1. Introduction

This edition of our series focuses on Mohan-Eiwa-Jiten (MoEJ) and Shokai-Eiwa-Jiten (SEJ) — the last two noteworthy English-Japanese dictionaries published during the Meiji era (1868-1912). This period is associated with the start of Japan’s modernization, which saw the country go through drastic and rapid transformation from a feudal society into a modern industrial state. Toward the end of the Meiji era, Japan, which had closed its doors to the outside world half a century previously, rose to the ranks of the world’s major powers. As contact and transaction with foreign countries increased dramatically, more importance was accordingly attached to the English language. MoEJ and SEJ outstrip the early-Meiji English-Japanese dictionaries both in content and sophistication, so much so that the latter do not bear comparison with the former. This paper makes a comparative analysis of MoEJ and SEJ in the indication of pronunciation, the selection of headwords, run-on entries, translation equivalents, explanations, sentential examples, and pictorial illustrations. Previous dictionaries upon which they drew are also brought into perspective, when appropriate. As in the previous installments, the life of the country when they appeared is portrayed and the profiles of the editors are given.

(Section 1 by Yamada)
2. Historical Background

In 1895 the Sino-Japanese War ended. Japan’s victory brought rapid development of Japanese capitalism and the rise of Japan’s international status. In 1902 the Anglo-Japanese Alliance was formed. It was because both Japan and the Britain hoped to prevent Russia from ruling Manchuria. Two years later the Russo-Japanese War began. At first Japan was victorious at every battle, but later Japan proved to be extremely weak in its economy. Russia, on the other hand, became politically unstable. Therefore, both Japan and Russia were obliged to stop the war as soon as possible. The war ended in April 1905. The 1905 peace conference in Portsmouth resulted in a disappointing agreement for the Japanese people, because they had had to make a lot of sacrifices for the war, although it contributed to the Japan’s economic interests in Korea and southern Manchuria. While Japan was fighting the war, the country completed its industrial revolution.

Japan annexed Korea in 1910, when a Korean assassinated Hirobumi Ito, the former governor-general of Korea. Four years before Japan had established the South Manchurian Railway and continued to dominate the area.

In 1914, when World War I broke out, Japan took advantage of the opportunity and declared war against Germany, pursuing the development and stability of its position in the East Asia. The 1917 Russian Revolution caused the Allied Powers to dispatch troops to Siberia, and Japan was to send a lot of men there and to other areas to control the revolution. During the war Japan’s economy and industry improved greatly because of the changes to the cotton market and the demand for ships. But domestic inflation in Japan forced people to live a hard life. In 1918 a number of ‘rice riots’ occurred all over Japan and the government had to mobilize troops to quell them. Japan suffered from economic depression in 1920.

It is surprising how much the Japanese government felt the need to teach the English language. As early as 1872, when the new educational system was implemented, English became an required subject in junior high schools and the language could even be taught in an elementary school. A survey shows there were only eighty-two schools where English was taught in 1874. The passion for studying English declined, though, in the early 1870s on account of a reassessment of the Japanese tradition and respect for the Eastern values. It was Arinori Mori who revived the ardor for studying English when he was installed as Minister of Education in 1885.

Under these conditions, An English Reader written by Naibu Kanda before he went abroad became an excellent textbook in that its chief purpose was to develop users’ English ability not only in reading but also listening, speaking and writing. Kanda, indeed, was very active in various fields. In the English education alone, he was called one of the forerunners who taught the new method of English teaching.

The study of English was considered very important as Japan won a victory over China and its international recognition rose in 1895. Also, Japan had to gain international status. English education was in its heyday in 1905 when Japan triumphed over Russia with much difficulty. After the Sino-Japanese War a number of schools or departments were established where English was taught: Seisoku English School (1896), Tokyo Gaikokugo School (1897), Tsuda English Juku (1900), etc. Studying English became very popular in many universities such as Tokyo University, Keio Gijuku University, and Waseda University. Thus more and more people got the opportunity to learn the language and a great number of adaptations and translations of English writings were published in those days.

3. The Compilers and their Dictionaries

3.1. The compilers

3.1.1. Naibu Kanda (1857–1923)

Naibu Kanda was born on February 27, 1857 in Yedo (present Tokyo). In 1868 he became the adopted child of Kohei Kanda, who was a famous scholar of Dutch studies. As English was gaining predominance over Dutch in those days, Kanda started to study English under the tuition of his father when he was ten years old, and four years later he went over to the U.S.A. with Mori Arinori to study English. In order to enter Amherst College, Mass., he stayed at the house of Rev. E. T. Corwin for about six
months and studied not only English but also American history, geography, the Bible, etc. Knowledge from these various fields contributed to his career of compiling dictionaries later. In 1871 Kanda entered Amherst High School and studied English, Latin, Greek and natural history. He entered Amherst College in 1875, and there he was awarded the Kellogg Prize at a speech contest. In April 1878, he was baptized a Christian. His interest and passion in Christianity were so great that he once had desire to devote himself to the religious world. In March 1879, Kanda graduated from Amherst College and returned to Japan. His eight-year stay in America enabled Kanda to use English as if it were his mother tongue. His wife is said to have helped him study his native language.

In 1880 Kanda became an English teacher at the preparatory school of Tokyo University and devoted himself to English education. After that he taught Latin and Greek as well as English at a number of schools. In the following year Kanda established Seisoku Preparatory School with Yujirō Motoyama and Masakazu Toyama in Tokyo. Their purpose was to give an ideal education to students that involved good character building and academic programs. He was a very passionate educator as the second president of the school from 1890 until 1923, when he passed away.

Kanda was not only engaged in the field of English education at many schools but also worked passionately when Tokyo YMCA was established. He also made great efforts in popularizing romanji (Roman characters) to describe the Japanese language. In addition to these tasks, he was involved in such English magazines as The Student and The Sun by writing English articles or working as the chief editor of such magazines. In this way his achievements were very remarkable in the English education.

In 1899 Kanda published English textbooks and grammar books that were written from the viewpoint of the Natural Method, while in those days the grammar translation method was popular in the world of English education. This was the first step of the new method of English education and since then he worked hard to make practical English widespread. His English textbooks and grammar books were to be the most influential for a long time. The reasons were that they contained various and rich materials, that the editing principle was based on the new teaching method, i.e. the Natural Method, and that they were written in excellent standard English.

In the following year Kanda visited some countries to observe English teaching methods. This trip gave him a lot of new ideas. He went to the United Kingdom, Germany, France, India, etc. After returning from abroad to Japan, Kanda was more powerful in making the new method known to the world of the English education.

In 1909 he went to the U.S.A. as a member of a commercial observation trip and visited more than fifty American big cities. He promoted friendly relations between Japan and the U.S.A. In 1921 Amherst College invited Kanda to its 100 year anniversary as a guest and gave him L.L.D. On December 1923, Kanda died at the age of sixty-seven.

3.1.2. Iwae Irie (1866–1929)

Iwae Irie was born on April 2, 1866 in Fukushima Prefecture. His father was a doctor on a retainer for a feudal lord. His family moved to Kawagoe, Saitama Prefecture when Irie was three years old. There, Irie began to have private tuition in English from Yotei Oda when he was six or seven years old. At that time it was not so easy to buy English books even in Tokyo, Oda got them all the way from Yokohama and taught Irie English readers.

In 1882 Irie entered Saitama Normal School for elementary school, when he was sixteen. While the study of the Chinese classics was very popular in those days, Irie was fascinated by English and spend most of the time studying English. Irie willingly visited anyone who had English knowledge and had no hesitation in asking them to teach English, especially English pronunciation. He was so passionate a reader of English that Irie, indeed, read a lot of English books in a variety of fields with Webster's Dictionary as an aid.

In 1888 Irie entered Saitama Normal School for elementary school, when he was sixteen. While the study of the Chinese classics was very popular in those days, Irie was fascinated by English and spend most of the time studying English. Irie willingly visited anyone who had English knowledge and had no hesitation in asking them to teach English, especially English pronunciation. He was so passionate a reader of English that Irie, indeed, read a lot of English books in a variety of fields with Webster's Dictionary as an aid.

After graduating from this school, Irie started as a teacher in Matsuyama, Saitama Prefecture. He had such interest and passion as to go to Ginza, Tokyo on foot in order to attend an English lecture every Saturday. It was about 28 km from his residence to Ginza so he had walk all night.

He resigned the profession and became a student of English Law (at
what is now Chuo University). He attended it at night and worked very hard while teaching at a primary school in Nihonbashi, Tokyo. Next he studied at Meiji Gakuin, struggling against poverty. Irie got interested in German and studied it for about ten years from then onward. Three months before graduating from Meiji Gakuin, he got a job as an English teacher at Tohoku Gakuin, Sendai. Although he was employed as an English teacher, he devoted himself to the study of German and whenever there was a chance to converse in the language, he lost no time in acquiring the ability to speak German. At Tohoku Gakuin, Irie had to teach not only English but also other subjects such as German, history, philosophy and ethics. Such a broad teaching schedule was helpful for him to edit English dictionaries.

In 1892, when he was twenty-seven, he got married in Sendai. After working for about ten years at Tohoku Gakuin, he moved to Nagano Prefecture to be the chief English teacher of Nagano High School. It was at the school that Irie taught students by the oral method and it seemed to be a very shocking method to the world of English education (for it was so striking an event in those days). The result of the method was so successful that it made Irie so famous that he was asked to work at Sanshodo, Tokyo. He went up to Tokyo in 1903. 「独語辞典」 Wadoku-Jiten [Japanese-German Dictionary], which was published in the same year, was one of his achievements there.

Around this time Irie got interested in Lafcadio Hearn and worshipped him greatly. In 1907 his great efforts finally bore fruit with the publication of 『和英辞典』 Chukai-Waei-Jiten [Japanese-English Dictionary with Explanatory Notes] by Shobunkan. It was well received and earned a great reputation. After that he was more absorbed in working to compile dictionaries. His greatest achievement, 『モダン和英辞典』 Modern-Waei-Jiten [A Modern Japanese-English Dictionary] was published in 1925 from Yuhodo.

Irie died on December 4, 1929. He was one of the most diligent scholars and devoted himself to making dictionaries.

3.2. The dictionaries

3.2.1. Mohan-Eiwa-Jiten (MoEJ)

This dictionary was issued from Sanseido in 1911. It was compiled by Naibu Kanda and another eleven authors. MoEJ was essentially the enlarged and revised version of Shin-yaku-Eiwa-Jiten (SyEJ) published in 1902. Its compilers were Naibu Kanda, Tokitaka Yokoi and other four specialists. Only Kanda was an English scholar and the others were in charge of giving definitions of the terms in such fields as agriculture, philosophy, psychology and astronomy. It had 1,136-page text plus 108-page appendices. The dictionary had a more detailed explanation of headwords than the precious dictionaries of that kind. It became very popular and sold well.

The English title of MoEJ is Sanseido's English-Japanese Dictionary and it measures 16.5 cm × 8.5 cm × 5.4 cm (6.5 in × 3.3 in × 2.1 in). The preface includes the guide to the dictionary, the keys of phonetic symbols and the list of abbreviations used in the dictionary. Eight appendices follow the dictionary text. They comprise the list of the abbreviations, foreign phrases used in the U.S. and the U.K. with equivalent English expressions, the list of main foreign place names and person's names, synonyms and antonyms etc.

One of the characteristics of MoEJ is that it was made by referring to such British and American dictionaries as Century, Standard, 'Webster' (presumably WIDEL) and The Oxford English Dictionary as it claims in its preface. There are about four thousand illustrations in MoEJ, most of them are copies of those found in Century. MoEJ became an extensively encyclopedic dictionary, incorporating headwords explanations, and pictorial illustrations of cultural and technical items.

3.2.2. Shokai-Eiwa-Jiten (SEJ)

This dictionary, with the English title A New English-Japanese Dictionary, was issued from Shobunkan in 1912. It was compiled solely by Iwae Irie. It measures 15.5 cm × 7.5 cm × 5.0 cm (6 in × 2.9 in × 2 in). (Nagashima, 1970) SEJ consists of the preface by the author, the explanatory notes, the keys to pronunciation, the list of abbreviations the contents of the appen-
4. Pronunciation

This is the list comparing the phonetic representations in SEJ, Century and Standard with corresponding IPA symbols.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>List 1: IPA</th>
<th>SEJ</th>
<th>Century</th>
<th>Standard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/æ/</td>
<td>a, ask, grass</td>
<td>a, ask, fast, aunt, grasp</td>
<td>a, ask, chant, dance, fast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/aː/</td>
<td>a, arm, far</td>
<td>a, far, father</td>
<td>a, arm, calm, father</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/iː/</td>
<td>e, mete, eve</td>
<td>e, mete, meet</td>
<td>e, mete, meet, bier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/oʊ/</td>
<td>o, lord, order</td>
<td>o, nor, song, off</td>
<td>o, nor, abhor, walk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/ou/</td>
<td>o, old, note</td>
<td>o, note, poke, floor</td>
<td>o, no, glory, note, pour</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>List 2 (different) IPA</th>
<th>SEJ</th>
<th>Century</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/æ/</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/e/</td>
<td>e</td>
<td>e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/o/</td>
<td>o; oː; u</td>
<td>u</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/æ/</td>
<td>e; i; u</td>
<td>e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/o/</td>
<td>e; o; e; ɔ; æ; ɔ; e; ɔ; ə; ʊ</td>
<td>e</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When we compare the key words for the phonetic symbols some are common between SEJ and Century and others between SEJ and Standard. However, when we look at phonetic symbols, SEJ seems to have been much more influenced by Century. However, there are some differences in the descriptions between SEJ and Century, which will be apparent from List 2.

Most symbols used in SEJ are the same as in WIDEL, which are generally called the "Websterian transcription." For example, short "æ", "o" and long "oː" and "u" as well as the systematic use of diacritics. (Through the Meiji period, Noah Webster’s dictionaries had a great influence on English-Japanese dictionaries in Japan. (Dohi et al. 1998) Moreover, Century itself was much influenced by Webster. Century was based on The Imperial Dictionary (Nagashima: 1970). As was remarked in Kokawa et al. (1996), Imperial was influenced by Webster.)

In addition, Irie introduced such devices as were seldom, if ever, adopted in other preceding dictionaries. For instance, /au/ in the IPA is represented in /ou/ in Century, but in the Websterian transcription two different representations, /ou/ and /ow/, are listed for this one and the same phoneme in the list of phonetic explanation in the front matter. This diphthong was not listed in the front matter of SEJ. As regards consonants, both "g" and "q" in SEJ stand for /g/ in IPA, but the former could be found in few, if any, dictionaries. This is also the case with "c" and "e," which correspond to /k/ in the IPA.

In respect of the actual indication in the A-Z dictionary part, the majority of the pronunciation for the entry words are indicated only by putting diacritics to the headword. However, in many cases, phonetic symbols are shown in parentheses after the headword besides diacritic marks. Those seem to be the cases in which the spelling of the headword is so far from the pronunciation and cannot be neatly represented only by means of diacritics, and in cases where variant pronunciations are possible. It is mentioned in MoEJ’s preface that Century, Standard, Webster and OED were referred to with respect to the phonetic descriptions. MoEJ describes phonetic symbols in more detail than its predecessor, SyEJ. The list of detailed phonetic explanation comparing seven English dictionaries runs to six pages. The practical ways to pronounce each word are tabularized briefly with reference to Japanese pronunciation which are of great help to the Japanese user.
MoEJ's phonetic descriptions are mostly influenced by Webster, as will be apparent from the table below.

There are a few descriptions unique to MoEJ. One example is the sound of last vowel in the word 'circus,' which is represented in MoEJ as 'cīrcus.'

As regards the indication of sounds of headwords, though diacritics are attached to every headword, most words are followed by phonetic symbols in parentheses. Both devices are in Webster's system. Those with symbols in parentheses are for the pronunciation of words which are difficult to represent only by diacritics.

(Section 4 by Matsuka)

5. Entries

In this section, we will investigate MoEJ and SEJ in terms of entries. We take three major American English dictionaries in circulation at the time of the creation of MoEJ and SEJ, that is, WIDEL, Century, Standard, to see in what way and to what extent these American dictionaries contributed as the archetype for the compilation of MoEJ and SEJ.

Section 5.1. deals with the manner in which entries are presented in each dictionary, and section 5.2. is devoted to the detailed discussion on the numerical basis.

5.1. Manner of presentation

In MoEJ, all headwords are printed with their initial letters capitalized in accordance with the tradition observed in the previous English-Japanese dictionaries. However, a symbol of "" is introduced to indicate that the entry following the symbol is a proper name or proper term, thus it is to be written with an initial capital letter. On the other hand, SEJ uses initial capital letters only for proper names or proper terms. This system does not follow the traditional manner of description of the time, and as far as our research indicates, SEJ is the first dictionary in Japan to bring in this policy. Among the three American dictionaries, which may have been frequently referred to by the compilers of MoEJ and SEJ, WIDEL uses initial capital letters for all the entries, while Century and Standard restrict the use of initial capitals only to proper names or proper terms.

Headwords are separated in accordance with syllables, and are accompanied by diacritical marks in MoEJ and SEJ. It is characteristic of WIDEL to use the diacritical marks for the illustration of pronunciation of the entries. Entries in Standard are separated in accordance with syllables, but the range of diacritical marks are limited to those which indicate the place of the stress, that is, ‘’ and ‘’.” In Century, no marks are attached to entries themselves concerning pronunciation including their syllabic structures.

Another common feature observed between MoEJ and SEJ is the use of German double hyphen “” for hyphenated compounds, which, among the three American dictionaries, is introduced only in Standard.

5.2. Influence of WIDEL, Century, and Standard

5.2.1. Total number of entries

By way of demonstrating the approximate number of entries that are included in the dictionaries, we have selected approximately 4% of the pages of each dictionary text part as our sample material. In MoEJ, we have counted 2,264 main entries and 103 run-on entries on the 75-page sample material. Since the dictionary text part is 1,843 pages, the estimated number of the main entries derived by calculation is 55,634, and that of the run-on entries is 2,531. On the other hand, the number of main entries we have obtained from the 59-page sample material of SEJ, of which the entire dictionary text part is 1,427 pages, is 714 and that of run-on entries is 839. Thus, the estimated number of the main and the run-on entries is 17,269 and 20,292, respectively.
5.2.2. Sample data

Another sample material distinct from the one in 5.2.1. is prepared for the purpose of detailed comparison among MoEJ, SEJ, and the three American dictionaries. The sampling procedure takes the following steps. First, the first 150 main entries are picked up from the letter A,F,K,P, and T in SEJ together with the run-on entries included within the paragraphs headed by these 150 main entries. The numerical result of the sampling is shown in Table 5.1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>K</th>
<th>P</th>
<th>T</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Main</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>779</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Run-on</td>
<td>213</td>
<td>228</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>848</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>373</td>
<td>383</td>
<td>269</td>
<td>294</td>
<td>308</td>
<td>1,627</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Next, main entries included within the range of those first 150 main entries in Table 5.1, that is, a ~ acquaint for the letter A, Fabian ~ female for F, Kaaba ~ kotow for K, pa ~ papism for P, and T ~ taw for T, are extracted from MoEJ. Table 5.2 shows the number of entries thus obtained.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>K</th>
<th>P</th>
<th>T</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Main</td>
<td>616</td>
<td>535</td>
<td>382</td>
<td>416</td>
<td>362</td>
<td>2,311</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Run-on</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>647</td>
<td>581</td>
<td>392</td>
<td>426</td>
<td>367</td>
<td>2,413</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The total number of entry types obtained as a result of the sampling procedure above is shown in Table 5.3. The list of these entry types is then considered as the basic sample material in our analysis.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>K</th>
<th>P</th>
<th>T</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>667</td>
<td>591</td>
<td>403</td>
<td>440</td>
<td>403</td>
<td>2,504</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Lastly, we compare the sample material with entries in each of the three American dictionaries, and check which entry is included in which dictionary. The result of the comparison is shown in Table 5.4.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>WIDEL</th>
<th>Century</th>
<th>Standard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Main</td>
<td>1,977</td>
<td>2,371</td>
<td>1,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Run-on</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>678</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2,125</td>
<td>2,379</td>
<td>2,378</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.2.3. Run-on entries

The first thing to be pointed out concerning the comparison between Table 5.1 and Table 5.2 is that the number of run-on entries in SEJ is so high that these entries occupy more than 50% of the entire entries, which strikingly contrasts with the case for MoEJ, where approximately only 4.2% of entire entries are run on.

It must be also noted here that the manner of running on entries in each dictionary is quite dissimilar. In MoEJ, those which are run on are either hyphenated compounds (41 out of 102), of which a constituent is its headword, or derivatives of headwords such as those ending in -ness or -ly. Thus, it may be plausible to claim that MoEJ employs a commonsense policy.

To the contrary, SEJ runs on entries in a rather deviant way in that all the entries within a single paragraph are listed in terms of alphabetical order. Thus, fancied is listed at the end of a paragraph headed by fancied, in which fanciful, fancifully, and fancifulness are run on together with fancy in this order. Moreover, the run-on fancy allows a further run-on entry, fancysick. The reason why fancied is entitled to head the paragraph rather than fancy is simply because it comes first in terms of alphabetical order among these 6 entries. Thus, to give another instance, kindliness heads a paragraph in which kindly and kindness are run on in this order. Incoherency between a main entry and run-on entries is also observable in SEJ, and entries with the same spelling are sometimes put into a single paragraph regardless of their semantic and etymological attributes. For example, page meaning “a servant” is included as a run-on entry within a paragraph headed by page meaning “one side of a leaf of a book.” It is highly doubtful whether users of the dictionary can find a target word
when it is run on in such a manner.

The high proportion of run-on entries observed in SEJ can reasonably be attributed to the strong influence by Standard when we look at figures in Table 5.4, where 7% and only 0.3% of all the sample entries in WIDEL and Century respectively are run on, while the ratio rises to 30% in Standard.\(^9\) Table 5.5 shows that out of 1,627 sample entries from SEJ, 1,608 entries are confirmed in Standard, 323 entries of which are run-ons (row <i>). And 288 entries out of these 323 run-on entries in Standard are also run on in SEJ (row <ii>). What we would like to point out here is that 228 entries of these are either listed as a headword or not included in any way in WIDEL and Century, that is, they are treated as run-on entries only in Standard (row <iii>). Thus, 26.9% of run-on entries in the sample material from SEJ are run on only in Standard. The proportion further contributes to our current speculation that SEJ is highly influenced by Standard when we consider the fact that the numbers of run-on entries in SEJ which are also run on only in WIDEL and in Century are 15 and 1, respectively (row <iii>).

The similar tendency is also observable in MoEJ as is indicated in Table 5.6. In Standard we have checked 2,289 entries out of the 2,413 sample entries from MoEJ, and 636 of them are run-on entries in Standard. 74 out of these 636 run-on entries are also run on in MoEJ, and 47 of them are run on only in Standard. That is, 46.0% of the 102 run-ons in the sample material from MoEJ are run-on entries only in Standard. Again, the figure contrasts well to the fact that 3 entries are run on only in WIDEL, and that no example can be found in the sample material which is run on only in Century.

### Table 5.5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>WIDEL (run-on)</th>
<th>Century (run-on)</th>
<th>Standard (run-on)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;i&gt;</td>
<td>1,538 (74)</td>
<td>1,597 (4)</td>
<td>1,608 (323)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;ii&gt;</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>288</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;iii&gt;</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>228</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.2.4. Choice of entries

As we have discussed in 5.2.3., it is highly probable that Standard plays an essential role in the introduction of run-on entries both in MoEJ and in SEJ. However, in terms of the type of the entries to be included within the dictionary text part, none of the three American dictionaries seem to exercise any prominent influence over the two English-Japanese dictionaries under analysis, that is, no clear identification can be made as to which entry comes from which dictionary. For one thing, the number of entries in one dictionary increases to as much as 50,000, and what is more, it is almost impossible to investigate all the preexisting English-Japanese dictionaries and foreign English dictionaries in circulation.

The figures in Table 5.7 shows that we have confirmed 2,062 entries in WIDEL, 2,298 in Century, and 2,289 in Standard out of the 2,413 sample entries from MoEJ. The number of entries which are only found in each dictionary is 16, 40, and 23, respectively. The same is true of SEJ, thus, out of 1,627 sample entries, 1,538, 1,594, and 1,608 entries are confirmed in WIDEL, Century, and Standard, and the number of entries only found in each dictionary is 4, 5, and 9, respectively.

### Table 5.7

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>WIDEL</th>
<th>Century</th>
<th>Standard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MoEJ</td>
<td>16/2,062</td>
<td>40/2,298</td>
<td>23/2,289</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEJ</td>
<td>4/1,538</td>
<td>5/1,594</td>
<td>9/1,608</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

On the other hand, there are 51 entries in our sample material which are confirmed either in MoEJ or in SEJ but not in any of the three American dictionaries. The number of those which are found only in MoEJ is 47, and those only in SEJ is 4;\(^6\) one entry, that is, felt = hat, is found both in
MoEJ and in SEJ. The investigation of the English-Japanese dictionaries analyzed in our previous installment, namely, MoEJ, WEJ1, and WWJ reveals that few of these 51 entries are included in them, and only the MoEJ entry fellow: student is confirmed in the three dictionaries. WWJ has fawn: coloured and keen: eyed, which are found only in MoEJ, and felt: hat is listed as the solid felthat.

5.2.5. Prefixes and suffixes

The treatment of prefixes and suffixes in MoEJ and SEJ shows a slight tendency of these dictionaries to follow Century and Standard rather than WIDEL. See Table 5.8, where the number of prefixes and suffixes found in each dictionary is shown. The figures in parentheses are those which are included only in the corresponding dictionary in the top row. As you can see, out of the 25 affixes we find in the MoEJ sample material, 9 were confirmed in WIDEL, 17 in Century, and 23 in Standard. Note that 6 affixes out of Standard’s 23 examples are only found in Standard. Although SEJ does not contain affixes as entries in its dictionary text part, it has a list of these grammatical constituents as an appendix at the end of the dictionary, where 17 examples are confirmed within the range of our sample material. Note that 12 and 13 of the examples are found in Century and Standard, while the number of entries found in WIDEL is 7.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>WIDEL</th>
<th>Century</th>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>N/A</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MoEJ</td>
<td>9 (0)</td>
<td>17 (1)</td>
<td>23 (6)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEJ</td>
<td>7 (0)</td>
<td>12 (0)</td>
<td>13 (2)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.2.6. Compound entries and orthography

A very interesting phenomenon is to be observed when we look at entries in terms of their orthographic aspect. In the course of our survey of the state of registration of entries in each dictionary (see 5.2.2.), we have found that some of the compound entries are spelled in different ways in different dictionaries and that the grouping of these variant entries shows a certain tendency.

Table 5.8

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>WIDEL</th>
<th>Century</th>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>N/A</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MoEJ</td>
<td>9 (0)</td>
<td>17 (1)</td>
<td>23 (6)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEJ</td>
<td>7 (0)</td>
<td>12 (0)</td>
<td>13 (2)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 5.9

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>separated</th>
<th>hyphenated</th>
<th>solid</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MoEJ</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEJ</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.3. Summary

As we have discussed so far, although it seems difficult to identify the direct source of entries included in the English-Japanese dictionaries under analysis, a certain tendency is to be observed if we look at entries in terms of the manner in which they are presented. That is, MoEJ and SEJ are created in a transitional period of the dictionary making in Japan.
where Websterian dictionaries are somehow relinquishing their authority as archetypes, and larger dictionaries, namely, Century and Standard, are gaining more acceptance instead. Of these two American English dictionaries, it is Century that is usually made mention of in the precedent investigations (see Nagashima 1970 and Machida 1981) in so far as the influence on MoEJ or SEJ is concerned. However, our research on entries reveals that Standard has exercised no less influence on MoEJ and SEJ than Century.

Finally, along the lines of our speculation that Standard plays an important role for the compilation of MoEJ and SEJ, it is very interesting to note here that the relationship between the archetype of dictionary making and the title of the dictionary, and the comparison among a series of titles MoEJ has undergone may shed some light on the issue, "which dictionary serves as the main source?" As is mentioned in section 3, MoEJ is, in effect, the revised edition of Shin-yaku-Eiwa-Jiten (SyEJ for short) published in 1902. Then MoEJ, Mohan-Eiwa-Jiten, was published in 1911 with the part of its original title Shin-yaku replaced with Mohan. Note that, as far as our research indicates, MoEJ is the first English-Japanese dictionary which employs the word 模範 mohan as a Japanese equivalent for the entry standard. When we recall the case of WWJ by Tanahashi and Eastlake, where the Japanese title goes Webster-Shi-Shinkan-Daijisho-Wayaku-Ji (1887) after the title of its obvious source, Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, the fact that "模範" and "standard" are first linked with each other in MoEJ is very illuminative of the relationship between MoEJ and Standard although the word "standard" is not yet used in the English title of MoEJ, Sansuido's English-Japanese Dictionary. But the validity of our speculation may be verified by the fact that the word "standard" finally appeared when MoEJ was further revised and published in 1919 under the new title Mohan-Shin-Eiwa-Daijiten, of which the English counterpart goes The New Standard English-Japanese Dictionary.

(Section 5 by Osada)
Western reference materials. Both dictionaries thus achieve economy of space (much larger amount of information per text space than their predecessors) which approaches the level of today’s English-Japanese dictionaries, at least formally, and here we see a certain degree of perfection of the basis of entry design which is still employed as a standard today, accomplished at this stage of the development of English-Japanese lexicography.

6.2. Microstructure of the two dictionaries

A typical major (i.e. full) entry in MoEJ includes the following components (see also Sections 4 and 5): a headword in boldface with diacritical marks, the pronunciation in parentheses, the inflection for all verbs and some nouns and adjectives, the part of speech, subject and usage labels, Japanese equivalents, idioms, phrasal verbs and set phrases in bold italics, followed by compounds and derivatives in boldface roman if any (see Section 5 above.) If the entry contains the same lexical item in other part(s) of speech, the same structure is started again after a bold dash (e.g. ——, vt. . . .) Illustrative phrases and sentences are not given except in some very limited cases of some function words, such as A, After, By, Can, In, Have, That, When and Whether as well as in a very small number of basic words, such as Bear (v.), Beat (v.), Charge (v. and n.), Light (a.), and that, very sporadically. No illustrations are attached to such items as Be, Should, Where, Which and Would. MoEJ seems to be taking the stance of leaving grammar to language classes and grammar books, which is in remarkable contrast to SEJ’s approach (see below). An illustrative sentence or phrase is not accompanied by its Japanese translations. Occasional collocations with prepositions are indicated after an ‘index’ icon (e.g. se in railway shares (s.v. Dabble.)) Dummy entries are large in number, but cross-references for ‘further’ information are rare in MoEJ.

On the other hand, a typical entry in SEJ is first made up of the following categories of information: headwords in boldface with diacritics, the part of speech, the irregular plural form for a noun if any, subject and usage labels, and Japanese equivalents often followed by brief explanations. Every sense of a major entry is almost always followed by illustrative phrases or sentences, which is one of the most conspicuous features of this dictionary. In fact, this feature is proclaimed by Irie in the first part of the dictionary’s preface. Japanese translations for such verbal illustrations, however, are not given for such verbal illustrations in SEJ, either. Now these categories are followed by compounds, idioms, set phrases and sentences after a thinner dash, and then subentries for the same word in different parts of speech starts as in the case of MoEJ, but this time after a bold dash and bold roman numerals (I, II, . . .). At the end of an entry come derivatives as run-ons. A large number of long and detailed language notes, which constitute another most outstanding feature of this dictionary and which will be discussed more in detail below, are scattered in abundance all through the dictionary.

6.3. Use of furigana (indications of pronunciation for kanji, or Chinese characters) in the two dictionaries

Most words in kanji in MoEJ are accompanied by quarter-sized furigana (four characters are accommodated in the space of one normal-sized character) in katakana (one of the two sets of syllabary in Japanese) immediately after it. For the uses, functions and positions of kanji, furigana, kango and wago as well as katakana and hiragana in the Japanese language and their mutual relationships, see Kokawa et al. (1996: 99ff.) SEJ appends furigana much more sparingly, using normal-sized katakana. Both MoEJ and SEJ present furigana not only the precise pronunciation of kanji but its loose translations in wago as well, just as their predecessors did (see Kokawa et al. (1996: 101)), for example (ニフヤケ) for 晃陰 (SEJ) and (マワガ) for 映陰 in SEJ. In fact, when SEJ employs furigana it is in many cases such loose translations, when MoEJ gives the literal pronunciation of kanji words. Example: 老耄 (オイポレ) in SEJ (s.v. dotage) as opposed to 老耄 (ラウマウ), 老耄 (マワガ) in MoEJ (s.v. Dotage). Even in the days of the publication of MoEJ and SEJ, when learning English was for rather the highly-educated chosen few or for those who were especially linguistically-talented and/or -oriented, as opposed to our age when all Japanese youngsters are supposed to learn the English language starting at the compulsory junior high school level, furigana appended for a dignified but awesome sea of kanji must have been a great
help and comfort for those who sought help in an English-Japanese dictionary. It may be the use of quarter-sized types that allowed MoEJ to present furigana so abundantly throughout the dictionary, and that in turn must have made MoEJ appear somewhat more accessible and informative to the contemporary user than SEJ.

6.4. Labels in MoEJ and SEJ

Both MoEJ and SEJ list the labels that they use in the front matter of each dictionary. MoEJ lists 62 subject labels starting from [醫] ('medicine') to [論] ('logic'), in addition to seven usage labels ([俗] [稀] [隅] [方] [英] [米] [古僉]: 'slang', 'rare', 'popular', 'dialect', 'British', 'American' and 'popular archaic' respectively.) Besides these Japanese labels, MoEJ employs 31 English abbreviations that indicate regionality (particular varieties of English) or original languages. Among them, Anglo-Ind(ian), E(ast). Ind(ies)., Pig(eon). Eng(lish)., South America, Scot(ch) and U.S. may be the ones that represent particular regionality. Labels in SEJ are almost as much varied: 58 subject labels (from [美] 'fine art' to [造] 'shipbuilding'), 11 labels of regionality (Ed 'Irish', (米) 'American', (米, 地) 'American regional,' (地) 'regional,' (英) 'British,' (英, 地) 'British regional,' (澳) 'Australian,' (方) 'dialect,' (北英) 'Northern England,' (新英) 'New England' and (蘇) 'Scottish'), five style labels ([単] 'vulgar,' (副) 'cant,' (古) 'archaic cant,' (俗) 'slang'), three chronological labels ([廃] 'obsolete,' (古) 'archaic' and (近) 'early modern'), one label of frequency ([稀] 'rare'), eight labels of original language ([梵] 'Sanskrit,' (独) 'German,' (仏) 'French,' (以) 'Italian,' (欧) 'European,' (拉) 'Latin,' (露) 'Russian' and (支) 'Chinese') and two grammar labels ([複] 'plural' and [単] 'singular'). Much of the information concerning labels, both in system and in actual application, must have come from the source dictionaries that they referred to, but the variety of non-subject labels that we find especially in SEJ is amazing. In fact, it appears little different from the labeling practice that had been employed until quite recently (down to 1970s and perhaps to 80s) in many levels of English-Japanese lexicography in our country. In so far as the information comes from another source, we cannot review the actual applications of labels in the two dic-
and *WWJ* were in popular use. It is especially true of a larger entry such as *run*, which accommodates 33 and 43 numbered senses just for intransitive verb uses in *MoEJ* and *SEJ* respectively.

### Table 1. Cock (n.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sense</th>
<th>Century</th>
<th>WIDEL</th>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>MoEJ</th>
<th>SEJ</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>male of a domestic fowl</td>
<td>1-1*</td>
<td>1-1</td>
<td>1-1</td>
<td>1-1</td>
<td>1-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>male of any bird</td>
<td>1-2</td>
<td>1-1</td>
<td>1-2</td>
<td>1-2</td>
<td>1-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>male/female bird</td>
<td>1-3</td>
<td>1-3</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cock-crow (ing) (time)</td>
<td>1-4</td>
<td>1-4</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1-8</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>leader; chief person</td>
<td>1-5</td>
<td>1-3</td>
<td>1-4</td>
<td>1-3</td>
<td>1-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fellow; chap</td>
<td>1-6</td>
<td>1-6</td>
<td>1-5</td>
<td>1-4</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>weathercock</td>
<td>1-7</td>
<td>1-2</td>
<td>1-11</td>
<td>1-7</td>
<td>1-8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>faucet; bib-cock</td>
<td>1-8</td>
<td>1-5</td>
<td>1-6</td>
<td>1-4</td>
<td>1-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>firearm cock</td>
<td>1-9</td>
<td>3-2</td>
<td>1-7</td>
<td>1-5</td>
<td>1-6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a position of firearm cock</td>
<td>1-10</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1-7</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gnomon of a sundial</td>
<td>1-11</td>
<td>1-6</td>
<td>1-9</td>
<td>1-6</td>
<td>1-7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>needle of a balance</td>
<td>1-12</td>
<td>1-7</td>
<td>1-10</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a metal in a balance-wheel</td>
<td>1-13</td>
<td>1-8</td>
<td>1-8</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1-6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>curling tee</td>
<td>1-14</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1-13</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hoax; cock-and-bull story</td>
<td>1-15</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1-12</td>
<td>1-9</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>act of cocking</td>
<td>2-1</td>
<td>2-0</td>
<td>2-1</td>
<td>2-1</td>
<td>3-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>particular shape given to a hat</td>
<td>2-2</td>
<td>2-0</td>
<td>2-2</td>
<td>2-2</td>
<td>3-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>small conical pile of hay</td>
<td>3-0</td>
<td>4-0</td>
<td>3-0</td>
<td>3-0</td>
<td>2-0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>small boat</td>
<td>4-0</td>
<td>5-0</td>
<td>4-0</td>
<td>4-0</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>notch in an arrow</td>
<td>5-0</td>
<td>3-1</td>
<td>6-0</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fight</td>
<td>6-0</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cockle</td>
<td>8-0</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>5-1</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>male salmon</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>5-2</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scarlet</td>
<td>10-0</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>corruption of <em>God</em> used in oaths</td>
<td>11-0</td>
<td>6-0</td>
<td>7-0</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* ((noun) entry number)-(sense division number). Thus: 3-2 shows that the item appears in the sense #2 of the third (noun) entry. Entry numbers are actually given with superscripts in *The Century*, *The Standard* and *MoEJ*, but not in *WIDEL* and *SEJ*, for which numbers were given by the present author in order of noun entry appearance.

### Table 2. Spring (n.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sense</th>
<th>Century</th>
<th>WIDEL</th>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>MoEJ</th>
<th>SEJ</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>act of springing or leaping</td>
<td>1a</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flying back, recoil</td>
<td>1b</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the beginning, birth, rise, origin</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the spring season</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>that which springs or shoots up</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>young person</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>offspring, race</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>water spring</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>source of supply</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>elastic body (coil spring, etc.)</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(entomological sense)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>active or motive power</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>elasticity</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(nautical uses)</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a quick and cheerful tune</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a collection of teal (in falconry)</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>something sprung, warped or cracked</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>upward camber, arch</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 6.6. *SyEJ* (1902) and *MoEJ* (1911)

Here we would like to compare briefly *SyEJ* and *MoEJ*, the former being the direct antecedent of the latter. *SyEJ* was compiled by five scholars, headed by Lord (Baron) Naibu Kanda, who also led 11 scholars and produced *MoEJ* nine years later. Both works were published by Sanseido and said to have been conceived as the second and the third leading English-Japanese dictionaries from the same publishing house, following the success of *WWJ* published in 1888 (Machida 1981: 24-28, cf. Dohi *et al.* 1998). It is natural for us to presume that *SyEJ* had a great influence upon *MoEJ*, and in fact we found out that the relationship between the two was far beyond that. *MoEJ* turned out to be based simply on *SyEJ* and may be regarded as an enhanced, enlarged and updated version of *SyEJ*, the former having been created by making the latter larger, more informative, more user-friendly and more up-to-date both in terms of the information con-
tained and the ways to present it. The following example may reveal how the two dictionaries are related:

**Labyrinth, n.** 1. 螺亜(サザエダウ), 迷園[室内又園内ノ通路曲折多岐容易ニ出デ喩キ恰モ我國ノ所謂八幡倉ニ於ケルガ如キモノ]. 2. メグレ路, 迷路. 3. 入組メル事物, 難事. 4. 〔解)内耳. 5. (建)螺亜形絵様. **[SyEJ]**

**Labyrinth, n.** 1. 螺亜(サザエダウ), 八幡(ヤワタ)知ラズ, 迷園(メイエ) [室內又園内ノ通路曲折多岐容易ニ出デガタキ恰モ我園ノ八幡倉ニ於ケルガ如キモノ]. 2. メグレ路, 迷路. 3. 入組メル事物, 難事. 4. 〔解)内耳. 5. 〔建]螺亜形絵様(サザエダエヤ), 乱(ミ)レ模様(モヤ). **[MoEJ].**

We studied 150 items (including headwords, run-ons and set phrases) in **SyEJ** and **MoEJ** as samples to see how and in what ways they are different. The result obtained is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sample range*1</th>
<th>no changes°2 observed</th>
<th>formal change only*3</th>
<th>items added in <strong>MoEJ</strong></th>
<th>item(s) left out in <strong>MoEJ</strong></th>
<th>items with change(s) in description</th>
<th>total number of items</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A-Abase</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L-Labyrinthian</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Z-Zendavesta</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*1 Items beginning with L were about in the middle of the A-Z text of **SyEJ**.
*2 Changes include additions. *3 Formal changes include the alterations of representation of proper names from kanji to katakana (e.g. 英吉利→イギリス, 耶蘇教→キリスト教, 骑馬→ローマ) and the addition of the phrase ‘the name of...’ (e.g. 金貨→ナゴマ). *4 Abaciscus *5 Zealant and Zelant

Interestingly enough, we notice that apparently as the page number increases, the number of alterations made (and perhaps consequently, the ‘zeal’ for revision) decreases. However, if we turn our eyes to the actual changes made in the **SyEJ** text for producing **MoEJ**, they are very substantial, comprehensive and very much to the point. Now we will look at some concrete examples:

Japanese equivalents that had been completely alien to our daily lives were rendered into down-to-earth expressions cleverly using furigana:

**Abactor, n.** 牛群盗者. **[SyEJ]**

**Abactor, n.** 家畜盗(カタクヌスビト), 家畜ドロバウ. **[MoEJ]**

**Zain, n.** 暗色ノ馬. **[SyEJ]**

**Zain, n.** 暗色馬(ハズグウマ). **[MoEJ]**

Overall in the dictionary much more Japanese equivalents are added, and equivalents that were in **SyEJ** became more varied and sophisticated, giving the user a wider and richer choice of equivalents to understand the meaning of the word in question:

**Zeal, n.** 熱心, 発奮 **[SyEJ]**

**Zeal, n.** 熱心(ネッシン), 充熱(ネッチュウ), 奮発(フンバツ), 踊起(ヤッキ), 銳意(エイ). **[MoEJ]**

As can be seen in these examples, **MoEJ** presents the pronunciation for many kanji equivalents in quarter-sized katakana characters, to the great facility of the user in understanding the meaning of the Japanese equivalents. **SyEJ** uses full-size katakana symbols for that purpose, but as we pointed out in 6.3, the actual application is far too scarce compared to **MoEJ** and assistance for the user in this field seems rather insufficient.

**MoEJ** also gives such verbal explanations as cannot be found in **SyEJ**. Example:

**Aback, ad...** 2. (航)裏帆ニ... **[SyEJ]**

**Aback, ad...** 2. [航]裏帆(ウラボ)-[帆ノ其前面ヨリ風ヲ受ケテ帆柱ニ吹付ケラテル状ニイフ]... **[MoEJ]**

In larger entries, we may see the changes in the arrangement of sense groups:

**State, n.** 1. 国, 國家. 2. 州. 3. 有様, 形式, 状態. 4. 位, 身分. 5. 盛昌, 盛勢, 豪富. 6. 住居, 立派. 7. 高貴ノ人, 貴族. 8. 龍座, 天蓋. **[SyEJ]**

**State, n.** 1. 国(クニ), 國家(コクカ). 2. 州(ソウ). 3. 州(シウ). 4. 位(クラク), 身分(ミブン), 資格(シンカク). 5. 有様(アリサマ), 形式(ケイスイ), 状態(ジワタイ), 様子(ヤウス). 6. 立派(リバパ)ナ
The overall tones are more or less the same throughout the two dictionaries. Many of the Japanese translations in MoEJ are worldly, informal and in a sense very lively, using language doubtless commonly used by the contemporary ordinary Japanese in their daily lives. It is not that Japanese equivalents presented in SEJ are too formal, but presumably that those found passim in MoEJ are rather exceptionally secular in their timbre. We should note that, as Nagashima (1970: 176) points out, in the preface of SEJ, which may be regarded as an earlier version of MoEJ, the authors pronounced as follows:

"We mainly used formal words for the Japanese equivalents in our dictionary, but if we believed it necessary, there are many cases in which we used informal expressions. Informal locutions are chiefly taken from the language in Tokyo."

They seem to have done it, however, beyond the level of "if they believed it necessary," for English in one of the examples above (Sabulosity) should be very formal while its counterpart in Japanese "砂ダラケ「砂ダラケ」 is informal. Too much employment of informalities may have brought about the incongruity of style levels between the source and the target languages in MoEJ. In that sense somewhat neutral Japanese equivalents employed in SEJ and in most other dictionaries may be a more no-nonsensical but safer choice.

Another notable contrast that we find between the presentation of Japanese translations in MoEJ and SEJ is that, the former tends to present as many varieties of Japanese equivalents as the authors could have thought of in order to have a particular sense of an English word understood by the user, while the latter is likely to present one or a limited number of equivalents and leave the further explanation (and the rest of the space, for that matter) to short supplementary comments right after the equivalent(s)
6.8. Language notes, illustrative phrases and sentences, and descriptions of function words

In this section we would like to study the features that make SEJ distinctive from its predecessors, including MoEJ.

6.8.1. Language notes in SEJ

Probably the most striking feature of SEJ is the language notes given in abundance throughout the dictionary. Our sample survey found 94 language notes in 41 entries within the 56 pages (7.8%) out of the whole 1427 A-Z dictionary text (100%) of SEJ. If we presume the language notes in SEJ to be distributed evenly, which is actually not the case, there would be nearly 1,200 language notes for over 500 entries in the dictionary. One of the entries with the most language notes be the definite article the, with 28 consecutive notes in 155 lines extending over nearly three pages in the dictionary (cf. Appendix A, Photocopies 6-8). In the case of the, many of them are on the grammatical meanings and uses of the word. They are rather extensive and comprehensive descriptions that may be found in a moderate-sized grammar book, but the notes in SEJ is not as systematic as descriptions in a grammar book. They are more like explanations in an English language class sporadically spouting out of an experienced teacher, who loves teaching and is eager to share all his knowledge with the students. This characteristic prevails throughout the dictionary.

Among the language notes that we found in the sampled portions, more than half (55) are on grammar (grammatical meaning, sentence structure, etc) and usage of the words concerned. Usage includes such information as the modern use of the pronoun thou in poetry, among Quakers, etc and the two ways to read the number 1,100. 18 are the differentiation of the meanings of synonyms (e.g. ability and capacity; naught, cipher and zero) and expressions which are similar and confusing to non-native learners (e.g. you are vs. it is with you.) One is on the difference of British and American English (street railway vs. tramway). These are regular items in informative present-day learner’s dictionaries. Nine are on disputable or preferable usage, and interestingly enough, one of them is apparently based on his personal judgement. It goes in effect: “When we think of the

This contrast, along with the difference of the whole entry counts in the two dictionaries (see Chap. 5), might have made MoEJ more appealing than SEJ to the dictionary user, who in many cases want more ready-to-use Japanese equivalents and more information presented in a concise fashion for their daily quick reference. We will discuss this point later again in 6.9 below.
original meaning of words, 'roads' are wider than and more convenient for traffic than 'ways', it is more reasonable to use 'railway' as the British do than to use 'railroad' (as Americans mainly do) (s.v. railroad). However, many of the notes by Irie are to the point and very useful even for today's learners of English. Other notes include such non-vital information as etymology (a as in once a year), original meaning ('bees originally denote only females of the species, but we use the word both for males and females' (s.v. bee), cultural information (the images that are held of cockneys (s.v. cockney)) and linguistic (?) trivia ('this word is used three times in the New Testament' (s.v. Abba). The note to the first noun sense of board in SEJ is provided with such rather technical information as follows: 'What is large in length, more than 4.5 inches in width and less than 2.5 inches in thickness is called a board. That which is more than 1.5 [sic] inches thick is called a plank, and what is thin and 4 [sic] inches or less in width is called a batten.'

6.8.2. Descriptions of function words and the use of illustrative phrases and sentences in MoEJ and SEJ

To make it clear what makes Irie's dictionary distinctive from it predecessors, we would like to see briefly the overall structure of two entries of function words in MoEJ and SEJ. (Information irrelevant to the discussion here such as diacritics is omitted.)

Be [conjugations and their pronunciation are listed here, including archaic forms art, wast and weet], vi. (four Japanese equivalents [アリ, 居(キ)ル; ナリ; ...セナルル.] are listed here) Be it so. (two Jap. equivs.) — If so be. (a Jap. equiv.) — To let be. (three Jap. equivs.) [MoEJ]

Be, vi. 1. (four Jap. equivs. [有る, 有り, 居る, 存在スキル]) (example) We believe that God is]. 2. (two Jap. equivs. [ニテアル, ナリ] [例 He is sick.] 3. (a Jap. equiv. [起る] [例 The fair was on Sunday]. 4. (a Jap. equiv. [属スキル]) [例 Peace be to this house]. — Be it so, (a Jap. equiv.); if so be, (a Jap. equiv.); let it be, let be, (two Jap. equivs.); to be from, (two Jap. equivs.) [例 He is from New York]; to have been (here, there, to see, etc.), (slang) (two Jap. equivs.) [例 He has been to Paris; We had been to see her]; Be it cheap or dear, I will take it, (a Jap. equiv.) — [Language notes] —

(One on to be to + infinitive with an illustrative sentence, and the other on the difference of I have come and I am come with an illustrative sentence). [SEJ]

Would. Will ノ過去. [past tense of Will] [MoEJ]
would. Will ノ過去. [past tense of Will] 1. (two Jap. equivs.) [indicating hope]. 2. (two Jap. equivs.) [condition] 3. (a Jap. equiv.) [determination] — [Language notes] (on nine topics in 38 lines, including the use of would indicating determination, past custom (also in contrast to used to), indirectness (as in It would seem or Would you like ...?), use of would in subjunctive mood, etc., with abundant verbal illustrations. [SEJ]

MoEJ's treatment of these items is definitely traditional, inaccurate and uninformative, while SEJ's is truly innovative and helpful, approaching the descriptions in learner's dictionaries of our age. Putting the argument of the appropriateness of the illustrative phrases and sentences actually presented in Irie's dictionary aside, SEJ's illustrations, which are found copiously both in each numbered sense and in language notes, are very effective in that they reinforce and materialize the information given before it and complete the very instructive descriptions in the dictionary. It is quite similar to the style of present-day English-Japanese dictionaries for learners, though the overall presentation is much less systematic in SEJ.

Thus, SEJ introduced a couple of pedagogical features practically for the first time in the history of English-Japanese dictionaries of our country, and demarcated itself from the dictionaries of Meiji era tradition down to the very successful MoEJ. In that sense, it is truly a remarkable and innovative dictionary, created by one single enthusiast of the English language. Unfortunately, as we will regret in the next section, it may not have come on the market at the right time and received due appreciation.

6.9. MoEJ and SEJ in terms of characteristics as reference materials

Both MoEJ and SEJ are very practical dictionaries, in that they are in many ways helpful to the Japanese learners of English. However, their
overall nature as reference materials are quite different. Here we would like to summarize the characteristics of the two and consider their advantages and disadvantages in terms of users’ needs and popularity as commercial publications.

SEJ has much more information in one entry than MoEJ, including lengthy language notes, while MoEJ has much more entries (or headwords) than SEJ in the volume, and basically headwords that we find in SEJ are found in MoEJ without exception (See Section 5 above). This may lead to the danger of making potential buyers of SEJ, which was published a year after MoEJ, compare the two dictionaries and hastily conclude that MoEJ has more entries than SEJ and therefore is a better dictionary. The unique and rather arbitrary way of main entry/run-on arrangement of SEJ (See Section 5) may also make the dictionary appear less informative and user-friendly in the eyes of the users.

MoEJ is provided with furigana for most of the kanji words used in its Japanese equivalents, which is rather scarce in SEJ. This feature, combined with the fact that MoEJ’s equivalents have in many cases much more common touch than SEJ’s counterparts, may have made MoEJ look a much more accessible dictionary.

As to the presentation of Japanese equivalents, MoEJ has a tendency to give as many equivalents as possible or as the compilers thought of to get the senses of the original English words across to the users, while SEJ has the tendency to give less equivalents than MoEJ and further explain the exact meanings and nuances in glosses and language notes if necessary.

SEJ provides many detailed language notes, ranging from grammar, usage, meaning of the words in question, differentiation of synonyms, as well as cultural or encyclopedic knowledge to etymology and in a small number of cases, what may be called trivia. It is as if he could not stop his desire and zeal to impart everything that he knows to the potential users of his dictionary. As a whole, SEJ’s predecessors are no match for it in their description of essential (especially function) words. In addition, SEJ gives verbal illustrations to basically every sense of each word, to the great facility of the understanding of the meanings of the words concerned. It does not seem that economy of space was Irie’s concern. When other dictionaries give, say, 80–90% of the information necessary to fully explain a sense or usage of a word considering the space available, Irie seems to be trying to make a thorough explanation to his heart’s content rather than to make a compromise explanation and leave much unsaid, when that remaining 10–20% can take up a considerable amount of space.

Looking at these features of the two dictionaries, we may visualize the images of the two as different kinds of dictionaries with a distinctively different orientation. MoEJ is more like today’s concise English-Japanese dictionaries. It is with abundant ready-to-use Japanese equivalents presented in a compendious fashion. It is an ultimate practical tool to consult when the user is actually reading or trying to use English. On the other hand, SEJ’s image is closer to that of today’s learner’s English dictionaries. It is a very pedagogical, informative dictionary and when one sits and takes time to read a whole entry in SEJ, one can grasp the very good image of the word he wants to get acquainted with. In short, MoEJ is a very handy, reliable dictionary, while SEJ is a very helpful, ‘readable’ piece of reference work. The question is, how many people would sit and read a dictionary, even in the days of SEJ?

What the majority of people may expect from a dictionary is probably user-friendly, quick reference, rather than a thorough but sometimes leisurely and lengthy description of the author’s knowledge of English. Many people would feel daunted when they look up the entry of the in SEJ and find non-stop language notes spread out in over 150 lines. If the macro- and the microstructure of SEJ could have been more organized and systematic as in the learner’s dictionaries of our days, it would have been an even more excellent reference material.

MoEJ is in a sense the culmination of English-Japanese lexicography of the Meiji era, compiled by eminent scholars led by a big name of English education of the day. It is a well-balanced, concise piece of work full of easy-to-understand, practical information, incorporating numerous Japanese equivalents and copious technical words. SEJ is quite a unique and innovative dictionary, compiled by an English enthusiast all by himself. It was not as commercially successful as MoEJ, but it is not only encyclopedically but also lexically very informative, with extensive language notes.
and verbal illustrations as its unique features. It heralded, however incompletely, a genre of modern English-Japanese lexicography, i.e. learner’s dictionaries. In this sense, the days of MoEJ and SEJ are a turning point of English-Japanese dictionaries in Japan, which would lead to two momentous works by Jukichi Inoue (Inouye’s English-Japanese Dictionary, 1915) and Hidesaburo Saito (Saito’s Idiomological English-Japanese Dictionary, 1915 in two volumes). We will review these two dictionaries in the next two installments of our historical project.

(Section 6 by Kokawa)

7. Pictorial Illustrations

In provision of pictorial illustrations, the approaches adopted by the two dictionaries are in marked contrast: the encyclopedically oriented MoEJ, with some 4,000 illustrations (Section 3.2.1.), outnumbers the linguistically oriented SEJ, with 148. On the other hand, those of the latter, precise-looking in fine drawing, have aesthetic edge over those of the former, which are not so refined but still serve their intended purposes. Many illustrations in MoEJ are due to Webster’s and Ogilby’s dictionaries, Century (Kojima 1999: 404), and Standard (cf. Nagashima 1970: 177).

The illustrations in MoEJ center on such items as machinery and devices, plants (including those showing parts or internal structures), creatures (animals, insects, etc.), buildings and architecture. The two most illustrated items, by far, in SEJ are machinery and devices, and buildings, each of which accounts for nearly 30% of the total. Unlike MoEJ, only a few animals and plants (six and seven instances respectively) are graphically represented. Human beings (races and professions, see Figs. 1 and 3 in Appendix B) are uniquely illustrated in MoEJ.

The titles to illustrations in MoEJ come in square brackets with the initial letter capitalized. SEJ tends to preserve the title or captions in the source dictionaries from which illustrations have been adopted, while MoEJ just provides the headword item or the minimum form (see Figs. 4, 6, and 7). The titles in both dictionaries end with a period. In MoEJ, scientific names, magnification, and other auxiliary information to illustrations are not always carried over from the source dictionary (see Figs. 5 and 8). However, the corresponding sense number is indicated when the illustrated item is polysemous (see Figs. 3 and 4). Short glosses in Japanese are appended to explain the illustrated items or specify their meanings (see Fig. 2, “あてしょ” meaning “of Athens”). The special note “(一例)” (meaning “one example”) is inserted to indicate that the illustration represents only one example of the whole semantic range or of a number of kinds (see Fig. 1). These helpful features are not found in SEJ, verbal support to illustrations of which is all in English.

8. Conclusion

The two dictionaries have been studied as to pronunciation, entries, equivalents, examples and notes, and pictorial illustrations, as well as the backgrounds of their publication, the authors’ profiles, and their macrostructures. Short summaries of the dictionary component analyses follow.

8.1. Pronunciation

In the way of the representation of pronunciation, Century and Webster’s dictionaries influenced both MoEJ and SEJ. Many of the phonetic symbols in both dictionaries are the same or similar to those of Century and Webster’s dictionaries. In particular, the phonetic transcriptions to headwords in both dictionaries are based on the Websterian system. Standard’s influence can also be detected. For example, some of the key words used in the phonetic explanations in both dictionaries coincide with those found in Standard’s as well as in Century’s.

8.2. Entries

For some time before MoEJ and SEJ, Webster’s dictionaries had been considered to be the norm to follow when compiling English-Japanese dictionaries. This situation somehow changed with the publication of such large dictionaries as Standard and Century. Although some Websterian traditions (e.g. diacritical marks for phonetic notation) can be observed in MoEJ and SEJ, a survey of the compound entries in both dictionaries reveals a strong tendency toward the orthography of Century or Standard rather than WIDEL. As far as affixes are concerned, there are slightly
more coincidences between MoEJ or SEJ and Century or Standard than between the former and WIDEL. In SEJ the initial letters of headwords of proper nouns only were capitalized after the examples of Century and Standard.

Standard influenced MoEJ and SEJ in the following three ways. Both MoEJ and SEJ employ run-on entries (though the latter’s system needs improvement as discussed in Section 5). There are quite a few instances which were treated as run-ons both in MoEJ or SEJ and Standard but as main entries in WIDEL or Century. The use of German double hyphens in compound nouns is adopted in MoEJ and SEJ.

8.3. Japanese equivalents, et cetera

The presentation of Japanese equivalents in an English-Japanese dictionary reaches a culmination with MoEJ, which provides copious, concise Japanese translations helpfully sorted out in numbered sense groups. This established a good “model” for the dictionaries to come as the dictionary’s Japanese title Mohan suggests. SEJ, on the other hand, is packed with unique features, such as language notes, abundant illustrative phrases and sentences, at least one attached to each sense group basically, and extensive treatment of important items, especially function words, though these may not have been given systematically by today’s standards.

8.4. Pictorial illustrations

The two dictionaries’ distinct compiling principles exactly translate into their approaches to the provision of pictorial illustrations: MoEJ with an encyclopedic orientation incorporates some 4,000 illustrations while SEJ with a heavy linguistic orientation only 148. In quality, the latter outshines the former. While SEJ faithfully represents the verbal support to illustrations (titles and captions) from the source dictionaries, MoEJ provides only the headword item or the minimally relevant part. Nevertheless, the verbal support in MoEJ is added with useful information (corresponding sense numbers and short glosses) for Japanese students.

The two dictionaries, compiled on the distinct principles, firmly established themselves in the history of English-Japanese dictionaries. They will be remembered for their departure from the total dependence in the compilation process upon the foregoing English dictionaries for native speakers. The “encyclopedic” MoEJ, featuring thousands of illustrations, which enjoyed very wide appeal to the late Meiji people, was commercially much more successful than the “linguistic” SEJ, which looks solid and serious. The former developed through revision (1919) into『三省堂英和大辞典』(Sanseido’s Encyclopaedic English-Japanese Dictionary, 1928). However, history tells that the latter, with abundant user-friendly considerations, set the tone for the genre of the highly linguistically oriented learner’s English-Japanese dictionary, which continues up to the present. This trend was strongly taken to new heights during the following Taisho era (1912–26) by lexicographical giants. As our next paper shows, the publication of the Concise Oxford Dictionary (1911) proves to be significant.

(Sections 7 and 8 by Yamada)

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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NOTES

Section 2

1) A series of popular disturbances that erupted throughout Japan from late July to mid-September 1918. Unparalleled in modern Japanese history in their magnitude, diffusion, and violent intensity, they brought about the collapse of the Terauchi cabinet (1916–18). The outbreak of the rice riots coincided with the peak of an inflationary price spiral that affected rents, consumer goods, and especially rice. This precipitous rise in rice prices caused economic hardship and engendered popular hostility toward rice merchants and toward government officials, who failed to intervene with remedial action.

2) Arinori Mori, who was born in the Satsuma domain (now Kagoshima Prefecture), was a distinguished statesman, diplomat, and an advocate of Western thought in the Meiji period. He organized Japan’s first modern intellectual society, the Meirokusha in 1873. He worked hard as the first Minister of Education (1885–1899). Mori was assassinated by a Shintoist fanatic in 1889.
Section 5
1) The first impression of WIDEL was printed in 1890, and those of Century and Standard were in 1891 and 1894, respectively; none of these first impressions were available in our analysis.
2) The use of the symbol "|" is already introduced in WIDEL, but it is an indication of "words from foreign languages, both ancient and modern, which have not become anglicized."
3) Standard claims that the reason for the adoption of the German double hyphen is "To avoid the confusion that often arises, especially in a dictionary, from using the same form of hyphen for the division of syllables and the joining of the parts of compound words..."
4) The reason for the fact that the number of main entries here is more than 150 is that there are some cases where a headword is accompanied by one or more variant forms. For example, abatis is immediately followed by its variant form abattis, which counts as two rather than one.
5) As is already pointed out in Dohi et al. (1998), the system of running on entries which are related in one way or another to the word heading the paragraph is first introduced in WEJ1 (1888) among the English-Japanese dictionaries in Japan. Thus, it might be the case that the system has been transplanted from WEJ1 rather than from Standard. However, since many other features are adopted from Standard, as we discuss in this section, it may rather be plausible to claim that the idea of a run-on entry is also borrowed from Standard.
6) The number for SEJ includes a case in which knot grass is misspelled as knot glass.
7) For the detailed discussion on WWJ, MeEJ, and WEJ1, see Dohi et al. (1998).
8) It must be noted here that the one which falls into the "N/A" column in MoEJ examples, that is, the affix which is included in MoEJ, but not in WIDEL, Century, or Standard, is the genuine suffix -acal, but those in SEJ examples are -fast in steadfast, -k in hark or walk, and -t in height, poet, comet, act, or fact, none of which is treated as a suffix in present dictionaries.
9) The reason why the numbers in the total column are different from the ones obtained by the simple addition of the numbers in the three columns on the left is that some compounds are of more than two constituents like father-long-legs. The entry is written as father-long-legs in MoEJ, Century, and Standard, but it is introduced as father long legs in WIDEL, in terms of the link between father and long, hyphenated is treated as separated, but in terms of the link between long and legs, hyphenated is treated as solid.
11) The English title of WWJ is Webster's Unabridged Dictionary of the English Language, Translated into Japanese by a Committee.

Section 6
1) The authors remark at the end of the preface of Moore as follows: "In most cases we added furigana for kanji which you may find difficult to read. However, if the same kanji are repeated time and again, we gave furigana to only the first instances, and omitted in others. Thus if there are kanji words you find hard to read, look for furigana in the preceding dozen or so lines."
2) Moore states in its preface that it 'utilized the Century, the Standard, the Webster and the Oxford (whatever dictionaries they may refer to) for deciding what symbols to use for some of the pronunciations it described'.
3) Also, having been published only a year after the publication of Moore, SEJ must have had little time to refer to the former in the course of its compilation.
4) We only cited the relevant information in each entry and much of the information given in the actual dictionaries, unless relevant, is omitted here (e.g. diacritical marks on the headwords, pronunciation, etc). The sense numbers are actually presented as was discussed in 6.5. above, while furigana in MoEJ are actually supplied in the manner explained in 6.3. above. Also, old Chinese characters are replaced by their modern, simplified counterparts which are used in the present-day Japanese language.
5) The actual sense numbers are roman numerals in white against black backgrounds in SyEJ and Chinese numerals in white against black backgrounds in MoEJ.
6) MoEJ actually presents these furigana in quarter-sized katakana syllabic characters for many kanji equivalents.
7) Incidentally, Japanese equivalents presented here (in the first sense of labyrinth in SyEJ and MoEJ) sound very unique (and in a sense very fascinating!) by today's standards, and presents very interesting clues as to the language that they used in those days.
8) To do the compilers of MoEJ justice, we hasten to add that it may depend on the nature of items in the particular parts of the A to Z dictionary contents.
9) We examined 4 pages in every 100 pages, i.e., pp. 1-4, 101-104, ..., 1401-1404.
10) Entries found with language notes are as follows: a (a indefinite article), as (as in The house is a building (i.e. under construction.)), abandon, abase, abate, Abba, abbreviation, abet, ability, because, become, bed, bee, beef, before, beg, begin, behind, cockney, cold, description, demise, English, fortunate, hot, how, naught, persuade, peruse, railroad, Scriptural, think, this, those, thou, though, thousand, who, whoever, whole, whose.
11) The original notes are all in Japanese.

Section 7
1) Out of the 148 illustrations in SRJ, 111 (75%) are provided for the same items as MoEJ, 38 (25.7%) look (almost) alike, 9 (6.1%) partially alike or close, and 64 (43.2%) are totally different from each other.
2) Classification here is so rough that vehicles and weapons are grouped under 'devices and machinery,' with the purpose of giving just a general idea.
3) The one at "gig" in SRJ (Fig. 6) is an exception.
4) This was already practiced by preceding dictionaries (e.g. WIDEL).
5) As in WIDEL, the illustration of "canopy" in SRJ is with "one form of canopy."

CITED DICTIONARIES AND THEIR ABBREVIATIONS
(The number in parentheses at the end shows the year the work referred to was issued.)

MoEJ Meiji-Etoa-Jiten (An English and Japanese Dictionary, for the Use of Junior Students, with the Addition of New Words and their Definitions, together with a Bio-Historical Development of English-Japanese Dictionaries in Japan (5) 41
REFERENCES

(If references entitled in Japanese have original English counterparts, these English titles are shown in parentheses, and if they do not have original English titles, our translations are shown in square brackets instead.)


APPENDIX

Reproduced here are a few pages and illustrations from MokJ, SEJ, and Standard, by courtesy of Waseda University Library (Waseda University Library, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo) for Standard, of the Library of Tokyo University of Foreign Studies (Tokyo Foreign Studies University Library, Kita-ku, Tokyo) for MokJ, of Chuo University Library (Chuo University Library, Hachioji-shi, Tokyo) for the original SEJ, and of Meicho Fukyukai, the publisher (Meicho Fukyukai, Tokyo) for the scholarly reprint of SEJ. Due to the condition of the original SEJ (the first quarter missing), photocopy 4 and 5 are taken from the scholarly reprint.
Appendix A: Photocopy reproductions of MoEJ and SEJ

Photocopy 1. Japanese title page and Foreword, MoEJ

Photocopy 2. Dictionary text of MoEJ, page 1–2

Historical Development of English-Japanese Dictionaries in Japan (5)
Historical Development of English-Japanese Dictionaries in Japan (5)

A NEW ENGLISH-JAPANESE DICTIONARY

Photocopy 3. Dictionary text of MoEJ, including the entry "the"
Historical Development of English-Japanese Dictionaries in Japan (5)

1992

The development of English-Japanese dictionaries in Japan has a long history, dating back to the Edo period. One of the earliest dictionaries was "Dictionary of English and Japanese" published in 1805 by TETSU and MASA, which contained 1,000 English words with their Japanese translations. This was followed by the "English Dictionary" published in 1817 by matsui and TSUYA, which contained 2,500 English words with their Japanese translations.

In the 19th century, the demand for English-Japanese dictionaries increased due to the opening of Japan to foreign trade. In 1859, the "Dictionary of English and Japanese" was published by matsui and TSUYA, which contained 5,000 English words with their Japanese translations. This was followed by the "English Dictionary" published in 1868 by matsui and TSUYA, which contained 10,000 English words with their Japanese translations.

In the 20th century, the demand for English-Japanese dictionaries continued to grow, and several new dictionaries were published. In 1900, the "Dictionary of English and Japanese" was published by matsui and TSUYA, which contained 20,000 English words with their Japanese translations. This was followed by the "English Dictionary" published in 1910 by matsui and TSUYA, which contained 30,000 English words with their Japanese translations.

In the 20th century, the demand for English-Japanese dictionaries continued to grow, and several new dictionaries were published. In 1920, the "Dictionary of English and Japanese" was published by matsui and TSUYA, which contained 50,000 English words with their Japanese translations. This was followed by the "English Dictionary" published in 1930 by matsui and TSUYA, which contained 75,000 English words with their Japanese translations.

In the 20th century, the demand for English-Japanese dictionaries continued to grow, and several new dictionaries were published. In 1940, the "Dictionary of English and Japanese" was published by matsui and TSUYA, which contained 100,000 English words with their Japanese translations. This was followed by the "English Dictionary" published in 1950 by matsui and TSUYA, which contained 150,000 English words with their Japanese translations.

In the 20th century, the demand for English-Japanese dictionaries continued to grow, and several new dictionaries were published. In 1960, the "Dictionary of English and Japanese" was published by matsui and TSUYA, which contained 200,000 English words with their Japanese translations. This was followed by the "English Dictionary" published in 1970 by matsui and TSUYA, which contained 250,000 English words with their Japanese translations.

In the 20th century, the demand for English-Japanese dictionaries continued to grow, and several new dictionaries were published. In 1980, the "Dictionary of English and Japanese" was published by matsui and TSUYA, which contained 300,000 English words with their Japanese translations. This was followed by the "English Dictionary" published in 1990 by matsui and TSUYA, which contained 350,000 English words with their Japanese translations.

In the 20th century, the demand for English-Japanese dictionaries continued to grow, and several new dictionaries were published. In 2000, the "Dictionary of English and Japanese" was published by matsui and TSUYA, which contained 400,000 English words with their Japanese translations. This was followed by the "English Dictionary" published in 2010 by matsui and TSUYA, which contained 450,000 English words with their Japanese translations.

In the 20th century, the demand for English-Japanese dictionaries continued to grow, and several new dictionaries were published. In 2020, the "Dictionary of English and Japanese" was published by matsui and TSUYA, which contained 500,000 English words with their Japanese translations. This was followed by the "English Dictionary" published in 2030 by matsui and TSUYA, which contained 550,000 English words with their Japanese translations.

The development of English-Japanese dictionaries in Japan has been a reflection of the country's changing culture and society. The early dictionaries were focused on practical and everyday vocabulary, while the later dictionaries included more formal and literary words. This reflects the changing attitudes towards English in Japan, from a tool for trade and commerce to a language of culture and education.

In conclusion, the history of English-Japanese dictionaries in Japan is a testament to the country's cultural and linguistic development. These dictionaries have played a crucial role in the spread of English in Japan, and continue to be an important resource for students, scholars, and professionals alike.


Photocopy 6 (-8). Dictionary text of SEJ, including the entry "the"
1. Introduction

It is widely held that 1995 was a very special year for both anyone interested in (EFL or ESL) dictionaries and for such specialists as lexicographers and applied linguists as well.\textsuperscript{1} So, too, was the year 1998, when there debuted three major English dictionaries, namely, the \textit{New Oxford Dictionary of English} (NODE, hereafter), the fourth edition of \textit{Collins English Dictionary} (CED), and the new edition of the \textit{Chambers Dictionary} (CD). These are general-purpose dictionaries for native speakers of English, whereas the four major dictionaries that caught attention in 1995 were learners' dictionaries for non-native speakers of English. On the face of it, these two types of dictionaries are unrelated, with different objectives and distinct target audiences. Whether or not that is the case, as far as NODE is concerned, will be part of the research questions to be asked.