, accompanied by furigana (see 7.4.2). Here too, the format of 'revered' kango plus auxiliary furigana is strictly observed.

Michaelmas *ETSJ*: 羅馬教ノミツカヘルノ祭 [Michael's Christian festival]

FSEJ: 聖密其児祭(シントミケルマツリ) [St. Michael's Festival]

Marmot, which was glossed 'name of an animal' in *ETSJ*, not only comes to be given a proper Japanese equivalent [土撥鼠(ヤマネズミ)], but also a pictorial illustration and accompanying explanation. Similar information is also added to the entry of 'Acacia', although the format 'the name of [a tree, a plant, an animal, etc]' still persists and prevails in *FSEJ*.

Where glosses are found in *ETSJ*, in many cases lexicalized equivalents are given in *FSEJ*, some of which are quite forced, others very ingenious. Thus, in *FSEJ* we find 樹皮(キノカハ) for 'Bark', 出外者(タビデタルヒト) for 'Absentee', and 攀上(ヨデノボ)ル for 'Clamber'. In fact, it may be said that in *FSEJ* furigana serve as a kind of brief gloss. However, in some cases, mainly for giving collocational information, glosses are employed in *FSEJ* too:

Howl 嗥(タケ)ル(犬狼等ニ云) [to howl (said of dogs, wolves, etc)]
Charge 装薬スル(銃ニ) [to load (a gun)]

Many equivalents given in *ETSJ* which were too elevated or literary in comparison with the present-day language came to be more modern and down-to-earth lexically in *FSEJ*. Syntactically, however, Japanese literary inflectional endings which we do not normally use in speech are still employed as a matter of convention in pre-war publication:

Cool *ETSJ*: 爽涼ナル [frigid] → *FSEJ*: 涼(スズシ)キ [cool]
Educate *ETSJ*: 養ヒ上ル [nurture] → *FSEJ*: 養育スル, 教育スル [educate]

Still, some entries lack the most common Japanese equivalents which, in our days, we take for granted. Thus, the entry 'Culture' is glossed as '耕種 [cultivation], 修行 [training], 教育 [education], 教化 [enlightenment]' but not as '文化 [culture]', as opposed to 'civilization'.

7.7. The days of the Enlightenment and the dictionary

All in all, the format employed in *FSEJ* using kango plus furigana constitutes the most remarkable feature of equivalent presentation in the dic-

tionary. It contributed to the compatibility of lexicographic authority and user-friendliness, to elegant glossing, to uniformity of format, and to overall saving of space. Unfortunately, this innovation had only a tentative life in the passing cultural development of the early-Meiji era and did not survive to our days, partly because the very custom of using furigana as a loose translation has passed out of use. Although many of the kango translations which were 'invented' and presented in *FSEJ* did not remain in the Japanese language, it was characteristic of the day that the compilers did actually present such inventions of their own in the dictionary, while it is customary for lexicographers of our age to use words for translation only from among the established word stock of the relevant language. Presumably, in the days of the Enlightenment (*Bunmei-Kaika*) during the early years of the Meiji era, many of the literati, including Shibata and Koyasu, were eager to create and provide a new culture and language of their own to pave the way for the rapidly modernizing nation.

The Japanese translations presented in *FSEJ* made great progress over *ETSJ* in other respects as well, in that (1) equivalents are more concise and lexicalized, (2) the number of equivalents presented in one entry is remarkably increased, providing more choice for users for understanding and using them, (3) vacant entries with comments '[unidentified]' (especially for fauna and flora) have decreased, and (4) encyclopedic information and explanations are given copiously. On the other hand, forced and unnatural Japanese equivalents prevail in *FSEJ*, even in the light of the language of the day. And the dictionary is still simply lexico-semantically oriented, with too little information on grammar (at least word-grammar) and on function words by today's standards. Also, equivalent presentations in *ETSJ* are linear, one-dimensional and enumerative, with no user-friendly semantic grouping or stratification for polysemous entries. These points had to await further developments in the history of English-Japanese lexicography in Japan.

(Section 7 by Kokawa)

8. Pictorial illustrations

FSEJ is the first illustrated English-Japanese dictionary. According to our count, it has 459 pictorial illustrations in its text as the word "souzu

(挿入)" (= pictures inserted) in the title shows. Pictures are placed below their headwords, and explanations for the pictures and/or, in the case of polysemy, the corresponding sense are given on the right of the pictures. Although the Preface says more than 500 pictures of concrete objects are included, this is either an overstatement or the result of counting each individual picture of group illustrations.

In addition, 482 pictorial illustrations, 449 items of which are the same as those in the text, are assembled at the end of the dictionary as part of the appendix. This is an imitation of the supplement of Webster's *An American Dictionary of the English Language* (1859), which classifies illustrations into 22 groups¹⁾ and arranges the classified heads in alphabetical order. The supplement was, however, originally a mere stopgap.

The story is told that the Merriams learned that Worcester's third edition, soon to appear, would be illustrated. As it was impossible to insert pictures in the text without resetting the entire book, hastily procured cuts were put together as a supplement. . . . The supplement was so popular that even after, in later editions, the pictures were in their proper places, the publishers did not dare to omit it (Hulbert: 1968: 31).

Its reputation may have spread to Japan. *FSEJ* adopted the following 16 of the 22 groups (numbers in parentheses show how many items are grouped together):

Architecture (32), Birds (51), Botany (44), Carpentry (5), Fishes (27), Geology (3), Geometry (48), Insects (5), Mechanics (33), Mythology (3), Philosophical Instruments (12), Plants and Shrubs (12), Quadrupeds (47), Reptiles (4), Ships and Naval Architecture (28), Trees and their Fruits (16).

With pictorial illustrations, *FSEJ* is based mainly on Ogilvie's *The Im-*

1) Webster's 22 classifications are as follows:

Architecture, Birds-Ornithology-Natural History, Botany, Carpentry, Coats of Arms, Deaf and Dumb Alphabet, Fishes-Ichthyology-Sea Animals, Geology, Geometry, Heraldry, Insects, Mechanics-Machinery, Music, Mythology-Idols &c. , Philosophical Instruments, Plants and Shrubs, Quadrupeds, Races, Reptiles, Ships and Naval Architecture, Trees and their Fruits.

perial Dictionary according to Hayakawa (1993). 413 out of 482 pictures are actually identical with engravings in the *Imperial*¹⁾ Since 53 of the rest, 69 illustrations, are not found in the *Imperial*, it is natural that other source materials should have been used. Yet 16 illustrations are not adopted in spite of being in the *Imperial*. On the whole, there are no striking differences between the unadopted pictures in the *Imperial* and the pictures that actually appeared in *FSEJ*.

29 out of 69 pictures are identical with those in Webster's *American Dictionary* (1864). Since the pictorial illustrations of Webster's *American Dictionary* are based on the *Imperial*, which is based on the older Webster's dictionary, it might be thought that the individual pictures as well as the framework were borrowed from Webster. However, it became clear that the original was the *Imperial* after comparing the pictures in the three. 21 out of 29 items belong to the department of Geometry, whose illustrations are all the same as those in Webster's. The sources of the rest, 40 items, are unknown.

To sum up, *FSEJ* borrowed about 86% of its individual pictures from the *Imperial*, and the arrangement from Webster's *American Dictionary*.

In *FSEJ2R*, the pictorial illustrations in the appendix were withdrawn and 118 illustrations were added to the text. 68 items had entries in the first edition, to which pictures were newly added, whereas 50 items were introduced with the entries themselves in the second edition. Every picture was reproduced from the *Comprehensive* except for eight items which were copied from the appendix of the first edition. Engravings are the same as those used in the first edition. However, in some pictures of animals, backgrounds such as crags and trees were partly cut in order to make objects stand out. (For example: Chaffinch, Chamois, Goat, Golden-pheasant.)

Webster's *American Dictionary* has systematic cross-references from the text to the appendix and from the appendix to the text. In the text, a word whose illustration(s) are in the appendix is marked with an asterisk (*), and

1) We referred to the edition published in 1865 including the supplement, from which 29 pictures are copied.

we can find the note, “*See Pictorial Illustrations”, at the bottom of each page. In the appendix, each engraving is given a figure referring to the page in the text, “where the word and its appropriate definition may be found” (p. lxxxiii).

Had *FSEJ* incorporated Webster’s systematic cross-references, users could have made full use of the pictorial illustrations in its appendix. 449 out of 482 pictorial illustrations, as already noted, are the same as in the text¹⁾, in other words, 33 pictures are newly introduced into the appendix. 17 out of 33 items have only entries in the text, without cross-references from headwords to the appendix. The rest, 16 items, have no entries in the text, and users would have to find them almost by chance. The mere introduction of pictorial illustrations is a remarkable advance in terms of lexicography. However, it is regrettable that *FSEJ* did not incorporate Webster’s systematic cross-referencing.

The motive or aim of introducing pictorial illustrations is not expressed concretely in *FSEJ*. The editor of the *Imperial* made the following statement in the Preface (p. V) as one of the objects of the dictionary:

By the assistance of DIAGRAMS and ENGRAVINGS ON WOOD to furnish clearer ideas of various subjects and objects, and of the signification of various terms, than could be conveyed by mere verbal description.

The *American Dictionary* evaluated the introduction of pictorial illustrations in the *Imperial* quoting the above passage in the Preface, and remarked on the advantage of its pictorial thesaurus as follows²⁾:

Another distinguishing peculiarity (and, it is believed, excellence) here introduced, is that the Illustrations in a given department are grouped and presented by themselves. . . . The advantages of this arrangement are obvious, as are those of having the Illustrations together; since, besides admitting of better mechanical execution, the consulter has thus placed before him, at one view, the diagrams or

1) The ten pictures not re-collected in the appendix are as follows: Barbed steed, Caparison, Chord, Fiddle-shaped leaf, Fire-dog, Head-piece, Pistil, Polyadelphia, Schooner, Tenon.

2) We quoted from the edition published in 1864 which has the 1859 preface.

engravings illustrative of an entire department.

Shibata and Koyasu probably read those statements and learned the importance of pictorial illustrations. If not, actual pictures in the texts of the source dictionaries no doubt made them realize their usefulness.

It is also conjectured that letterpress made it somewhat easier to keep the space for pictures and to adjust it; in other words, the development of printing might have helped the realisation of pictorial illustrations technically. (The pictures are woodblock prints. The engraver’s name, Tohma Kobayashi, is written at the bottom of the last page.)

As stated in the Preface, the introduction of pictorial illustrations as well as pronunciation differentiates *FSEJ* from the earlier English-Japanese dictionaries. Pictorial illustrations, especially of things Western, must have been quite attractive and doubtless really helped the user who had no idea about them to understand the meaning or image of the word in question.

9. The appendix of *FSEJ*

The appendix consists of (i) Table of Irregular Verbs (pp.1391–1399), (ii) Abbreviations Explained (pp. 1400–1418), (iii) Arbitrary Signs (pp. 1419–1421), (iv) Explanation of Abbreviations (p. 1422)¹⁾, (v) Pronouncing Vocabulary of Modern Geographical Names (pp. 1423–1503) and (vi) Pictorial Illustrations (pp. 1505–1548).

According to Nagashima (1970: 75), (i), (ii) and (iii) are copied from the *Satsuma-Jisho* (*SJ*) 2nd ed. As for (ii), some changes are made in the Japanese translation. While Japanese translations in *SJ* are relatively explanatory, in *FSEJ*, equivalents are provided within the range of possibility when Japanese does not have exact equivalents (See Table 1). For example, *SJ* describes B. A. as “a person who get a first degree in arts” while *FSEJ* creates an equivalent by combining Chinese characters. The treatment of proper nouns shows the difference more clearly. *SJ* only describes them as “the name of a place / a man / a woman etc.” *FSEJ* uses transliterations in Chinese characters, which are probably borrowed from Chinese, and puts furigana in order to indicate the pronunciation.

1) (iv) is the table of abbreviations for (v).

Table 3

Abbr.	Original form	Translations	
		SJ	FSEJ
B. A.	Bachelor of Arts	學術ニオイテ最初ノ等級ヲ得タル人	大學得業生
H. R.	House of Representatives	全權ノ集議所 [a legislative assembly]	下院
Del.	Delaware	米國ノ地名 [a geographical name of USA]	デラウェア 德拉瓦勒
Io.	Iowa	地名 [a geographical name]	アイオウハ 愛約華
Fr.	Frances	男ノ名稱 [a man's name]	法蘭西斯
Mar.	Maria	女ノ名稱 [a woman's name]	マリア 馬利亞

Considering that users may expect a bilingual dictionary to give equivalents for headwords, that change could be interpreted as an improvement. Yet, in respect of understanding the meaning, it poses a problem. As Nakao (1993: 95) says, "If the source word in the bilingual dictionary is only substituted by a superficial equivalent or an incomplete one in the target language, users are likely to get a misleading idea about the meaning."

(v) is an abridged version of the item in the appendix of the *Comprehensive* or the *Imperial*. (vi) is discussed separately.

In *FSEJ2R*, (vi) was removed and (v) was expanded to cover the original. Moreover, "Table of Measures and Weights" was newly added.

Although the *Comprehensive* gave "Vocabularies of Classical and Scripture Proper Names" as well as "Modern Geographical Names", *FSEJ* did not adopt these but used the appendix of the *Satsuma-fisho*. It was wiser to list irregular verbs in particular than classical and scripture proper names with pronunciation for the benefit of foreign learners of English.

(Section 8 and 9 by Komuro)

10. Conclusion

As seen in this paper, *FSEJ* is heavily indebted to its contemporary

English, English-Chinese and English-Japanese dictionaries regarding many facets of the information that it presents. If we look only at the most obvious and direct references, *FSEJ* utilizes resources (i.e. ideas, formats and materials) in the *Imperial* for pronunciation, the *Comprehensive* for grammar and usage indications, the *Imperial* and the *American Dictionary* for pictorial illustrations, the *Satsuma-fisho* for information in the appendix, and the *Comprehensive*, the *Imperial* and Lobsheid's *Chinese-English Dictionary* for headwords and Japanese translations. In this sense, *FSEJ* may be regarded as a hodgepodge of information derived (or plagiarized) from other major reference works available at that time. Naturally Shibata and Koyasu are not creditable in this point. However, in the early stages of the development of a line of lexicography, there is a fair chance that piracy prevails, and this actually happened, as is widely known, even in the history of monolingual English dictionaries. Landau (1984: 42) comments on the practice of English dictionary-making in the 17th century as follows:

Copyright laws were, of course, nonexistent. However, it is not entirely fair to judge seventeenth-century authors by twentieth-century publishing standards. Anything published was fair game, and copying was widespread. Exclusive ownership of published material, though doubtless cherished, was not a reasonable expectation if its commercial value was likely to be great.

As far as a dictionary contains objective information, its contents must be derived from some source, and when a country's lexicography is rapidly expanding and/or a pressing need for a dictionary is present, a compiler of a dictionary may feel pressure or even find a pretext to borrow other people's materials extensively, which, however, we by no means intend to rationalize.

Apart from this point, especially in the field of presenting Japanese equivalents, *FSEJ* displayed a great deal of ingenuity and may well be called a monumental work in the history of English-Japanese lexicography, in its size, page and book format as well as the style and content of its dictionary material. In fact, the dictionary was enthusiastically welcomed by the rapidly expanding English-studying population of the day who had craved a comprehensive dictionary much larger than *ETSJ* and its ex-

panded pirate edition, *Satsuma-fisho*. However, *FSEJ* still lacks some important features that are regarded as essential in today's English-Japanese dictionaries, e.g. comprehensive illustrative phrases and sentences, systematic and helpful information on grammar and usage, ordered sense presentation of polysemous words, and so on. We still have to go through more than a century of stages of development before we finally reach the standard of English-Japanese dictionaries available to us today, which we may proudly claim to rank among the best bilingual dictionaries in the world.

After its publication, *FSEJ* became such a popular dictionary that in 1882 a second edition (*FSEJ2*), and in 1887 a revised second edition (*FSEJ2R*) was published, and pirate editions by different authors are said to have flourished in the 1870s and 1880s. Shibata was apparently preparing for the publication of the third edition of *FSEJ*, but this never came about, and only some manuscripts and what appears to be a galley proof remain to this day (Iwasaki 1935: 42ff).

(Section 10 by Kokawa)

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CITED DICTIONARIES AND THEIR ABBREVIATIONS

- American Dictionary* *An American Dictionary of the English Language*, 1847. Noah Webster, rev. by C. A. Goodrich. Unabridged, revised "Pictorial Edition," 1859, 1861, 1864. Springfield: Merriam.
- AGT* *Angeria-Gorin-Taisei* (『語厄利亜語林大成』), 1814.
- Comprehensive* *Comprehensive English Dictionary*, 1863, 1870. John Ogilvie. London: Blackie and son.
- Dictionary* *A Dictionary of the English Language*, 1755. Samuel Johnson. *Eiwa-fiten* (『英和字典』), 1872. Chishinkan Publishers. *Eiwa-Shochu-fiten* (『英和掌中字典』, *Pocket Diamond Dictionary English and Japanese*), 1873. Sukekiyo Aoki. Arimashigakko.
- ECD* *An English and Chinese Dictionary* (『英華字典』), 4 vols, 1866-69. W. Lobscheid. Hong Kong: Daily Press.

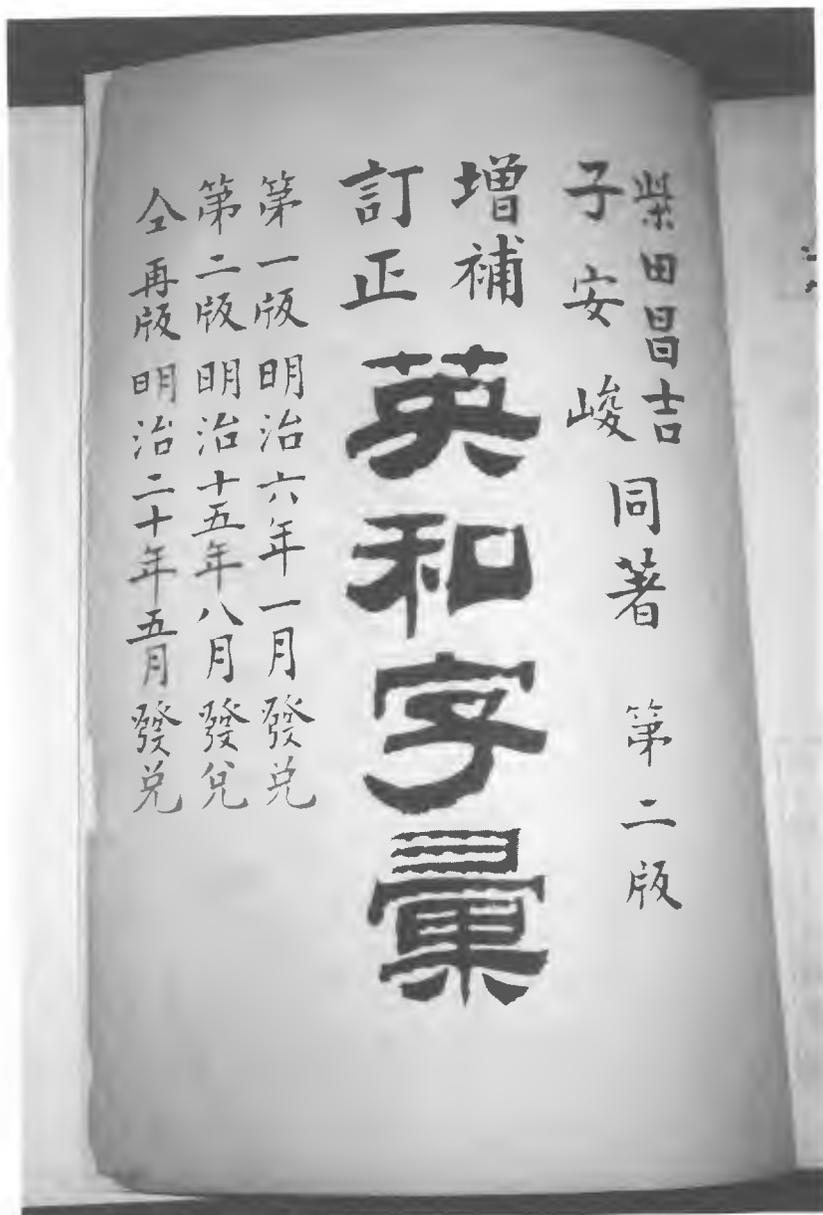
- ETSJ* *Eiwa-Taiyaku-Shuchin-fisho* (『英和对訳袖珍辞書』), 1st ed., 1862. Tatsunosuke Hori, et al. Yoshō-Shirabedokoro.
- ETSJ2* *Eiwa-Taiyaku-Shuchin-fisho*, 2nd ed., 1866. Rev. by Kamenosuke Horikoshi. Kaiseijo.
An English-Japanese Dictionary of the Spoken Language, 1875. Earnest M. Satow and Ishibashi Masakata. London.
- FSEJ* *Fuon-Sozu-Eiwa-jii* (『附音挿図英和字彙』), 1st ed., 1873. Masayoshi Shibata and Takashi Koyasu. Yokohama: Nisshusha.
- FSEJ2* *Fuon-Sozu-Eiwa-jii*, 2nd ed., 1882. Masayoshi Shibata and Takashi Koyasu. Yokohama: Nisshusha.
- FSEJ2R* *Fuon-Sozu-Eiwa-jii*, Revised 2nd ed., 1887. Masayoshi Shibata and Takashi Koyasu. Yokohama: Nisshusha.
- Imperial* *The Imperial Dictionary of the English Language*, 1848–1850. John Ogilvie. London: Blackie.
- NDP* *A New Pocket Dictionary of the English and Dutch Languages*. 1st ed. 1843. Picard, H.
- OJ* *Oranda-jii* (『和蘭字彙』), 1855 (Vol. 1), 1858 (Vol. 2). Hoshu Katsuragawa. Yedo.
- Satsuma-fisho* See *SJ*.
Senkai-Eiwa-jirin (『浅解英和辞林』, *A Dictionary of the English and Japanese Common Language for Children*), 1871. Shinsai Uchida. Tokyo: Kurataya.
- SJ, SJ2* *Kaisei-Zoho Wayaku-Eijisho* (『改正増補和訳英辞書』, popularly known as *Satsuma-fisho* 『薩摩辞書』). 1st ed. (*SJ*), 1869; 2nd ed. (*SJ2*), 1871. Shokoku Maeda and Yoshiaki Takahashi. Shanghai.
- WGS* *Vocabulario da Lingoa Iapam* (『日葡辞書』), 1603. Ed. by unknown Jesuit missionaries. Nagasaki.
Waei-Gorin-Shusei (『和英語林集成』, *A Japanese-English and English-Japanese Dictionary*), 1867. J. C. Hepburn and James Curtis. Shanghai: American Presbyterian Mission Press.

APPENDIX: Photographic and Xerographic Reproductions of *FSEJ*, *FSEJ2R*, the *Imperial* and the *American Dictionary*

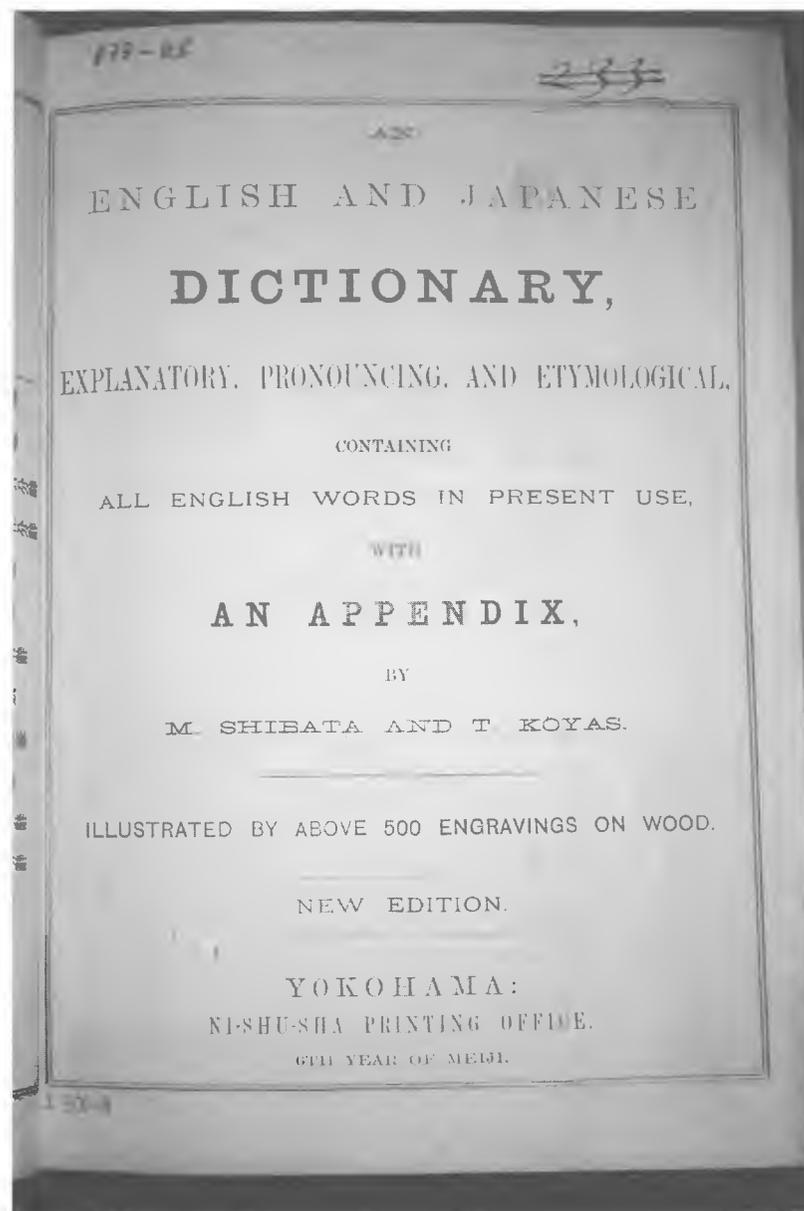
Reproduced here are a few pages from *FSEJ* and *FSEJ2R* by courtesy of Meiji University Library (明治大学図書館, Kanda-Surugadai, Tokyo), a pictorial page from the 1864 edition of the *American Dictionary* by courtesy of National Archives (国立公文書館, Kitanomaru-Koen, Tokyo) and a part of the dictionary text of the *Imperial* by courtesy of Prof. Yoshiro Kojima (Professor Emeritus at Waseda University).



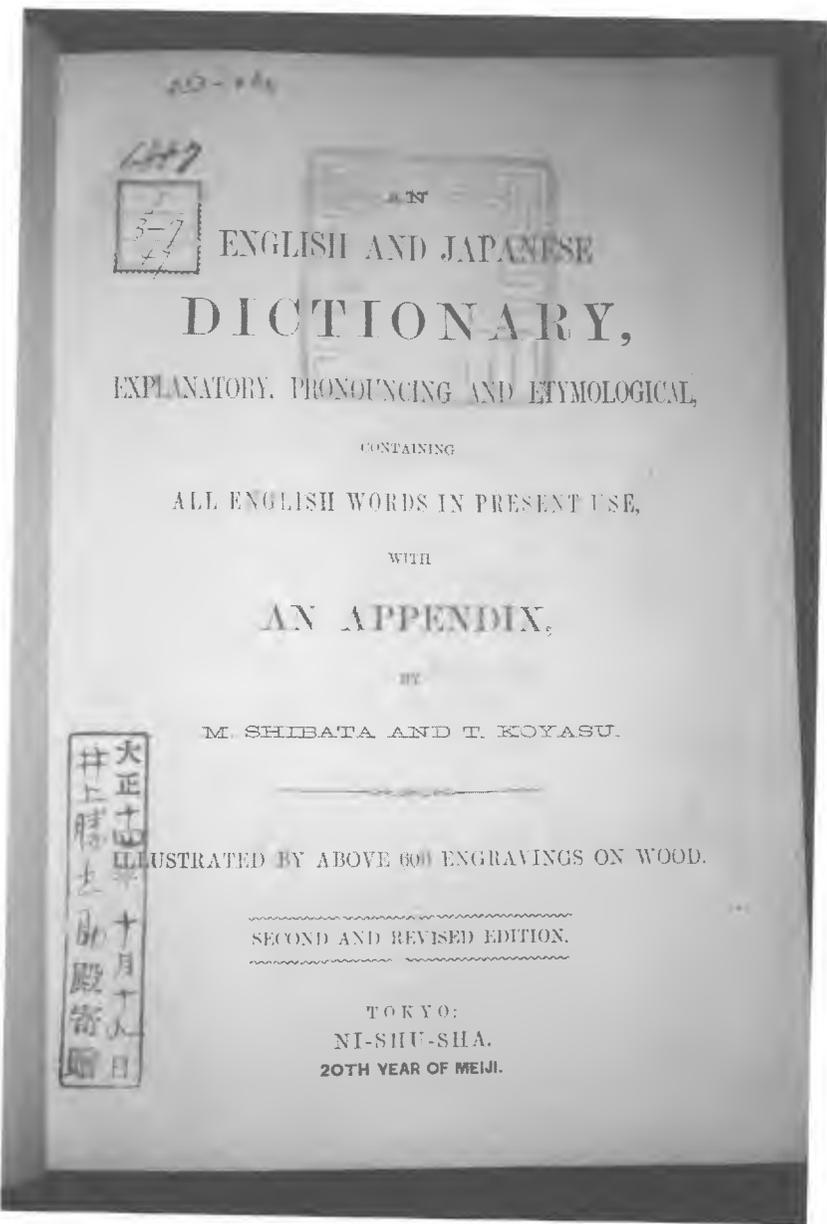
Photograph 1. Japanese title page, *FSEJ*



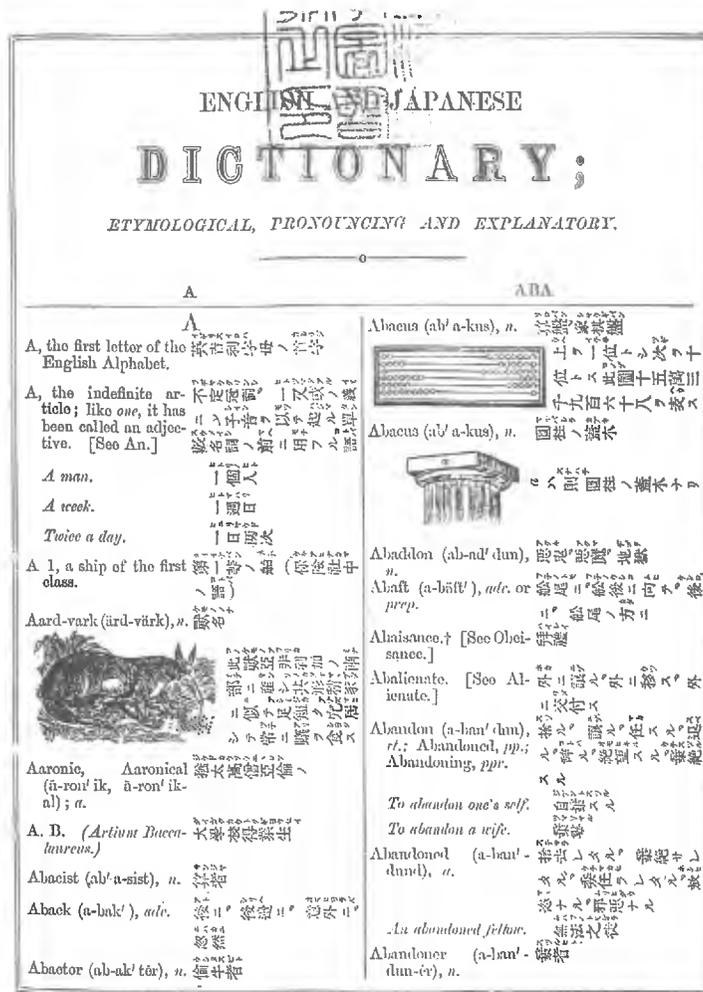
Photograph 2. Japanese title page, *FSEJ2R*



Photograph 3. English title page, *FSEJ*



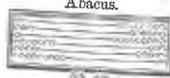
Photograph 4. English title page, FSEJ/2R



Fato, fär, fat, füll; mä, met, héc; pinc, pin; nöto, not, möve; tübo, tub, bull; oil, pound.
 ch, chain; j, job; g, go; ng, siay; zu, then; th, thin; w, wig; wh, whig; zh, azure; † obsolete.

Photocopy 1. Dictionary text of FSEJ, page 1

PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATIONS.
解 圖

A. Abacus.

上ア一位ト
シ次ヲ十位
トス此圖十
五萬三千九
百六十八ヲ
表ス

Acaliphans.

種一ノ月海

Aegis.

盾手

Ailettes.

盾

Air-gun.

銃 風

Alchemist.

者 金 鍊
Allegret.

甲 甲

Altar, Grecian.

此 香 案
香 案 八 方 形
ヲ 稱 へ 模
シ 孟 子 云 子 曰 夫 廟 之 有 祭 器 也 祭 器 之 有 於 廟 也 猶 之 有 於 廟 也 夫 祭 器 之 有 於 廟 也 猶 之 有 於 廟 也

Altar, Square.

香 案

此 特 主 意 金 鍊 變 原 萬 變
シ 特 主 意 金 鍊 變 原 萬 變
ハ 不 良 金 鍊 變 原 萬 變
此 者 正 學 出 化 源
頭 學 此 者 正 學 出 化 源

千 六 百 年 代 之 甲 南
ニ シ テ 騎 兵 歩 兵 共
ニ 之 ヲ 用 ヒ 共

Photocopy 4. Pictorial illustrations in FSEJ

1202	THR	TIW
	<i>To thrust together.</i>	Thundering (thun' dër- ing), <i>n.</i>
	Thrust (thrust), <i>ri.</i>	Thunderous (thun' dër- us), <i>n.</i>
	Thrust (thrust), <i>n.</i>	Thunder-rod (thun'- dër-rod), <i>n.</i>
	Thrustor (thrust' ér), <i>n.</i>	Thunder-shower (thun'- dër-slew-ér), <i>n.</i>
	Thrusting (thrust' ing), <i>n.</i>	Thunder-stone (thun'- dër-stön), <i>n.</i>
	Thug (thug), <i>n.</i>	Thunder-storm (thun'- dër-störn), <i>n.</i>
	Thumb (thum), <i>n.</i>	Thunder-stroke (thun'- dër-strük), <i>n.</i>
	Thumb (thum), <i>et.</i>	Thunder-struck (thun'- dër-struk), <i>a.</i>
	Thumbed, <i>pp.</i>	Thuriferous (thü-ri'- ér-us), <i>a.</i>
	Thumbing, <i>ppr.</i>	Thurification (thü-ri'- fi-kä'shon), <i>n.</i>
	Thumb (thum), <i>ei.</i>	Thursday (thers' dä), <i>n.</i>
	Thumbed (thumd), <i>a.</i>	Thus (thus), <i>adv.</i>
	Thumb-kin, Thumb- screw (thun' kin, thum' skrü); <i>n.</i>	Thwack (thwak), <i>n.</i>
	Thummim (thum' im), <i>n. pl.</i>	Thwack (thwak), <i>et.</i>
	Thump (thump), <i>n.</i>	Thwart (thwart), <i>a.</i>
	Thump (thump), <i>et.</i>	Thwart (thwart), <i>et.</i>
	Thumping, <i>ppr.</i>	Thwarted, <i>pp.</i>
	Thump (thump), <i>vi.</i>	Thwarting, <i>ppr.</i>
	Thumper (thump' ér), <i>n.</i>	Thwart (thwart), <i>ei.</i>
	Thumping (thump'- ing), <i>a.</i>	Thwart (thwart), <i>n.</i>
	Thunder (thun' dër), <i>n.</i>	Thwarting (thwart'- ing), <i>n.</i>
	Thunder (thun' dër), <i>et.</i>	Thwartingly (thwart'- ing-li), <i>adv.</i>
	Thunderbolt (thun'- dër-bölk), <i>n.</i>	Thwartly (thwart' li), <i>adv.</i>
	Thunder-clap (thun'- dër-klap), <i>n.</i>	Thwartness (thwart- nes), <i>n.</i>
	Thunder-cloud (thun'- dër-kloud), <i>n.</i>	Thwart-ships (thwart'- ships), <i>adv.</i>
	Thunderer (thun' dër- ér), <i>n.</i>	
	Thundering (thun' dër- ing), <i>a.</i>	

Fäte, fär, fat, fjäll; mü, met, hér; pine, pin; nöte, not, möve; tübe, tub, hull; oil, pound.

Photocopy 5. From FSEJ, p. 1202

