Iwasaki Linguistic Circle
c/o Kenkyusha Limited
11-3 Fujimi 2-Chome
Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 102–8152
Japan

Shigeru Takebayashi, Chairman

2000年6年20日印刷　2000年6月29日発行
編集兼発行者　岩 崎 研 究 会　代表者　竹　林　滋
振替口座 00140–2–8737
〒102–8152 東京都千代田区富士見 2–11–3　株式会社研究社内（電話 03–3288–7711）
印刷所　研 究 社 印 刷 株 式 会 社

Historical Development of English-Japanese Dictionaries in Japan (5): *Mohan-Eiwa-Jiten* (1911) by Naibu Kanda *et al.* and *Shokai-Eiwa-Jiten* (1912) by Iwae Irie

Takahiro Kokawa　Chihiro Tsuya
Yoko Matsuka　Tetsuo Osada
Shigeru Yamada

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'[1)] 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[2)] 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 Yujiro 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 *romaji* (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 LL.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.

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. 『和独辞典』 *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 『註解和英辞典』 *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, 『モダーン和英辞典』 *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 appendixes. 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 Dictinary*, 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 appendices, and the 1427-page dictionary text. The 225-pages of appendices consist of forms of irregular verbs, usage of prepositions, affixes, foreign place names, etc.

Although the compiler made use of *Century*, *Standard* and other materials when he worked on it, it has a lot of unique features. Compared with *MoEJ*, *SEJ* has fewer equivalent Japanese words, but it abounds in glosses, explanations and usage notes in addition to Japanese translations. There are very detailed notes on English grammar and many of them remain useful even today. As Irie says in the preface to the dictionary, almost every headword has exemplary phrases or sentences as well as its definitions.

(Sections 2 and 3 by Tsuya)

4. Pronunciation

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

List 1:

IPA	*SEJ*	*Century*	*Standard*
/æ/	ȧ ask, grass	ȧ ask, fast, aunt, grasp	ą̆ ask, chant, dance, fast
/ɑː/	ä arm, far	ä far, father	ɑ̆ arm, calm, father
/iː/	ē mete, eve ee eel, feel ï machine	ē mete, meet	î machine, eve, meet, bier
/ɔɚ|oː/	ô lord, order	ô nor, song, off	ŏ nor, abhor, walk
/ou/	ō old, note	ō note, poke, floor	ō no, glory, note, pour

List 2 (different)

IPA	*SEJ*	*Century*
/æ/	ă	a
/ɛ/	ĕ	e
/ʊ/	ọ; o͝o; ụ	u
/ɚː|əː/	ẽ; ĩ; ũ	ė
/i/	ė; ȧ	ạ̄; ẹ̄
/ə/	ẹ̇; ḙ; a̭; i̭; ȯ	ạ̄; ẹ̄; ọ̄; i̤; o̤

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 "ĕ", "ọ" and long "o͞o" and "ụ" 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 "g̅" and "g" 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 "ȼ," 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 dictinoaries 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.

IPA	WIDEL	*MoEJ*	*Century*	IPA	WIDEL	*MoEJ*	*Century*
/ɪ/	ĭ	ĭ; y̆	i	/æ/	ȧ	ȧ	ȧ
/ɛɚ|ɛə/	â; ê	â; ê	ã	/iː/	ē; ee; ï	ē; ï	ē
/au/	ou; ow	ou	ou	/ou/	ō	ō	ō
				/ɛ/	ĕ	ĕ	ĕ

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 'circṷs.'

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[1] 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.[2] 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, "ʹ" and "ʺ." 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*.[3]

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.[4)]

Table 5.1

	A	F	K	P	T	Total
Main	160	155	158	150	156	779
Run-on	213	228	111	144	152	848
Total	373	383	269	294	308	1,627

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 5.2

	A	F	K	P	T	Total
Main	616	535	382	416	362	2,311
Run-on	31	46	10	10	5	102
Total	647	581	392	426	367	2,413

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 5.3

A	F	K	P	T	Total
667	591	403	440	403	2,504

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 5.4

	WIDEL	*Century*	*Standard*
Main	1,977	2,371	1,700
Run-on	148	8	678
Total	2,125	2,379	2,378

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 commonsence 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, **fancy** 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, **fancy⸗sick**. 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*.[5] 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>).

Table 5.5

	WIDEL (run-on)	*Century* (run-on)	*Standard* (run-on)
< i >	1,538 (74)	1,597 (4)	1,608 (323)
< ii >	74	3	288
<iii>	15	1	228

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 5.6

	WIDEL (run-on)	*Century* (run-on)	*Standard* (run-on)
< i >	2,062 (139)	2,298 (6)	2,289 (636)
< ii >	30	0	74
<iii>	3	0	47

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

	WIDEL	*Century*	*Standard*
MoEJ	16/2,062	40/2,298	23/2,289
SEJ	4/1,538	5/1,594	9/1,608

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 5;[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, *MeEJ*, *WEJ1*, and *WWJ*7) 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 5.8,8) 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 5.8

	WIDEL	*Century*	*Standard*	N/A	Total
MoEJ	9 (0)	17 (1)	23 (6)	1	25
SEJ	7 (0)	12 (0)	13 (2)	3	17

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.

To illustrate, we compare compound entries which are commonly confirmed in *MoEJ* and in the three American dictionaries, and investigate what type of orthography is employed in each dictionary among "separated," "hyphenated," and "solid." We have found 5 cases where entries in *MoEJ* are spelled in different ways from those in the other three dictionaries. And the cases where entries in *Century* and in *Standard* are different from those in other dictionaries are 5 and 3, respectively. To the contrary, however, as many as 115 examples are checked in the case of *WIDEL*. Of these 115 compound entries, 86 are spelled either as hyphenated like **knitting-machine**, or as solid like **kingwood** in *MoEJ*, *Century*, and *Standard*, while they are listed as separated in *WIDEL*. 26 examples of hyphenated compounds in three dictionaries like **fairy-land** are solid in *WIDEL*, and 4 solids like **fatherlasher** are hyphenated. See Table 5.9.9)

The same is true of the examples in relation to *SEJ*. Thus, only one example is confirmed in which *SEJ* employs different spelling of a compound from the three other dictionaries. In the case of *Century*, 5 compounds are spelled differently, and no example can be found in *Standard*. On the other hand, we obtain 51 examples, for which only *WIDEL* gives different orthography from other dictionaries. As is shown in Table 5.9, 34 hyphenated compounds in *SEJ*, *Century*, and *Standard* are separated in *WIDEL*, 17 hyphenated compounds are spelled as solid, and 1 solid is written with hyphenation.

Table 5.9

	separated	hyphenated	solid	Total
MoEJ	86	4	26	115
SEJ	34	1	17	51

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.[10] 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-Jii*[11] 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 implicative of the relationship between *MoEJ* and *Standard* although the word "standard" is not yet used in the English title of *MoEJ, Sanseido'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)

6. Japanese Equivalents, Language Notes and Verbal Illustrations

6.1. Format of Presentation

In Section 4 of our paper it was argued that in the days of the publication of *MoEJ* and *SEJ* the overall format of an English-Japanese dictionary had come to assume the appearances quite similar to those in present-day English-Japanese dictionaries, and that is also true of the presentation of Japanese equivalents in the two dictionaries. (*cf*. Appendix A, Photocopies 2, 3, 5–8) The dictionaries of the preceding age (notably *MeEJ* (1884–89), *WEJ1* (1887) and *WWJ* (1888)) had gone through the transition (or development) of their page and entry layouts into the present-day format (see Dohi *et al.* 1998: 79ff and 94ff.) *MeEJ* adopted a circle (○) for demarcation of sense groups, but its page and entry design was not largely different from the earliest English-Japanese dictionaries, such as *ETSJ*. *WEJ1* used semicolons for the similar purpose and abandoned the column separation between English headwords and the rest of the entry, achieving a certain degree of economy of space while somewhat approaching today's formats, but still maintained a traditional way of starting a new line every time a new illustrative phrase or sentence was presented. *WWJ* used numbers to indicate sense divisions, but made frequent line changing. In *MoEJ* and *SEJ*, columns and entries had come to assume the appearances quite similar to those in our contemporary English-Japanese dictionaries, although in both each page is much more vertically oblong than today's standard format and consists only of one column each page. All components of an entry including illustrative phrases and sentences as well as run-ons (compounds, derivatives, and in the case of *MoEJ*, set phrases and sentences) are incorporated into the entry without changing lines midways (i.e. without leaving space at the end of a line except in the last line). Different parts of speech are treated as run-ons within an entry, whose changes indicated with a bold dash in *MoEJ* and with a dash plus bold Roman numerals in *SEJ*. Also, it is often the case in both dictionaries that if there is some space at the last line of the preceding entry, the next entry utilizes the space to accommodate the little overflow at the end of the line to economize space. In fact, it is not an obsolete practice in Japanese lexicography today, although we presume that this is not at all common in

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. Occasionally, collocations with prepositions are indicated after an 'index' icon (e.g. ☞ *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.[1] (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 as *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（ユフヤケ）for 晩霞 in *MoEJ* and（マワタ）for 蚕綿 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（オイボレ）in *SEJ* (s.v. *dotage*) as opposed to 老耄（ラウマウ）, 耄碌（マウロク）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〕〔俚〕〔方〕〔英〕〔米〕〔古俚〕: '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 (（愛） 'Irish,' （米） 'American,' （米，地） 'American regional,' （地） 'regional,' （英） 'British,' （英，地） 'British regional,' （濠） 'Australian,' （方） 'dialect,' （北英） 'Northern England,' （新英） 'New England' and （蘇） 'Scottish'), five style labels (（卑） 'vulgar,' （隠） 'cant,' （古隠） '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 dictionaries. Here we will just point out the ambiguity of difference between the labels such as 'regional' and 'dialect,' and between 'popular' and 'slang' (the Japanese labels are at least ambiguous) and the fact that items such as *awful* (as in 'an awful fool' (*SEJ*'s actual illustration!), which is not labeled in *MoEJ*) and the use of *been* as in 'He has been to Paris' (not described in *MoEJ*) are labeled as 'slang' in *SEJ*, which seem rather unusual in today's standards. The former may be labeled as 'informal' or at least 'colloquial' in today's lexicography, and the latter may be left unlabeled as quite standard even in writing. It may represent the change of style in the last 80-odd years or it may be just that lexicography these days did not have in its arsenal the labels of milder informality.

6.5. Sense discrimination and arrangement of Japanese equivalents in *MoEJ* and *SEJ*

We have surveyed the arrangement of senses in *MoEJ* and *SEJ*, as well as that in the three dictionaries (the *Century*, the *WIDEL* and the *Standard*) to which the former two may have made reference for compilation.[2] The results in two entries (*cock* (*n.*) and *spring* (*n.*)) are tabulated below. As far as we can see from the tables below, *SEJ*'s major recourse to the *Standard* at least for its ordering of equivalents is quite obvious. In the case of *MoEJ*, which material it mainly referred to is not very apparent. The arrangement of *Cock* (*n.*) in *MoEJ* is rather close to that in the *Standard*, while the line-up of the senses of *Spring* (*n.*) is quite similar to that in the *WIDEL*. It may be that the different compilers of *MoEJ* used different sources, possibly including foregoing English-Japanese dictionaries. As the source of reference is not always the same, the sense arrangement in *MoEJ* and *SEJ* does not usually have any correspondence with each other.[3]

The most remarkable progress of the dictionaries of this period in terms of sense presentation is the systematic use of numbers to demarcate different groups of senses and present them in an orderly fashion, using white numbers in black background. The boundaries between sense groups are quite conspicuous, which makes it much easier to browse through an entry than, say, twenty years before, when dictionaries such as *MeEJ*, *WEJ1* 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.*)

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

* ((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.*)

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

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 contained and the ways to present it. The following example may reveal how the two dictionaries are related:

Labyrinth, *n.*4) **1.**5) 螺堂(サザエダウ), 迷園[堂内又園内ノ通路曲折多岐容易ニ出デ難キヿ恰モ我ガ国ノ所謂八幡藪ニ於ケルガ如キモノ]. **2.** マグレ路, 迷路. **3.** 入組メル事物, 難事. **4.** (解)内耳. **5.** (建)栄螺形絵様. [***SyEJ***]
Labyrinth, *n.* **1.** 螺堂(サザエダウ6)), 八幡(ヤワタ)知ラズ, 迷園(メイエン)[堂内又園内ノ通路曲折多岐容易ニ出デガタキヿ恰モ我国ノ八幡藪ニ於ケルガ如キモノ]7). **2.** マグレ路, 迷路. **3.** 入組メル事物, 難事. **4.**【解】内耳. **5.**【建】栄螺形絵様(サザエガタヱヤウ), 乱(ミダ)レ模様(モヤウ). [***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:

sample range*1	no changes*2 observed	formal change only*3	**items added in MoEJ**	item(s) left out in MoEJ	**items with change(s) in description**	total number of items
A-Abase	3	2	11	1*4	33	50
L-Labylinthian	10	2	25	0	13	50
Z-Zendavesta	20	13	4	2*5	11	50

*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 in *kanji* to in *hiragana* (e.g. 英吉利 → いぎりす, 耶蘇教 → きりすと教, 羅馬 → ろーま) and the addition of the phrase 'the name of . . .' (e.g. . . . ノ金貨 → . . . ノ金貨ノ名) *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.8) 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.* 牛群偸盗者. [***SyEJ***]
Abactor, *n.* 家畜盗(カチクヌスビト), 家畜ドロバゥ. [***MoEJ***]

Zain, *n.* 暗色ノ馬. [***SyEJ***]
Zain, *n.* 暗色馬(クロゲウマ). [***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, 発憤 [***SyEJ***]
Zeal, *n.* 熱心(ネッシン), 熱中(ネッチュウ), 奮発(フンパツ), 躍起(ヤッキ), 鋭意(エイイ). [***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)ニ[帆ノ其前面ヨリ風ヲ受ケテ帆柱ニ吹付ケラレタル状ニイフ]. . . . [***MoEJ***]

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

State, *n.* **1.** 国, 国家. **2.** 州. **3.** 有様, 形勢, 状態. **4.** 位, 身分. **5.** 盛昌, 盛勢, 豪富. **6.** 壮麗, 立派. **7.** 高貴ノ人, 貴族. **8.** 龍座, 天蓋. [***SyEJ***]
State, *n.* **1.** 国(クニ), 国家(コクカ). **2.** 国務(コクム), 政権(セイケン). **3.** 州(シウ). **4.** 位(クラヰ), 身分(ミブン), 資格(シカク). **5.** 有様(アリサマ), 形勢(ケイセイ), 状態(ジヤウタイ), 様子(ヤウス). **6.** 立派(リッパ)ナ

ル生活．豊(ユタカ)ナ暮(クラ)シ．**7.** 儀式(ギシキ)，花々(ハナバナ)シキ行列(ギヤウレツ)．**8.** 威厳(ヰゲン)，威儀(ヰギ)，品格(ヒンカク)．**9.** 高貴(カウキ)ノ人，身分アル人，貴族(キゾク)．**10.** 龍座(リヨウザ))，天蓋(テンガイ)．**11.** [*pl.*] 議会(ギクワイ)．[***MoEJ***]

Here the rough correspondence is as follows: ([*SyEJ*]-[*MoEJ*]): [1]-[1], [2]-[3], [3]-[5], [4]-[4], [5, 6]-[6], [7]-[9], [8]-[10].

Increase and sophistication of information in *MoEJ* compared to *SyEJ* can be seen more clearly in the entries of function words. We will revisit this point later in this paper.

6.7. Japanese equivalents presented in *MoEJ* and *SEJ*

Japanese equivalents presented in the two dictionaries seem to have rather different orientation. We can cite some examples as follows:

[Japanese equivalents used in ***MoEJ***]

Chauvinism, *n.* ムチャ尊奉，バカ義心，慷慨(カウガイ)心．

Churning, *n.* **1.** 乳カキマハシ，攪乳．**2.** 一造(ヒトヅク)リノばた．

Cleave^2, *vi.* **1.** ヒッツク，クッツク，ネバリツク，固著ス．**2.** 恋着ス，依附ス．

Coddle, *vt.* アマク育ツ，御ボッチャン育テニス，カハユガリ過グ，アマヤカシテ弱クス．

Daft, *a.* **1.** バカノ，アハゥノ．**2.** 気違(キチガヒ)ノ．**3.** フザケル，ジャレル．

Fad, *n.* **1.** 気マグレ，物ズキ，一時ノ嗜好，チョイトバヤリ．**2.** 気マグレ屋，ムヅカシ屋，変物．

Sabulosity, *n.* 砂(スナ)ダラケ，ジャリダラケ．

Simpleton, *n.* バカ，アハゥ，ノロマ，マヌケモノ，ボンツク，甚六(ジンロク)，天保銭(テンパウセン)．

[Their counterparts presented in ***SEJ***]

chauvinism, *n.* 過度ニ自国ヲ誇ルヿ．

churning, *n.* **1.** 攪乳スルヿ．**2.** 一回ニ製造ノ牛酪量．

cleave, *vi.* **1.** 粘着スル．**2.** 愛着スル[人ニ]，固執スル[主義ナド]．

coddle, *vt.* **1.** アマヤカス[小児，病人ノ如ク]，柔軟ニスル．

daft, *a.* **1.** 愚鈍ナル．**2.** (故ニ)狂気ナル．

fad, *n.* **1.** 一時ノ流行熱，幻想．**2.** 気ノ変ハリ易キ人．

sabulosity, *n.* 砂ノ如キヿ，砂多キヿ．

simpleton, *n.* 愚人，鈍物．

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 *SyEJ*, 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」is quite 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) mentioned, to illustrative phrases or sentences, as well as to detailed language notes:

Abrasion, *n.* **1.** 擦リヘラシ，擦リ剥ガシ，掻キ除ケ，磨剥(マハク)；擦レヘリ，擦リ剥ゲ；擦過傷(スリムケ)；摩滅(マメツ)． **2.**【地質】水削(スヰサク)，海蝕(カイシヨク)，[***MoEJ***]
abrasion, *n.* **1.** 擦減ラスヿ． **2.** (地質)水創，海蝕．[***SEJ***]
Fairy, *n.* 豆仙人，小仙女．[***MoEJ***]
fairy, *n.* 妖精[通例小サキ人形ヲナセドモ如何ナル形ニモ変化シ人ニ禍福ヲ与フルモノ] [***SEJ***]

Also, while the each Japanese equivalent in *MoEJ* is generally concise, it is often the case with the equivalents for English words in *SEJ* to be more like a lengthy explanation in Japanese than Japanese equivalent words. In other words, in such cases *SEJ* fails to mention ready-to-use Japanese counterparts. The following are typical examples:

Amphitheater, *n.* **1.** 円形劇場(エンケイゲキヂヤウ)，円戯場(エンギヂヤウ)[往時ろーまニテ剣士又野獣ノ相闘フヲ観ルニ設ケシ楕円又円形の戯場] . . . [***MoEJ***]
amphitheater, *n.* **1.** 楕円形ノ建築ニテ中央ニ広場ヲ有シ観覧場周囲ニ相重ナレリ，昔，希臘人ノ猛獣ヲ闘ハシメ勇士ヲ格闘セシメナドセシ所．[***SEJ***]
Marmalade, *n.* 果糕(クワカウ)[梨(ナシ)，林檎(リンゴ)等ノ果肉ヲ砂糖煮ニシタルモノ] [***MoEJ***]
marmalade, *n.* 果肉，特ニ苦ガキ又ハ酸キ果肉ヲ砂糖煮ニシタルモノ[jam ホドノ粘リニ] [***SEJ***]

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.

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[9] found 94 language notes in 41 entries[10] 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 may 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 very 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. *how you are* vs. *how 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[11]: "When we think of the 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 *wert*], *vi*. (four Japanese equivalents [アリ, 居(ヰ)ル; ナリ; . . . セラル.] 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. [有ル, 在ル, 居ル, 存在スル]) [例 (example) We *believe that God is*]. 2. (two Jap. equivs. [ニテアル, ナリ] [例 *He is sick*.] 3. (a Jap. equiv. [起ル] [例 *The fair was on Sunday*]. 4. (a Jap. equiv. [属スル]) [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.) [(indicates) 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.[1] 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.[2] 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.[3]

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[4] (see Figs. 3 and 4). Short glosses in Japanese are appended to explain the illustrated items or specify their meanings (see Fig. 2, "あてねノ" 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.[5]

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

We would like to express our special thanks to Professor Peter Sharpe, Professor Richard Murto, and Mr. Sidney Weeks for their help with the final draft.

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 longlegs** 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.

10) The English title of *SyEJ* is *An English-Japanese Dictionary*.

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 *MoEJ* 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) *MoEJ* 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 *MoEJ*, *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* (indefinite article), *a* (as in *The house is a building* (i.e. under construction.)), *abandon, abase, abate, Abba, abbreviation, abetter, ability, because, become, bed, bee, beef, before, beg, begin, behind, cockney, cold, description, destine, 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 *SEJ*, 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 *SEJ* (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 *SEJ* 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.)

Century	*The Century Dictionary, An Encyclopedic Lexicon of the English Language*. Ed. by W.D. Whitney. New York: The Century Co., 1889–91. (1903)
ETSJ	*Eiwa-Taiyaku-Shuchin-Jisho* (*A Pocket Dictionary of the English and Japanese Language*) (『英和對譯袖珍辭書』). Ed. by Tatsunosuke Hori *et al.* Yedo: Yosho Shirabesho, 1862.
MeEJ	*Meiji-Eiwa-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-*

	graphical Dictionary) (『明治英和字典』). Ed. by Shimpachi Seki. Tokyo: Riku-Go-Kuwan. 1884–89. Scholarly reprint of the bound edition. Tokyo: Yumani Shobo, 1995.
MoEJ	*Mohan-Eiwa-Jiten* (*Sanseido's English-Japanese Dictionary*) (『模範英和辭典』). Ed. by Naibu Kanda *et al.* Tokyo: Sanseido, 1911.
SEJ	*Shokai-Eiwa-Jiten* (*A New English-Japanese Dictionary*) (『詳解英和辭典』). Ed. by Iwae Irie. Tokyo: Shobunkan, 1912. Second edition. Tokyo: Hakuikudo, 1913. Scholarly reprint of the second edition. Tokyo: Meichofukyukai, 1985.
Standard	*A Standard Dictionary of the English Language.* Ed. by I.K. Funk. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company, 1893–94. (1895)
SyEJ	*Shin-yaku-Eiwa-Jiten* (*Sanseido's New English-Japanese Dictionary*) (『新譯英和辭典』). Ed. by Naibu Kanda *et al.* Tokyo: Sanseido, 1902.
WEJ1	*Fuon-Sozu-Wayaku-Ei-Jii* (*An English and Japanese Lexicon, Explanatory, Pronouncing, and Etymological, Containing All English Words in Present Use, with an Appendix: New Edition*) (『附音挿図和譯英字彙』). Ed. by Yutaka Shimada, revised by S. Sugiura, J. Inoue and A. Manase. Tokyo: M. Okura, 1887. Scholarly reprint. Tokyo: Yumani Shobo, 1995.
WIDEL	*Webster's International Dictionary of the English Language.* Ed. by Noah Porter. Springfield: G. & C. Merriam Co., 1890. (1893)
WWJ	*Webster-shi-Shinkan-Daijisho-Wayaku-Jii* (*Webster's Unabridged Dictionary of the English Language, Translated into Japanese by a Committee: New edition*) (『ウェブスター氏新刊大辭書和譯字彙』). Ed. by F. Eastlake and I. Tanahashi. Tokyo: C. K. Sanseido, 1888. Scholarly reprint of the second edition. Tokyo: Yumani Shobo, 1995.

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.)

Campbell, Alan & D. Noble. 1993. *Japan: An Illustrated Encyclopedia.* Tokyo: Kodansha.

Dohi, Kazuo *et al.* 1998. "Historical Development of English-Japanese Dictionaries in Japan (4): The Three Dictionaries in the 1880s" *Lexicon.* No. 28: 68–134.

Hayakawa, Isamu. 1994. "Eiwa Jiten ni Okeru Imi Hyoji no Rekishiteki Tenkai" (The Historical Development of the Descripition of Meanings in English-Japanese Dictionaries). *Lexicon.* No.24: 17–28.

Hozumi, Mitsuko. 1952. "Irie Iwae" [A Biography of Irie Iwae]. *Gakuen* [Bulletin of Showa Women's University]. Vol. 139: 36–47.

Irie, Iwae. 1925. "Jisho Hensan Kushin Dan" [My Struggle to Compile a Dictionary]. *Shokai-Eiwa-Jiten* (scholarly reprint, 1985). Tokyo: Meichofukyukai.

Ilson, Robert. 1987. "Illustrations in Dictionaries". *The Dictionary and the Language Learner.* Ed. by Cowie, A. P., 193–212. Tubingen: Max Niemeyer.

Kojima, Yoshiro. 1989. *Eigo Jisho Monogatari: Ge* [The Stories of English Dictionaries: Part Two]. Tokyo: ELEC.

Kojima, Yoshiro. 1999. *Eigo Jisho no Hensen* [Development of English Dictionaries]. Tokyo: Kenkyusha.

Kokawa, Takahiro *et al.* 1994. "Historical Development of English-Japanese Dictionaries in Japan (1): *Eiwa-Taiyaku-Shuchin-Jisho* (*A Pocket Dictionary of the English and Japanese Language*, 1862)". *Lexicon.* No. 24: 80–119.

Kokawa, Takahiro *et al.* 1996. "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". *Lexicon.* No. 26: 77–130.

Kokawa, Takahiro *et al.* 1997. "Historical Development of English-Japanese Dictionaries in Japan (3): *Tetsugaku-Jii* (*A Dictionary of Philosophy*, 1881) by Tetsujiro Inoue *et al.*". *Lexicon.* No. 27: 74–137.

Machida, Toshiaki. 1981. *Sandai no Jisho* [Dictionaries in the Three Eras]. Revised edition. Tokyo: Sanseido.

Nagashima, Daisuke. 1970. *Ranwa Eiwa Jisho Hattatsushi* [Historical Development of Dutch-Japanese and English-Japanese Dictionaries]. Tokyo: Kodansha. Newly revised edition. Tokyo: Yumani Shobo, 1996.

Nagashima, Daisuke. 1985. "Irie Iwae to 'Shokai Eiwa Jiten'" [Irie Iwae and *Shokai-Eiwa-Jiten*]. *Shokai-Eiwa-Jiten* (scholarly reprint, 1985). Tokyo: Meichofukyukai.

Nihon Eigakushi Gakkai [The Japan Association of Historical English Studies]. 1976. *Eigo Kotohajime* [English and English Studies in its Early Years]. Tokyo: Encyclopedia Britannica (Japan) Inc.

Nihon no Eigaku 100 Nen Henshubu. 1968. *Nihon no Eigaku 100 Nen: Meiji hen* [A Hundred Year English Studies in Japan: The Meiji Era]. Tokyo: Kenkyusha Shuppan.

Ozawa, Akiko. 1965. "Kanda Naibu" [A biography of Kanda Naibu]. *Kindai Bungaku Kenkyu Sosho* [A Series of Studies of Modern Literature]. Vol. 23: 17–70. Showa Women's University.

Stein, Gabriele. 1991. "Illustrations in Dictionaries". *International Journal of Lexicography.* Vol. 4, No. 2: 99–127.

Takebayashi, Shigeru. 1981. *Eigo no Fonikkusu* [Phonics of English]. Tokyo: The Japan Times, Ltd.

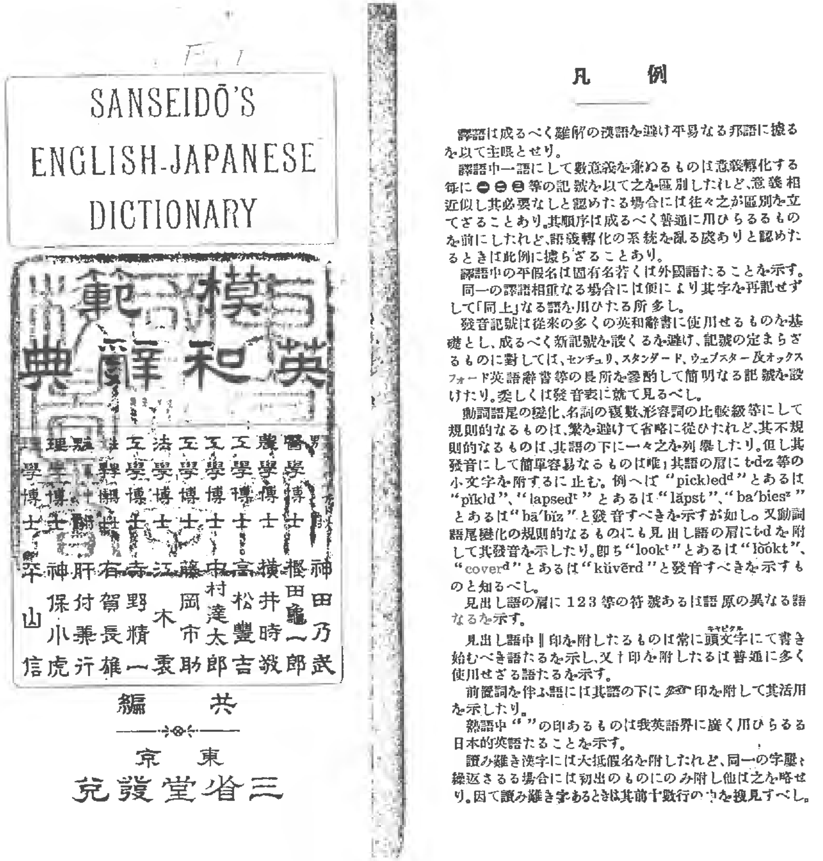
Takebayashi, Shigeru. 1996. *Eigo Onseigaku* [Phonetics of English]. Tokyo: Kenkyusha.

Torao, Toshiya. 1987. *Nihon no Rekishi* [A Chronology of Japan]. Tokyo: Business Intercommunications Inc.

APPENDIX

Reproduced here are a few pages and illustrations from *MoEJ*, *SEJ*, and *Standard*, by courtesy of Waseda University Library (早稲田大学図書館, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo) for *Standard*, of the Library of Tokyo University of Foreign Studies (東京外国語大学附属図書館, Kita-ku, Tokyo) for *MoEJ*, of Chuo University Library (中央大学図書館, Hachioji-shi, Tokyo) for the original *SEJ*, and of Meichofukyukai, the publisher (名著普及会, 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*



SANSEIDŌ'S
ENGLISH-JAPANESE
DICTIONARY

模範英和辭典

共編

東京
三省堂發兌

凡例

譯語は成るべく難解の漢語を避け平易なる邦語に據るを以て主眼とせり。

譯語中一語にして數意義を兼ぬるものは意義轉化する毎に㊀㊁㊂等の記號を以て之を區別したれど、意義相近似し其必要なしと認めたる場合には往々之が區別を立てざることあり。其順序は成るべく普通に用ひらるるものを前にしたれど、語義轉化の系統を亂る虞ありと認めたるときは此例に據らざることあり。

譯語中の平假名は固有名若くは外國語たることを示す。

同一の譯語相重なる場合には便により其字を再記せずして「同上」なる語を用ひたる所多し。

發音記號は從來の多くの英和辭書に使用せるものを基礎とし、成るべく新記號を設くるを避け、記號の定まらざるものに對しては、センチュリ、スタンダード、ウェブスター及オックスフォード英語辭書等の長所を參酌して簡明なる記號を設けたり。委しくは發音表に就て見るべし。

動詞語尾の變化、名詞の複數、形容詞の比較級等にして規則的なるものは、繁を避けて省略に從ひたれど、其不規則的なるものは、其語の下に一々之を列擧したり。但し其發音にして簡單容易なるものは唯其語の肩にt·d·z等の小文字を附するに止む。例へば"pick)ed^{d}"とあるは"pĭk)d"、"lapsed^{t}"とあるは"lăpst"、"ba′bies^{z}"とあるは"bā′bĭz"と發音すべきを示すが如し。又動詞語尾變化の規則的なるものにも見出し語の肩にt·dを附して其發音を示したり。即ち"look^{t}"とあるは"lo͝okt"、"cover^{d}"とあるは"kŭvẽrd"と發音すべきを示すものと知るべし。

見出し語の肩に１２３等の符號あるは語原の異なる語なるを示す。

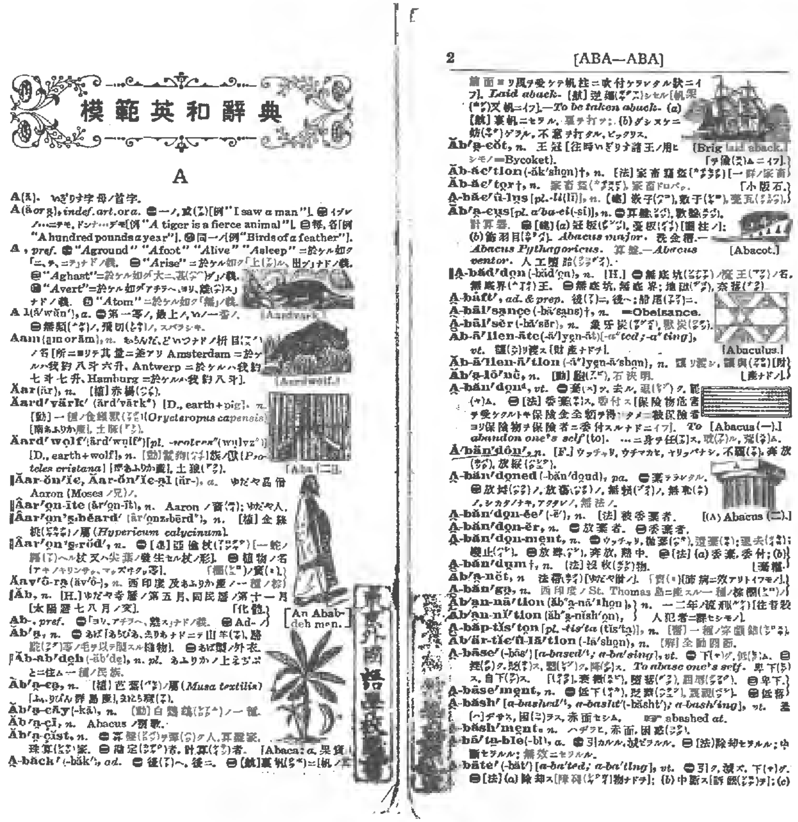
見出し語中‖印を附したるものは常に頭文字（キャピタル）にて書き始むべき語たるを示し、又†印を附したるは普通に多く使用せざる語たるを示す。

前置詞を伴ふ語には其語の下に☞印を附して其活用を示したり。

熟語中" "の印あるものは我英語界に廣く用ひらるる日本的英語たることを示す。

讀み難き漢字には大抵假名を附したれど、同一の字屢々繰返さるる場合には初出のものにのみ附し他は之を略せり。因て讀み難き字あるときは其前十數行の中を捜見すべし。

Photocoy 1. Japanese title page and Foreword, *MoEJ*

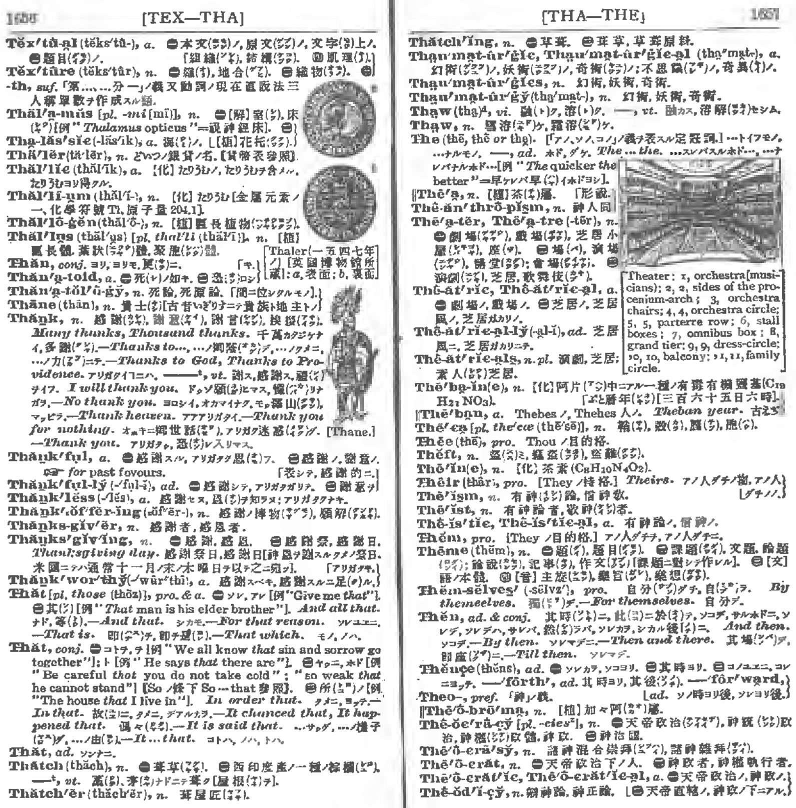


模範英和辭典

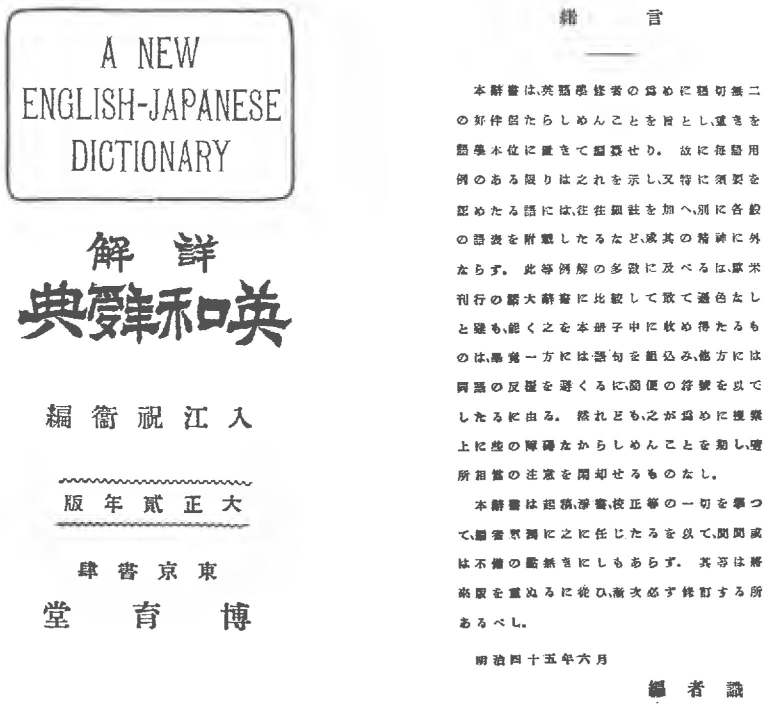
A

2 [ABA—ABA]

Photocoy 2. Dictionary text of *MoEJ*, page 1–2



Photocoy 3. Dictionary text of *MoEJ*, including the entry “the”



A NEW
ENGLISH-JAPANESE
DICTIONARY

詳解
英和辭典

入江祝衞編

大正貳年版

東京書肆
博育堂

緒言

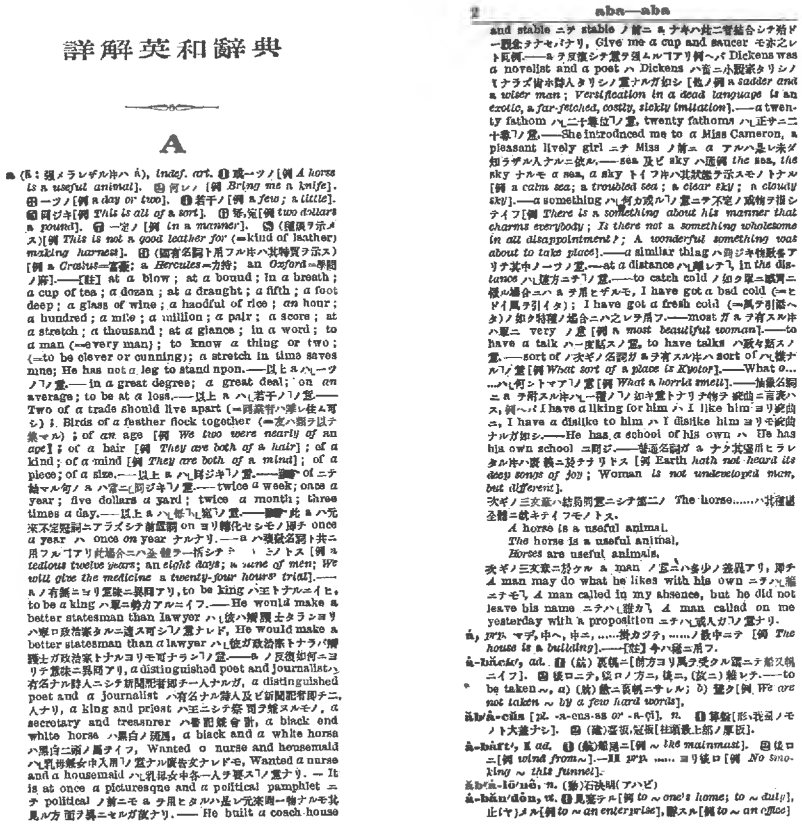
本辭書は、英語學修者の爲めに懇切無二の好伴侶たらしめんことを旨とし、重きを語學本位に置きて編纂せり。故に每語用例のある限りは之れを示し、又特に須要を認めたる語には、往往細註を加へ、別に各般の語表を附載したるなど、咸其の精神に外ならず。此等例解の多數に及べるは、歐米刊行の諸大辭書に比較して敢て遜色なしと雖も、能く之を本册子中に收め得たるものは、畢竟一方には語句を組込み、他方には同語の反覆を避くるに、簡便の符號を以てしたるに由る。然れども、之が爲めに捜索上に些の障碍なからしめんことを期し、隨所相當の注意を閑却せるものなし。

本辭書は起稿、淨書、校正等の一切を擧つて、編者躬親ら之に任じたるを以て、間間或は不備の點無きにしもあらず。其等は將來版を重ぬるに從ひ、漸次必ず修訂する所あるべし。

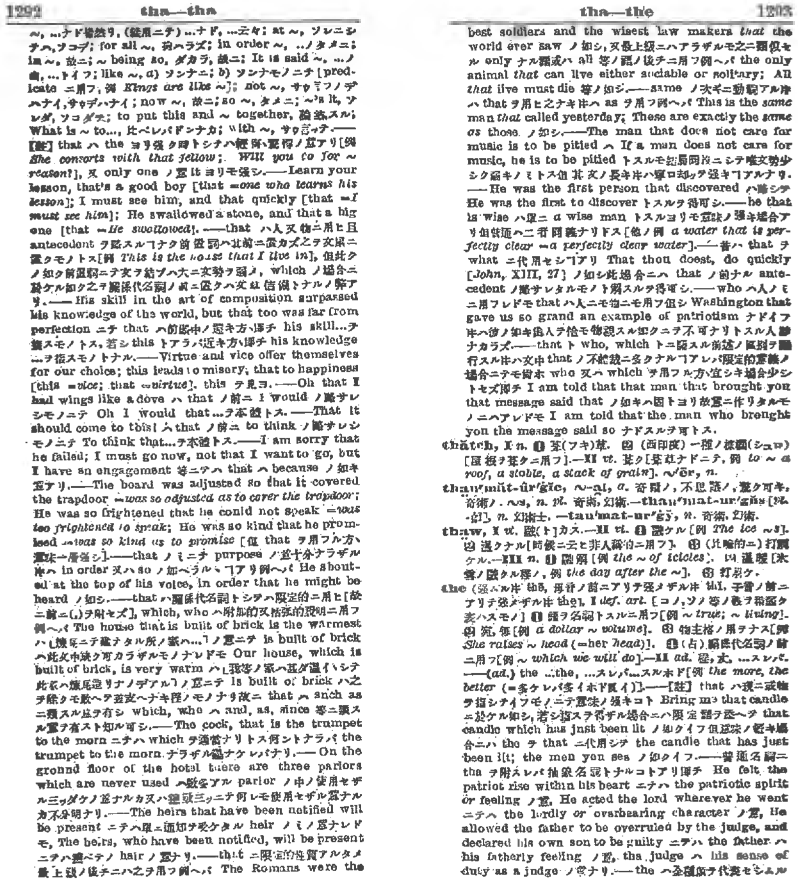
明治四十五年六月

編者識

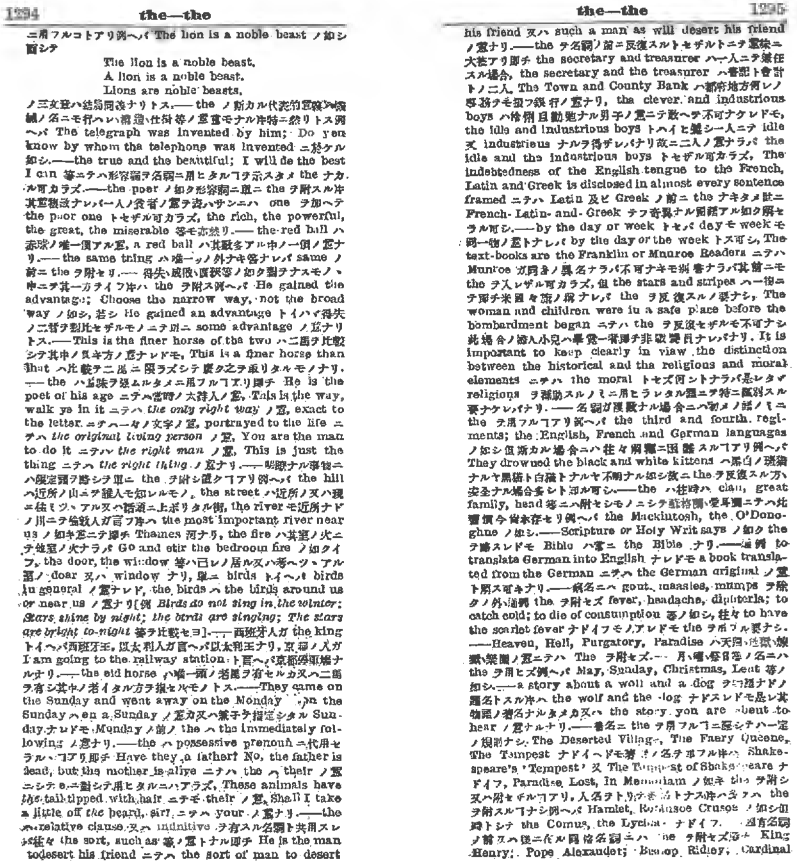
Photocoy 4. Japanese title page and Preface, *SEJ*



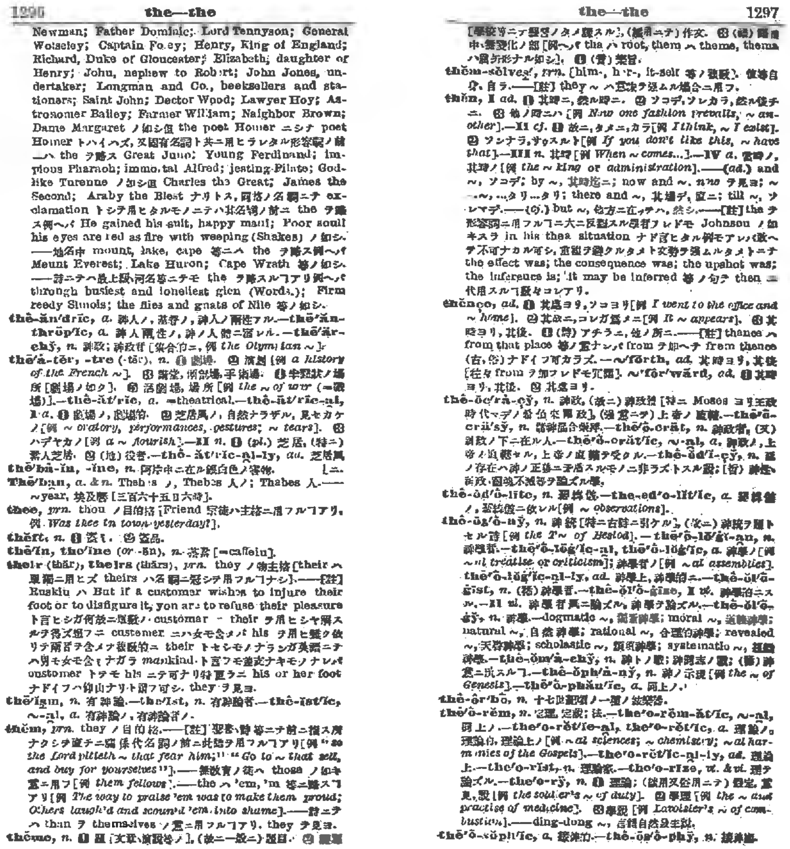
Photocoy 5. Dictionary text of *SEJ*, page 1–2



Photocoy 6 (-8). Dictionary text of *SEJ*, including the entry "the"



Photocoy 7.



Photocoy 8.

Appendix B: Illustrations of *MoEJ*, *SEJ*, and *Standard*

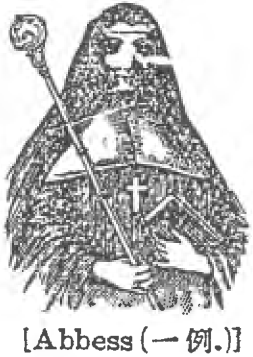


Fig. 1: *MoEJ*

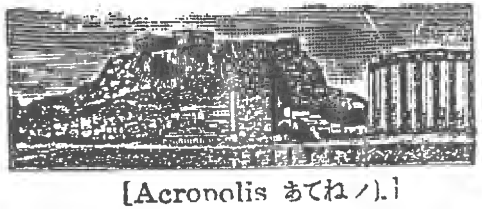


Fig. 2: *MoEJ*

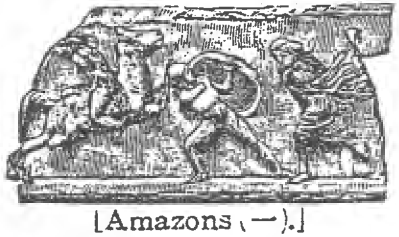


Fig. 3: *MoEJ*

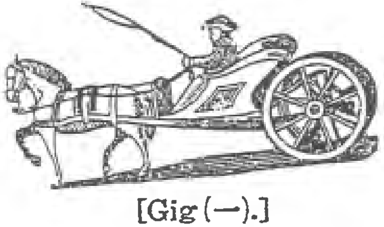


Fig. 4: *MoEJ*

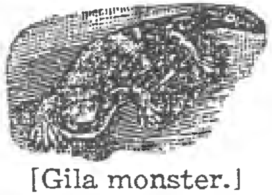


Fig. 5: *MoEJ*

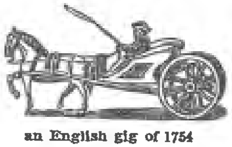


Fig. 6: *SEJ*

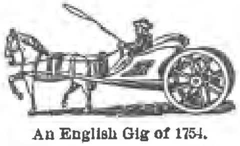

An English Gig of 1754.

Fig. 7: *Standard*

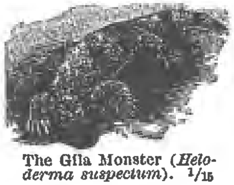

The Gila Monster (*Heloderma suspectum*). 1/15

Fig. 8: *Standard*

An Analysis of *The New Oxford Dictionary of English*

KAORU AKASU KYOHEI NAKAMOTO
HIROKO SAITO YUKIYOSHI ASADA
KAZUYUKI URATA KOICHI OMIYA

1 Introduction .... (53)
2 Lemmata .... (54)
3 Pronunciation .... (62)
4 Sense description .... (71)
5 Examples .... (81)
6 Grammar .... (87)
7 Etymology .... (95)
8 Conclusion .... (109)

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.[1] So, too, was the year 1998, when there debuted three major English dictionaries, namely, *the New Oxford Dictionary of English* (*NODE*, hereafter), the fourth edition of *Collins English Dictionary* (*CED*), and the new edition of the *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