

A Guide to
Institute for the Study of Languages
and Cultures of Asia and Africa
(ILCAA)

Tokyo University of Foreign Studies.

2001

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COVER

Toda Needlepoint Embroidery

A sample of needlepoint embroidery of the Todas (of the Nilagiris or Blue Mountains of South India). This artwork is done by using a simple needle, coloured woolen thread and a piece of thick gauze cloth. Conventionally red or black threads are used. However, some amount of blue is also introduced these days. Women mostly do the embroidery which is labour intensive. Elsewhere in this issue we have a picture of Toda women wearing their traditional dress with this type of embroidery.

(For a detailed discussion on Toda embroidery, see *Emeneau, M.B. (1937) Toda garments and embroidery JAOS 57. 277-89.*)

(Photo by Peri Bhaskararao: *July 2001, in Ooty*)

MAIN ACTIVITIES (History and Features)

The Institute for the Study of the Languages and Cultures of Asia and Africa (ILCAA) is the first institution to be designated as an Inter-University Institution in humanities and social sciences in Japan. The mission of Inter-University Institutions is to promote multi-disciplinary research by means of providing research materials and facilities for scholars who belong to various universities and institutions of the country.

Since the reconstruction of the nation after World War II, it was recognized that Japan should have strong relations with the nations in Asia and Africa. Based on this understanding, the Science Council of Japan issued a recommendation in 1961, to establish a national government research institution for the study of the languages and cultures of Asia and Africa. In April 1964, with the help of various people and organizations, our Institute was inaugurated as an affiliate of the Tokyo University of Foreign Studies.

The purpose of the Institute at the beginning included:

- (1) implementation and stimulation of research pertaining to the languages, linguistics, history, anthropology and ethnology of Asia and Africa through joint research projects and publications
- (2) compilation and publication of dictionaries and grammars of Asian and African languages
- (3) sponsorship of intensive courses in Asian and African languages

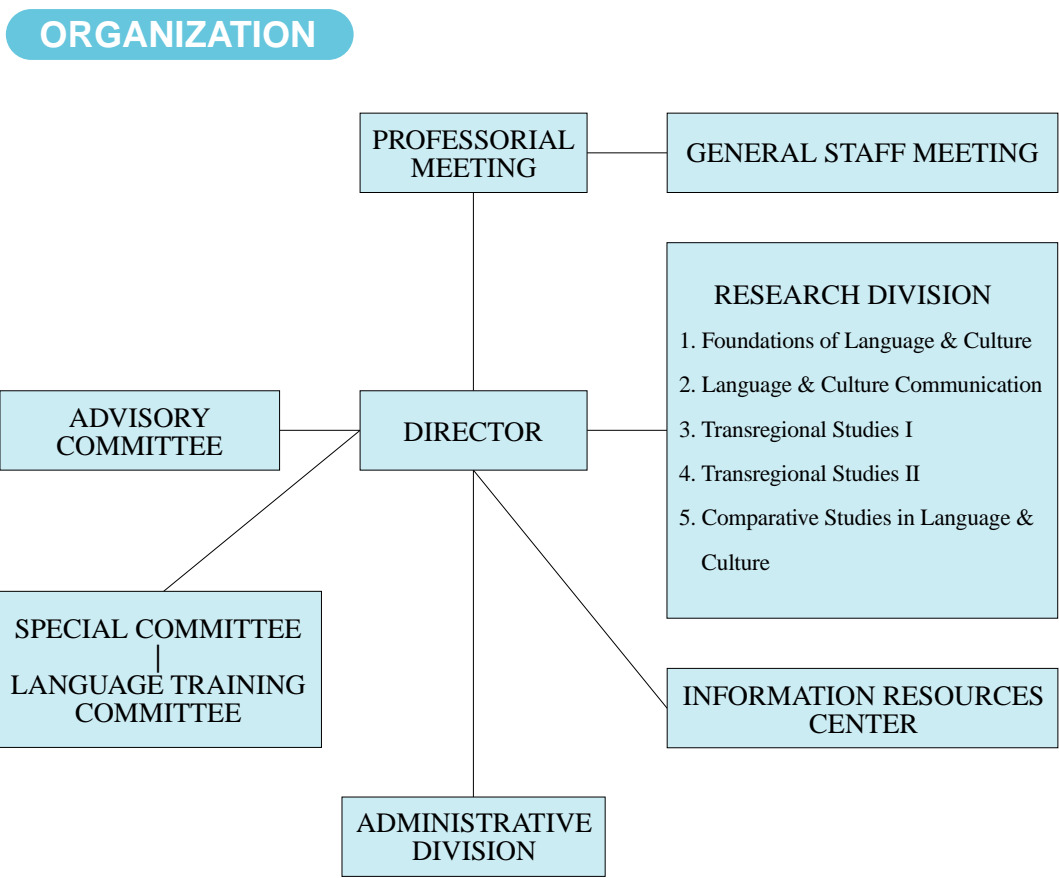
Since then, nearly four decades have passed and the circumstances of our Institute have changed considerably. There is a strong demand for construction of new theories which are expected to overcome the limitations of the existing academic systems of linguistics, history and anthropology in Humanities and Social Sciences. It is related to the recognition that we need more global points of view which are free from conventional regional frames. We have to deal with the recent phenomenon such as internationalization, fluidity of regional frames, started aggravation of racial and religious antagonism, and rapid change of the world situations as seen in urbanization. On the other hand, thanks to the recent progress of data processing techniques, it has become possible to process not only literal information but also sound and image information. Moreover, attempts to integrate these individual information to an information network have been rapidly developing.

Taking into consideration these academic and social needs, the change of social situations in Asia and Africa, and the development of scientific techniques, our Institute underwent a reorganization in 1991, integrating sixteen small sections into four major sections and expanding the section for non-Japanese visiting faculty. The reorganized sections aim at construction of theories related to the integrated study of languages and cultures. Wide-ranging fieldwork, joint research projects, as well as efforts to construct theories and methods for integrated information processing are in progress. In addition, in order to support the doctoral course for area studies which was established in 1992 at Tokyo University of Foreign Studies, many academic members from our Institute have been participating in teaching graduate students. Furthermore, our Institute was designated as one of the Centers of Excellence (COE) by the Japanese Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology and was included in the new 'Program for Supporting Core Research Institutes'.

In 1997 fiscal year, the attached Information Resources Center was established for the formation of information resources of the languages and cultures in Asia and Africa which utilize the remarkable technical innovation of an information network, and the further development as an Inter-University Institute is aimed at.

In addition, for the period of 2001-05, a 5-year program for setting up a Core Research Center called "Grammatological Informatics based on Corpora of Asian Scripts (GICAS)" was newly formed this year to take up the role of leadership in the field of study of Asian and African languages and cultures.

Under the fluid world situation of post-cold war period and the rapid technical innovation in the development of information networks, it is our duty as well as our wish to keep up with these situations and to make active contributions not only towards the progress of the studies of languages and cultures of Asia and Africa in Japan, but also towards the academic exchanges between our country and the nations of Asia and Africa.



RESEARCH DIVISION STAFF (As of October 2001)

Professors

DANIELS Christian	唐 立	<i>History of Chinese Technology, Ming/Qing</i>
ISHII Hiroshi	石 井 溥	<i>South Asian Anthropology</i>
KAGAYA Ryohei	加賀谷 良 平	<i>Acoustic Phonetics, Bantu & Khoisan Languages</i>
KAJI Shigeki	梶 茂 樹	<i>Bantu Languages, Ethnolinguistics</i>
MACHIDA Kazuhiko	町 田 和 彦	<i>Indo-Aryan Languages</i>
MATSUSHITA Shuji	松 下 周 二	<i>African Languages</i>
MIYAZAKI Koji	宮 崎 恒 二	<i>Anthropology of Austronesian Societies</i>
NAITO Masao	内 藤 雅 雄	<i>Modern Indian History</i>
NAKAJIMA Motoki	中 嶋 幹 起	<i>Languages of China</i>
NAKAMI Tatsuo	中 見 立 夫	<i>International Relations in East and Inner Asia</i>
OGAWA Ryo	小 川 了	<i>Fulani People and Culture of West Africa</i>
PERI Bhaskararao	ペーリ・バースカララオ	<i>Phonetics, South Asian Languages</i>
SHIBANO Kohji	芝 野 耕 司	<i>Multimedia Database, Multilingual Text Processing</i>
SHINTANI Tadahiko, L.A.	新 谷 忠 彦	<i>Linguistics and Metaphysics</i>
TAKASHIMA Jun	高 島 淳	<i>Computer-Aided Text Analysis, Hinduism</i>
UCHIBORI Motomitsu	内 堀 基 光	<i>South East Asian Ethnology, Anthropology of Religion</i>
YAJIMA Hikoichi	家 島 彦 一	<i>Medieval Islamic Social and Economic History</i>

Associate Professors

FUKAZAWA Hideo	深 澤 秀 夫	<i>Social Anthropology of the Malagasy Speech Communities in the Indian Ocean</i>
HANEDA Koichi	羽 田 亨 一	<i>Safavid Era Iranian History</i>
HONDA Hiroshi	本 田 洋	<i>Anthropology of Korean Societies</i>
IZUKA Masato	飯 塚 正 人	<i>Islamic Studies</i>
KIKUSAWA Ritsuko	菊 澤 律 子	<i>Austronesian Languages</i>
KURIHARA Hirohide	栗 原 浩 英	<i>Contemporary Vietnamese History</i>
KUROKI Hidemitsu	黒 木 英 充	<i>Modern Middle Eastern History</i>
MAJIMA Ichiro	真 島 一 郎	<i>West African Anthropology</i>
MINEGISHI Makoto	峰 岸 真 琴	<i>Austro-Asiatic Languages</i>
MIO Yuko	三 尾 裕 子	<i>East Asian Anthropology</i>
MORI Mikio	森 幹 男	<i>Comparative Studies of Indo-Chinese Cultures</i>
NAGAHARA Yoko	永 原 陽 子	<i>History of Southern Africa</i>
NAKAYAMA Toshihide	中 山 俊 秀	<i>North American Indian Languages (Wakashan) Linguistic Typology, Linguistic Anthropology</i>
NEMOTO Kei	根 本 敬	<i>Modern Burmese History</i>
NISHII Ryoko	西 井 涼 子	<i>Anthropology of South-East Asia</i>
ODA Jun'ichi	小 田 淳 一	<i>Bibliometrics</i>
TAKACHIO Hitishi	高知尾 仁	<i>Symbolism and Representation of the World</i>
TOKORO Ikuya	床 呂 郁 哉	<i>Anthropology of South-East Asian Islanders</i>
TOYOSHIMA Masayuki	豊 島 正 之	<i>Japanese Philology</i>

Tenured Research Associates

HAFNER Arnd Helmut	陶 安 あんど	<i>Chinese Legal History</i>
HOSHI Izumi	星 泉	<i>Tibetan Language and its Dialects</i>
KUREBITO Tokusu	呉 人 徳 司	<i>Chukchi Language</i>
SAWADA Hideo	澤 田 英 夫	<i>Tibeto-Burman Languages of Kachin State and North-Eastern India</i>
SHIOHARA Asako	塩 原 朝 子	<i>Indonesian languages (Sumbawan, Balinese)</i>

ADVISORY COMMITTEE

(As of October 2001)

The Professorial Meeting, composed of professors and associate professors, administers the daily activities of the Institute. The Advisory Committee acts as an advisory body to the Director. It is composed of a few professors from the Institute and eminent scholars and specialists from other Institutions, thus representing the inter-university nature of the Institute. At present the Advisory Committee consists of the following members:

HARA Hiroko	原 ひろ子	<i>Professor, the University of the Air</i>
ISHII Yoneo	石井米雄	<i>President, Kanda University of International Studies (Professor Emeritus, Kyoto University)</i>
KAWAKATSU Heita	川勝平太	<i>Professor, International Research Center for Japanese Studies Professor Emeritus, Hitotsubashi University</i>
KOGA Masanori	古賀正則	<i>Professor, Waseda University</i>
MOURI Kazuko	毛里和子	<i>Professor, National Museum of Ethnology</i>
NAGANO Yasuhiko	長野泰彦	<i>Professor, University of Tokyo</i>
OTSUKA Ryutaro	大塚柳太郎	<i>Professor, University of Tokyo</i>
SAKAMURA Ken	坂村健	<i>Professor, Kobe University</i>
SHIBATANI Masayoshi	柴谷方良	<i>Director, National Institute of Polar Research</i>
WATANABE Okitsugu	渡邊興亞	

SPECIAL COMMITTEE

(As of October 2001)

The Special Committee, as an advisory body to the Director, discusses professional matters on the Language Training Programs of the Institute. It is composed of the following eminent professors, scholars and specialists from other Institutions.

HASHIMOTO Masaru	橋本勝	<i>Professor, Osaka University of Foreign Studies</i>
HAYASI Tooru	林徹	<i>Associate Professor, University of Tokyo</i>
MITANI Yasuyuki	三谷恭之	<i>Professor, Tokyo University of Foreign Studies</i>
MIYAMOTO Masaoki	宮本正興	<i>Professor, Osaka University of Foreign Studies</i>
MIYAOKA Osahito	宮岡伯人	<i>Professor, Osaka Gakuin University</i>
OOE Takao	大江孝男	<i>Professor Emeritus, Tokyo University of Foreign Studies</i>
SHIBATA Norio	柴田紀男	<i>Professor, Tenri University</i>
SHIMIZU Katsumasa	清水克正	<i>Professor, Nagoya Gakuin University</i>
TOMIMORI Nobuo	富盛伸夫	<i>Professor, Tokyo University of Foreign Studies (Vice President, Tokyo University of Foreign Studies)</i>
UEMURA Ryuichi	上村隆一	<i>Professor, The University of Kitakyushu</i>

JOINT RESEARCH PROJECTS

In addition to their individual research, members of the Institute organize long term projects in cooperation with scholars from outside. The Institute is currently hosting the following projects.

Cross-linguistic Studies of Tonal Phenomena

(Coordinator: KAJI Shigeki)

Tone and its related phenomena of the world's languages are studied from various angles. The topics of study include: physiological and acoustic correlates of tone (pitch); relation between consonant types and tone; tonal system of individual languages; lexical and grammatical functions of tone; difference between tone languages and pitch accent languages; typology of the world's tone languages; diachronic changes and comparative studies of tone; development of tone (tonogenesis) and tone loss.

Dynamism of Political Cultures in Africa and Asia

(Coordinator: KURIHARA Hirohide)

As we entered the 21st century it seems that discourse demanding "globalization" has spread over the global community. There is a claim that a society capable of rewarding individual efforts should be realized through the relaxation of restrictions and fair market competition. In reality, however, none of us have yet succeeded in giving a clear view of the future following the globalization though we can see easily a group of miserable people who have dropped out from the competition. This is the reason why everyone has a feeling of deadlock in and out of Japan.

This project will focus on political cultures in Africa and Asia to break the deadlock. Africa and Asia have experienced the standardization called colonization that stemmed from the West since the 19th century and have been showing both kinds of response - conformity and repulsion - to the globalization going under way. Therefore the aim of this project is to make a relative approach to the generally spreading discourse of globalization and to offer a new paradigm for the creation of cultures of the global community, widely investigating and studying the various kinds of political cultures in Africa and Asia.

Six research groups with the following themes have been set up to attain the above aim of the project: "Formation of the Modern State Institution", "Nationalism and Internationalism", "the Mechanism of Multi-Ethnic Integration in Comparative Perspective", "Language Community and Language Policy", "Human flow and Border Crossing" and "State, Religion and Civil Society". By these means it might be possible to clear up the formation process of the various political cultures in Africa and Asia, to study the competing relations between uniformity and diversity around the state as their core, and to grasp the current situation of the various kinds of movements or organizations acting outside the framework of state.

Studies on Linguistic and Cultural Contacts

(Coordinator: NAKAJIMA Motoki)

This project addresses the question of what China is from the perspective of linguistics. China is not an ethnic and cultural monolith. It examines the languages of China such as Manchu, Mongolian, Chinese, Uighur, Bai and so forth, the peoples who speak them, their social and geographical circumstances, their cultural and historical backgrounds, the structures of their languages and writing systems, and the range of their dialects and inter-relations with other languages.

Comparative Study of Travels and Representations

(Coordinator: TAKACHIO Hitoshi)

This project mainly investigates the discourses of travels which present encounters with the others, decode representations encoded by the others and the meaningful world presented by the others and constitute the various meanings of cultural otherness. In the course of this research, the subject will be extended to contexts which produce discourses on the others, construction of the distance or difference between the self (own culture) and the others, and the evaluation of the representation of the others.

Currently there has been considerable progress in Europe and America in the study of travel-books, questioning the premise that the others must be directly represented and in reflecting the inadequacy of considering the basis of representing the others and the discourses on the others themselves. In correlating these studies, the project shall treat the texts of the modern post-renaissance European and American travellers and also the texts of other travellers. Also the various modes of representation of others and related ideas (such as order and justice, orthodoxy, cosmos) shall be taken up as subjects for research. By such comparative studies, it must be made clear that arrangement of the others themselves and of places and times in which the others have been set, have been done by the cultures with *écriture*, and that there are the discourses which present the modes of relationship between the culture with *écriture* and the others (e.g., ideal, harmonious, illusionary, chaotic, desperate, exclusive). Also these studies will consider the construction of identities in each culture and the universality of culture and even the discourses of modernity.

Social Change and International Relations in Modern East Asia

(Coordinator: NAKAMI Tatsuo)

During the last ten years access to archival sources relating to modern East Asia has become easier, and now historians face the problem of how to systematically collect and digest this huge body of materials. This project focuses on the utilization of archival sources for historical analyzes in studies relating to social change and international relations in East Asia between the eighteenth and twentieth centuries. Symposia with guest speakers are held twice a year and monographs and collections of source materials are being published.

History of the Non-Han Peoples of South-West China

(Coordinator: DANIELS Christian)

The history of the non-Han peoples who originally inhabited present-day South-West China is one of gradual incorporation into the Chinese Empire. Increased immigration by Han Chinese and the policies adopted by the Yuan, Ming and Qing dynasties brought increasingly larger numbers of non-Han peoples under the direct control of the central government. Subsequent loss of autonomy wrought great changes on their indigenous societies, intensified dislocation and in many cases forced migration; the movement of hill tribes to mainland South-East Asia is a better known example. Few studies in the past have attempted to develop analytical tools which integrate methodological and empirical approaches to explain the complexity of this historical process.

As a first move in this direction, this project aims to promote general research on the history of this region, which has previously received little attention from historians, first by providing a forum for debate and the exchange of ideas, and second by collecting and processing historical source materials. While emphasizing the need for analysis from the standpoint of the non-Han peoples in order to redress Han Chinese cultural bias, efforts are also being made to create an environment for interdisciplinary explorations by including cultural anthropologists, ethnologists, folklorists as well as historians among the participants.

Studies on the Historical Iran World

(Coordinator: YAJIMA Hikoichi)

The objective of this project is to clarify, from an historical perspective, what Iranian elements are there within the framework of "the greater Iran". We try to place in clear relief the Iranian elements in their totality by localizing Iran, historical as well as contemporary, afresh in the Islam world and the others (Arab, Turkish, Kurdish, Indian, etc.). We intend, as a result, not only to specify the Iranian elements but also to propose a new direction of the Islamic studies. During the first three years of the project we started locating the basic problems through those case studies to be presented by the participants, and in the final year of 2001, we will be expected to propose a new framework for helping us understand the peoples, the cultures, and the history of the historical Iran world.

State and Religion in Post-Independence African Countries

(Coordinator: OGAWA Ryo)

The aim of this project is (a) to describe and analyze the relationship, in the contemporary African countries, among the State organization and Religion and to see how these institutions cooperate to govern the people or, on the contrary, contend with each other, and (b) to try to have a future perspective of each country.

The actual situation of the State and Religion in Africa will be examined by the following tentative themes: What roles did traditional religions, Islamic religion and Christianity play in African countries? What roles did they play for the national union after the independence of each country? Does existence of two different religions in one country, viz., Islam and Christianity constitute any impeding factor for the national union? If so, how? What are the functions people hope for the religions to play in each country at this moment of general democratization in Africa?

Historical Development of International Relations in the Islamic World: A Case Study of the Ottoman Empire

(Coordinator: KUROKI Hidemitsu)

This project aims to clarify the process of development of the international relations in the Islamic world, focusing on the case of the Ottoman Empire. The Empire had occupied the core- area of the Islamic world for as long as six hundred years and thus contained rich documented information about its international relations. We analyze the reality of the Ottoman relations with the states in Europe, Russia, Central Asia, Iran, India, and inland Africa. The international relations here include the social and cultural interactions between those countries as well as the formal diplomatic relationships. We also discuss various subjects such as the relation between international treaties and Islamic laws, the reality of war and security, the composition of diplomats, the roles of interpreters, the influences of pilgrimages, and the international negotiations on trade and customs. All of these items will be researched from diversified points of view and be located in the context of the long Western Asian history. We plan to present a new framework for the understanding of the modern international politics through this project.

Al-Afghani and Modern History of the Muslim World

(Coordinator: IZUKA Masato)

Jamal al-Din al-Afghani (d.1897), now considered as a Persian, was one of the most influential figures in the modern Muslim World. He visited many Muslim countries including

Afghanistan, Egypt and the Ottoman Empire, and wherever he went, he warned the growing danger of European invasion and urged the need for unity of Muslims in order to fight against it. As he thought that inner decay, such as despotism, intellectual stagnation and factionary fights among the rulers, was major source of the weakness of Muslim states, he strongly encouraged Muslim youth to fight for constitutional liberties, Islamic reform and Pan-Islamism. His political, social and theological revolutionary thought attracted a number of Muslims, and even now, main trend of Muslim intellectuals continues to adopt his attitude. This project aims to re-examine modern history of the Muslim world and the meaning of "modernity" for Muslims, through the study of his thought, activities and influences upon the various Muslim countries.

Typography and Font History

(Coordinator: SHIBANO Kohji)

We aim to clarify the following points by analysing the transitions of Chinese characters that have been used in the modern letterpress which started in the 18th Century: 1. The so-called Kangxi typefaces, 2. Fonts in common, 3. Fundamental design of Ming-style type.

Through this study we aim to prepare an academic basis for the decisions of typical fonts of the new JIS code, while we would like to able to contribute to the academic basis of problems of fonts of Chinese characters that are being discussed at the Japanese Language Council.

We collect Kangxi font lexicons and sample books containing all the types from 18th century. Databases of font-collations for each letter are prepared. This database forms the basis for the research. The outcome of this work will be applied to the typical fonts of the new JIS code. It can also be used as a fundamental information to set up the typical fonts that can be used after the revisions of JIS X0208. The final report will be published in a book form.

Advanced Studies on the Indian Ocean Area

(Coordinator: FUKAZAWA Hideo)

The Indian Ocean Area is a comprehensive historical arena comprising peoples with diverse languages and cultures interacting over 2000 years. In other words, it is a world of pluralism and multi-layeredness. The Indian Ocean Area existed before the 16th century when the modern world system came into being. From the 8th to the 16th centuries, the Indian Ocean Area with the Indian subcontinent in between linked Arabia, the East African region and the Southeast Asian region through trade and migration. The dynamism of this Area is now recognized to have exerted great influence on the history, the formation of states and their cultures of the land areas in the Indian Ocean. Furthermore, the Indian Ocean Area was enclosed by the modern world system dominated by the West. Not only the land areas but sea areas were divided by the sovereign states or territorial states. During this time, however, traffic across the Ocean continued. Measures promoted by Western powers such as slave trade, the emigration of contract workers and their colonizing activities on a global scale increased the need of both human and material traffic across the Ocean area. Thus, the network in the area was further expanded.

Participants in this joint research project are researchers specializing in society, language, culture, technique/technology, and agriculture in Oceania, Southeast Asia, East Asia, Arabia, East Africa, and the Indian archipelago. With a common perspective of the Indian Ocean Area World, they will, for the initial three years, discuss the feasibility of approaching this pluralistic and multi-layered world.

Gender and Sexuality in Asia and Africa

(Coordinator: UCHIBORI Motomitsu)

This project will offer an arena of theoretical debates between constructionist approaches towards gender and sexuality in human societies, on the one hand, and approaches which may be characterized as biologically conscious, on the other. Widely covering various societies in Asia and Africa, the project aims to attain a synthesis which bridges micro-behavioural aspects of human sexual phenomena and macro-sociological organizations of sexuality and gender such as cultural contraction of sexual images in given societies. The project thus aspires to advance a step further the theoretical standard in the field of anthropology.

Social Space and Religion

(Coordinator: NISHII Ryoko)

The purpose of this project is to contribute to theoretical development of anthropology to grapple with the realities of human experience beyond traditional frameworks of individual vs. society or subjective vs. objective. The key term here is 'social space' which refers to the space of agents who interact, or ensemble of relationships of interactions. It includes human and nonhuman materials.

Religion is one of the sources of rich ethnographies. To focus on religion is expected to converge the discussion for the constructive theoretical developments of above purpose with stimulating and creative influence. This project includes anthropologists, social scientists and psychologists.

Linguistic and Cultural Study on Phongxaly

(Coordinator: SHINTANI Tadahiko, L. A.)

Phongxaly province is the most culturally and ethnically complicated area, and at the same time, the most economically underdeveloped area in Laos. Therefore, the traditional culture is preserved relatively well and it represents an ideal field for our case study of multi-ethnocultural interaction procedure. We try to clarify the whole multi-ethnocultural interaction mechanism found in this province by means of examining the languages and the material cultures of this northern-most part of Laos.

Integrated Research on the Methods of Fieldwork under the 'Overseas Scientific Research' Scheme

(Coordinator: ISHII Hiroshi)

Many academic groups in Japan have been getting funds for their fieldwork abroad from the 'Overseas Scientific Research' scheme of the Japanese Society for the Promotion of Science.

This project has been acting in relation to the above scheme with the following aims:(1) to collect information about fieldwork methods and results from the above academic groups and integrate them to construct and develop a synthetic field science.(2) to act as a coordinating body between research organizations in Japan and to activate mutual interaction among researchers by building a network linking them and at the same time strengthening the system of information accumulation and utilization.

Historical Studies on Japanese Occupation Period in Burma (1942-45)

(Coordinator: NEMOTO Kei)

This three-year joint project pursues the topic of integrated historical understanding of the Japanese military occupation in Burma (1942-45). The members of the project deal with

political, economical, military, agricultural and cultural aspects as well as the mass mobilization which includes the question of so-called comfort women. The research attitude will be demonstrative, based on looking into primary sources and conducting interviews with the persons concerned.

Although the project attaches greater importance to the side of Burma, the investigations of Japan's political intentions and occupation policies will also be done carefully. The project will try its best to get funds from a domestic foundation and will carry out field works in Burma and UK. These field works include not only interviews but researches at several archives concerned in both countries. Some small-scale academic meetings and conferences are to be held each year, and a large-scale symposium will be held at the end of the third year of the project.

The project is finally planning to publish a detailed list of documents related to the occupation period, together with the record of interviews. Some research articles will also be published later.

Reinvestigation of Rhetoric via Informatics

(Coordinator: ODA Jun'ichi)

In the field of classical rhetoric, *elocutio* is the only branch that survived up to the nineteenth century A. D. Through the restoration movement of rhetoric which dawned in the late twentieth century, *elocutio* came to be regarded as code-conversion technique in terms of the syntagmatic and paradigmatic relations between elemental units of text, i.e., operations which act directly on substantial units. General rhetoric can be understood as the study of formal structure, based on a unified theory of "art as form," describing its aesthetic value of art by means of a function of structure. By reinvestigating the general rhetoric via informatics, this project aims at elucidating the repertoires of rhetorical techniques that are omnipresent through various forms (linguistic, musical, visual, and somatic, etc.) of expressions.

Comparative Study of 20th Century's 'Individualization' in Trans-Atlantic African Societies

(Coordinator : MAJIMA Ichiro)

What do we see now under the various currents of thoughts emerging in the human and social sciences during the changing period of this century? It is no doubt some intellectual trial to reconsider fundamentally the concept of the "Subject" or "Historical Subject" designated differently at the three levels: "State", "Nation (Ethnic Group)" and "Individual", each of which had been constructed on the basis of the "communaute civile" principle derived from the modern European nation-states. Among these three, the concept of "Individual" is situated and remodeled itself, such as the "changing and plural identities", at the center of the numerous studies in the non-european world about one's memory, vocality, body, gender, creolity, diaspora, subalternity, minority, citizenship, etc.. The relatively high valuation on the dynamic subjectivity of the "Individual" contrasts sharply from the recent suspicions about the essentialistic or substantial concept of "State" and "Nation (Ethnic Group)".

This joint research project aims especially at the reconsideration of this first concept of "Subject", namely "Individual", analyzing the really concrete lives of particular individuals who have lived the 20th century in one of the Afro / African communities of North and South Americas, the Caribbean and African continent. This project is mainly composed of cultural and social anthropologists, sociologists, historians and political scientists on this trans-atlantic historico-cultural "Black" region.

Asian and African Language Acquisition Program

(Coordinator: MINEGISHI Makoto)

This program which is composed of scholars of Asian of Asia African Languages, aims at studying the most effective teaching methods for providing students with a practical competence in target languages. Every year three languages are taught intensively. This is followed by detailed discussion as to teaching methods, time schedule, evaluation of the course etc. The objectives of these language courses include: 1. imparting oral and written skills to students; 2. offering training in the scientific study of languages and practical applications of such studies; 3. helping students to get equipped for graduate school level field research.

A Study of Multilingual CALL System

(Coordinator: SHIBANO Kohji)

We investigate innovative methodologies and technologies of language education assisted by computers and internet, and carry out research and development with research organizations such as IBM in view. The paradigm of CALL system investigated in the research project is compatible in a multilingual situation and not restricted to a certain language.

The results of our research are reflected in intensive language courses of ILCAA. Based on our results, we also make the preliminary consideration including the CALL system available in TUFS, toward setting up of CALL center for which we are approaching MECSST. The results of our research are meant to be utilized in linguistic study made at the Institute as well as in the Center for Information Processing and CALL center of TUFS.



A Happy flower-seller

In the ancient Indian tradition, making flower garlands has been listed as one of the 16 arts that one should learn. Here in Shivaji Nagar, Bangalore, we see a happy flower garland seller vending the product of his art. There are garlands of fragrant jasmine flowers as well some chrysanthemum flowers. Each of the white heaps on his cycle is in fact a long string of jasmines. Interestingly, the measure still remains to be the age old cubit for flower garland vendors. People buy the garlands either to be offered at temples or taken home to be worn in hair.

(Photo by Hideo Sawada: September 2001)

EXTERNAL JOINT RESEARCH PROJECTS

In addition to joint research projects above, the Institute also has the following projects. These projects are coordinated by scholars from other institutions with the active participation of the Institute.

Research on Linguistic and Historical Materials of Formosan Indigenous Peoples in ASAI Collection

(Coordinator: TSUCHIDA Shigeru, Former Professor of Tokyo University)

In the ASAI collection of this Institute are kept many field notes, manuscripts, slip cards, photographic negative plates, playing records, maps, and other documents and materials. The most important and valuable ones are those of the plain native peoples (so-called Pingpu-tzu), who have lost their own languages and cultures by now, but which were still actively spoken or remembered by older people in those days of ASAI Erin and OGAWA Naoyoshi, the late professors of Taihoku Imperial University. And yet, most of these valuable data have not been published and thus are unavailable to outside researchers. Besides, more than seventy to one hundred years have passed since these materials were made, and some of them started to crumble into dust.

There are two main goals for this research project. One is to work on these Formosan materials of professors OGAWA and ASAI, put them into good order to make a list, and publish more important ones in order to make them available to any researchers. Another goal is to digitize the most important materials on CD or DVD, and to make them public in the home page of this institute, so that any interested researchers may have access to the materials and can download needed data.

"Classical" Narrative Texts and Historical Consciousness in Pre-Modern Southeast Asia

(Coordinator: AOYAMA Toru, Professor of Kagoshima University Research Center for the Pacific Islands)

Through interdisciplinary collaboration of historians, anthropologists, and scholars of literature and religious studies, this project aims at the reexamination of "classical" narrative texts such as epics, dramatic verses, chronicles, and genealogical accounts, richly produced in pre-modern Southeast Asian societies, and seeks for new perspectives and possibilities in the ways of "reading" these texts. Drawing on the recent theoretical debates which problematized the assumption that historians could and should extract the "facts" from these pre-modern texts to construct modern, linear narratives of the past that suits our historical consciousness privileging a "national" history, while dismissing the rest as erring or a myth, this project will focus on the reappraisal of these pre-modern texts. Closer attention will be paid to the textual aspects of the text, i.e. its style, rhetorical devices, and so on, and an interpretive, semiotic reading will be attempted. While each project member will take up a particular narrative text for a case study, broader methodological arguments posed in different disciplines will be shared by the members; and the inventory of the classical narrative texts across the societies in Southeast Asia will be compiled for the purpose of comparison. By doing so, we hope to propose a new approach to pre-modern Southeast Asian history which would lead to deeper insights into the historical sensibilities or consciousness in various Southeast Asian societies in the pre-modern period.

VISITING PROFESSORS AND VISITING SCHOLARS

Each year, the Institute receives several scholars in order to promote research activities here and to encourage international academic co-operation in general. The names of such visiting professors and visiting scholars (*with * prefix*) for this year and the last three years are listed below:

1998

Shi Jinbo	China	<i>Linguistics</i>
Mohammad-Reza Nasiri	Iran	<i>History</i>
Lawrence Andrew Reid	U.S.A.	<i>Linguistics</i>
Prakya Sree Saila Subrahmanyam	India	<i>Linguistics</i>
Apolonia Tamata	Vanuatu	<i>Applied Linguistics</i>
Suo Wenqing	China	<i>History</i>
*Aziguli Guli	China	<i>Linguistics</i>
*Katayama Motoko	U.S.A.	<i>Linguistics</i>
*Shin Yasuko	Australia	<i>History</i>

1999

Tej Krishan Bhatia	U.S.A.	<i>Linguistics</i>
Didier Goyvaerts	Belgium	<i>Linguistics</i>
Peter Edwin Hook	U.S.A.	<i>Linguistics</i>
Traore Mory	Cote d'Ivoire	<i>Sociology</i>
Qinggeertai	China	<i>Linguistics</i>
Stanley Starosta	U.S.A.	<i>Linguistics</i>
*Kenneth William Cook	U.S.A.	<i>Applied Linguistics</i>
*Andrew R. Hall	U.S.A.	<i>History</i>
*Aziguli Guli	China	<i>Linguistics</i>
*John Gongwe Kiango	Tanzania	<i>Lexicography</i>

2000

James William Breen	Australia	<i>Lexicography</i>
Jean Léopold Diouf	Senegal	<i>Linguistics</i>
Reynaldo Clemeña Iletto	Philippines	<i>History</i>
Alevtina Nikodimovna Joukova	Russia	<i>Linguistics</i>
Ernst Frederick Kotzé	South Africa	<i>Linguistics</i>
Karumuri Venkata Subbarao	India	<i>Linguistics</i>
*Mohammad-Reza Nasiri	Iran	<i>History</i>

2001

André Yaek'olingo Wufela	Congo	<i>Oral Literature</i>
Lydia Yu Jose	Philippines	<i>Politics</i>
Hassan Bakr Hassan	Egypt	<i>Politics</i>
Alexander Klaus Horstmann	Germany	<i>Sociology</i>
Tej Ratna Kansakar	Nepal	<i>Linguistics</i>
*Christopher I. Beckwith	U.S.A.	<i>Linguistics</i>
*Ricardo T. Jose	Philippines	<i>History</i>
*Surun-Khanda Dashinimayaevna Syrtypova	Russia	<i>Mongolian Tibetan Philology</i>

OVERSEAS FIELD RESEARCH PROJECTS

The Institute regularly organizes long term field research projects, including both Japanese and non-Japanese participants, which are conducted in Asian and African countries. Past projects over the last five years and those under way at present are listed below: (Year, Project Leader)

- 1. Linguistic and Cultural Anthropological Researches on the Shan Culture Area**
(1996-98: SHINTANI Tadahiko, L.A.)
- 2. Historical Study on Socio-Economic Change in Tamilnadu, India**
(1997: MIZUSHIMA Tsukasa)
- 3. Machine Readable Dictionaries and Parsers for Indian Languages**
(1997-99: PERI Bhaskararao)
- 4. Changes of the Communication Systems in the Islamic World**
(1998-2000: YAJIMA Hikoichi)
- 5. Transnational Migration in Insular South-east Asia: An Anthropological Study**
(1998-2000: MIYAZAKI Koji)
- 6. The Revitalization of Folk Cultures in the Coastal Areas of East Asia: An Anthropological Study**
(1998-2000: MIO Yuko)
- 7. Descriptive Study of the Northern Central Bantu Languages**
(1999-2001: KAGAYA Ryohei)
- 8. Research on Printing and Publishing Asian Characters: For the Basis of their Digitization**
(1999-2000: MACHIDA Kazuhiko)
- 9. Historical Study on Identity and Islam in Central Asia**
(1999: SHINMEN Yasushi)
- 10. Formations and Relations of Ethnic Groups in Madagascar**
(1999: UCHIBORI Motomitsu)
- 11. A Comparative Study in the Perception of Natural Environment among the Aboriginal Societies of Sarawak**
(2000-01: UCHIBORI Motomitsu)
- 12. A Survey of Basic Vocabularies and Grammars of South Asian Languages**
(2000-01: PERI Bhaskararao)
- 13. Anthropological Research on Migration in Borneo and Surrounding Area**
(2001: MIYAZAKI Koji)



Toda women in their traditional dress

We see women from the Toda community wearing their traditional dress for a cultural function. (On the cover of this issue you will find details of embroidery of the dress)

(Photo by Peri Bhaskararao: July 2001, in Ooty)

OVERSEAS PROGRAM FOR TENURED RESEARCH FELLOWS

The Institute sends tenured research fellows overseas for a period of two years for the purpose of developing their language skills and conducting research in their relevant areas of study.

1969~1971	MATSUSHITA Shuji YAJIMA Hikoichi	<i>Cameroon, Chad, Iran, Niger, Nigeria Egypt, Iraq, Lebanon, Syria, Turkey</i>
1971~1973	NAITO Masao NAKANO Aki'o	<i>India, Sri Lanka Egypt, Ethiopia, Morocco, South Yemen</i>
1973~1975	FUKUI Katsuyoshi NAKAJIMA Motoki	<i>Egypt, Somalia, Tanzania, Kenya Hong Kong, Malaysia, Singapore</i>
1975~1977	KAGAYA Ryohei YUKAWA Yasutoshi	<i>Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia Cameroon, Kenya, Tanzania, Zaire, Zambia</i>
1977~1979	ISHII Hiroshi YABU Shiro	<i>India, Nepal Burma, Thailand</i>
1979~1981	HANEDA Koichi	<i>Afghanistan, Iran, Turkey</i>
1981~1983	SHINTANI Tadahiko, L.A. YAMAMOTO Yuji	<i>Australia, New Caledonia, Fiji, Vanuatu Thailand, Nepal, India, Sri Lanka</i>
1983~1985	TSUJI Nobuhisa MIZUSHIMA Tsukasa	<i>China, Hong Kong, Taiwan India, Malaysia, Singapore, England</i>
1985~1987	NAKAMI Tatsuo KAJI Shigeki	<i>China, Mongolia Zaire, Kenya</i>
1987~1989	MATSUMURA Kazuto MIYAZAKI Koji	<i>Finland, The Soviet Union The Netherlands, Indonesia</i>
1989~1991	HAYASI Tooru KURIMOTO Eisei	<i>China, Turkey Ethiopia, Kenya</i>
1991~1993	KURIHARA Hirohide MINEGISHI Makoto	<i>Vietnam, Russia India</i>
1993~1995	SHINMEN Yasushi NEMOTO Kei	<i>China, Russia, England England, Burma, Thailand</i>
1995~1997	IZUKA Masato KUROKI Hidemitsu	<i>Egypt, England Syria, France</i>
1997~1999	YOSHIZAWA Seiichiro NISHII Ryoko	<i>France, England, China, Taiwan Thailand, England</i>
1999~2001	SAWADA Hideo HONDA Hiroshi	<i>Australia, India Korea, England</i>
2001~2003	TOKORO Ikuya KUREBITO Tokusu	<i>Spain, The Netherlands U.S.A., Russia</i>

ACADEMIC COOPERATION AGREEMENTS

Since 1978 the Institute has been entering into agreements with overseas institutes for the purpose of promoting mutual exchange of materials, information and researchers. At present the Institute has agreements with the following overseas institutes:

1. L'Office National de la Recherche Scientifique et Technique (now Ministère de l'Enseignement Supérieur, de l'Information et de la Recherche Scientifique [M.E.S.I.R.E.S.]), Cameroon, 1978.
2. Central Institute of Indian Languages, Ministry of Education, Mysore, India, 1987.
3. Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta, India (ISI), 1987.
4. Langues et Cultures de l'Aire Tibétaine, CNRS, Paris, France (LCAT), 1988.
5. L'Institut des Sciences Humaines, Mali (ISH), 1988.
6. Centre of Agriculture Planning and Economics Studies (CAPES), Iran, 1996.
7. Institute for Cultural Studies (IRC), Laos, 1997.
8. Centre for Social and Cultural Studies, Indonesian Institute of Sciences (PMB-LIPI), Indonesia, 2000.

INTENSIVE LANGUAGE COURSES

The Institute has been offering courses in various Asian and African languages since 1967. Japanese faculty teach the courses with assistance from native speakers. Following is a list of such courses offered since 1980:

<i>(at Tokyo)</i>	<i>(In Kansai area)</i>
1980 Nepali, Mongolian	Vietnamese
1981 Pashto, Hindi	Standard Chinese
1982 Hungarian, Egyptian Arabic	Fulfulde
1983 Finnish, Tibetan	Punjabi
1984 Filipino, Yoruba	Turkish
1985 Korean, Khmer	Swahili
1986 South-Western Mandarin, Tamil	Bengali
1987 Central Mandarin, Thai	Singhalese
1988 Turkish, Persian	Indonesian
1989 Bengali, Vietnamese	Egyptian Arabic
1990 Korean, Indonesian	Persian
1991 Estonian, Burmese	Standard Chinese
1992 Egyptian Colloquial Arabic, Nepali	Filipino
1993 Korean, Georgian	Mongolian
1994 Wolof, Hindi	Turkish
1995 Amharic, Tibetan	Shanghai Chinese
1996 Thai, Modern Hebrew	Yoruba
1997 Mongolian, Telugu	Hungarian
1998 Ainu, Haya	Kannada
1999 Fiji, Persian	Urdu
2000 Shan, Afrikaans	Persian
2001 Pashto, Fukienese	Mundari

About ten students are selected from applicants nationwide for each course, which runs for six weeks. After successful completion of the course, the students receive certificates from the Director of the Institute.

LANGUAGE AND CULTURE INFORMATION PROCESSING

In order to facilitate phonological, lexicological, syntactic as well as historical, ethnological and sociological studies of Asian and African languages, the Institute uses computers to process text data. In the spring of 1978 a main frame computer system, open to use by outside scholars, was installed to accumulate databases of these languages. Bilingual dictionaries of Asian-African and Japanese languages as well as comprehensive grammars for each language have been compiled. To achieve this, we first machine-process the text data, specifying phonological and syntactic information for each linguistic form, and produce sorted-out text data with various application programs, such as KWIC (Key-Word In Context).

Due to recent advances in computing, not only textual information, but also image and sound data can be processed by this computer. We are developing a multi-purpose database system which will allow us to retrieve various ethnological data (festival, dance, music and so forth) as well as linguistic corpora. For the purpose of entering various linguistic data we have developed fonts for Devanagari, Burmese, Bengali, Thai, Khmer, Tibetan, Arabic, Korean and Mongolian etc. This system may prove helpful for establishing new ways of carrying out multi-disciplinary research in the field of Asian and African languages and cultures.

COMPUTING FACILITIES

The computer room of the Institute has housed an HITAC M-640/35 system, which is linked to the UNIX sub-system since March 1993. This computer system consists of a 64 MB memory, two disk units of a total 25 GB, four optical disk units and three magnetic tape-decks. TSS terminals can be used for inputting and three LASER-BEAM printers for outputting. Software has been developed which adapts these printers for printing the scripts of Asian and African languages in various font shapes and sizes. We have also installed a word-usage retrieval system, which is designed to process Asian and African languages in their original scripts without having to convert them into Latin alphabet or numerical forms. This system not only accepts the data in its original scripts, but can also print out word-usages from chosen corpora in their original scripts as well. This system is suitable for linguistic research and also has application in such fields as history and anthropology. Five graphic display terminals are also available, and future plans include the automatization of teaching Asian and African languages, in the form of a CAI (Computer Assisted Instruction) system.

In 1993, this system was integrated into a LAN (Local Area Network) which covers the entire Institute; Institute members can tap into any system from their own personal computers, which are connected to the main-frame and sub-system.

INFORMATION RESOURCES CENTER



As a part of ILCAA, the Information Resources Center (irc-TUFS) was established in 1997 with an initial tenure of 10 years. Its main purpose is to process information resources of languages and cultures of Asia and Africa mainly in the form of storage, compilation, and publication with a view to develop inter-institutional and international academic exchange. ILCAA has been enriching multipurpose databases of historical, ethnological, and social studies, while computerizing the data of Asian and African languages and analyzing each language phonologically, syntactically and lexicologically. This database provides basic information on editing dictionaries and grammars of Asian and African languages, which is one of the most important activities of the Institute. It is accessible to the scholars throughout Japan. Computerized language data have been collected for several Asian and African languages.

With the above mentioned activities as the basis, the Center is planning to organize and refine the theoretical and applied aspects of the following: **(a)** Besides the language data mentioned above, the Institute has a large number of brochures, posters, photographs, 8-mm films, video tapes etc., containing linguistic, cultural and historical data. Accessing this data is cumbersome from within or from outside the Institute. Hence there is an urgent requirement to organize the data with a view to make it accessible to the public. **(b)** For encouraging international inter-university studies, we are planning to have the databases internationally open and shared, as well as to set up an environment for research support based on the database. **(c)** As a preparation for the basic organization of the contents and exchange, it is the urgent task to formalize the fields which have hardly had a theoretical preparation yet, such as coded-character sets, evaluation regarding the theory of diachronic texts, multiple-language processing, collation in multiple-script environment, fundamentals of type-setting and page-description, and so on. Furthermore, it is planned to refine the methods of multiple script data-input, exchange protocols of type-setting etc., and to actively intend to take part in input methods and interface on the multimedia system such as search and access of images, animation, and phonetic abstracts.

Here are main open resources, either completed or under construction, since March 2001, the inauguration of IRC. Please visit our site: <http://irc.aa.tufs.ac.jp>

- (1) Database of Sanseido *The Sanseido Encyclopaedia of Linguistics*
- (2) Theater bills in Ottoman era
- (3) Database of articles in 'Prospects on academe', "Studies in Japanese Linguistics"
- (4) Material on tribes in Taiwan included in "ASAI Collection"

Other available databases are: Database of Taro in Wailevu, Fiji; Electronic Dictionary of Hindi; Linguistic Questionnaire; Portraits of 19th Century Cairo; Hindi Text Corpora; Database of Tibetan Place and Personal Names.

To be meaningful, the achievement of the Center should be open to the world. Thus the Center is planning to have a "Digital Museum of Languages and Cultures". This can be accessed through internet. This Digital Museum of Languages and Cultures not only presents a digital library of linguistic, cultural and historical data but also makes available the theoretical and technical aspects of building such libraries which could be utilized by others in building similar libraries.

The Center is to specify the requirement for desired technologies, not to develop technologies themselves. The specification of the technological requirement by researchers' own conception is made only in a research organization which consists of researchers of linguistics, history, anthropology and informatics, and executes studies aiming at the interactive development of technologies and studies, such as IRC.

LIBRARY

In order to facilitate inter-university joint research, the Institute library has been making every effort since its establishment in 1964 to collect materials and basic data indispensable for the study and research of languages and cultures of Asia and Africa. As of March 2001 library holdings totalled 94,026 volumes, 10,020 reels of microfilm, 31,390 sheets of microfiche, in addition to research reports and dissertations from numerous overseas academic institutions with which the Institute has mutual exchange agreements.

The library possesses approximately 1,220 periodicals, besides a collection of national language textbooks ranging from the elementary to high school level published in Asian and African countries during the 1960s, a collection of Bibles written in different languages of the world, and a full collection of back numbers (including microfilm copies) of relevant academic journals published throughout the world. These include back numbers of the monthly Bengali literary journals published during the 19th and 20th centuries, such as, *Bharati*, *Pantha*, *Sahitya*, *Janmabhumi*, *Bamabodhini Patrika*, and 65 Iranian newspapers issued from the late 19th century to 1970, as well as a complete set of the *Takvim-i Vekayi*, 1831-1835 (Gazette of the Osman Empire) and Resmi Gazete, 1920-1983 (Gazette of the Republic of Turkey).

The holdings also include 1,950 Burmese books donated by the University of Yangon, and many other source materials written in the different native languages of East Asia, South-East Asia, South Asia, West Asia, the Middle East, Africa, Western Europe, East Europe, Russia and the Pacific region.

Another characteristic of the library is the personal collection of five prominent linguists and historians.

(1) **YAMAMOTO Collection** (acquired in 1967)

The collection of the late Professor Kengo YAMAMOTO (1920-65) of Atomi Gakuen College, which includes a large number of books relating to Manchurian and Tungus, covering the fields of linguistics, phonetics and Altaic studies (totalling 598 volumes in Japanese and European languages).

(2) **ASAI Collection** (acquired in 1970)

Academic works and dictionaries of Asian and African languages (totalling 870 volumes in Japanese and European languages and 18 sheets of manuscript) collected by the late Dr. Erin ASAI (1895-1969), a renowned scholar of Austronesian studies. The collection includes valuable materials on the languages of the Formosan ethnic groups, which Dr. ASAI brought back with him from Taiwan.

(3) **KOBAYASHI Collection** (acquired in 1976)

The personal collection of Professor Takashiro KOBAYASHI (1905-87), formerly of Yokohama National University, and a famous scholar of Mongolian history, which consists of 1,671 volumes in Japanese and European languages, covering the life, manners and customs of the Mongolian people.

(4) **MAEJIMA Collection** (acquired in 1986)

This collection consists of 1,272 books written in Japanese and Chinese, which the late Professor Shinji MAEJIMA (1903-83), one of the pioneers of Islamic studies in Japan, collected for the study of Oriental history, East-West cultural relations and other related topics.

(5) **ONG Collection** (acquired in 1993)

This personal collection of the late Dr. ONG Ioketek (1924-1985), a distinguished Taiwanese linguist, consists of 3,163 books on linguistics, history and politics of Taiwan. Most of them are written in Japanese, Chinese or European languages.

PHONETICS LABORATORY

In the phonetics laboratory, various types of machines and instruments are employed in the study of sound materials collected in field studies. In order to record and examine the characteristics of the sounds and the articulation of speech sounds, the following machines for analyses are available: a sound-spectrograph, a pitch extractor and an electro-palatograph.

The sound-spectrograph attached to a computer makes frequency analyses of sound waves, extracts components of the sound wave at a certain time, and shows them as a particular pattern in black and gray colors on the screen. The pattern can be printed out on a special paper. The pattern may be obtained either on wide-band or narrow-band. The wide-band pattern mainly shows the length and quality of each sound wave, while the narrow-band one shows the height of the fundamental frequency and its height change, as well as its length. Furthermore, this machine includes functions of FFT analysis as a certain time (i.e., section analysis), LPC analysis (to estimate of the vocal tract transfer function) and so forth. The maximum recording time is about ten minutes (at 20KHz sampling) on the present computer system and the machines can analyze long time data like sentences. Furthermore, a part of the recorded sound wave can be deleted or a part of a different sound wave can be appended at any point of the originally recorded sound wave, and a new sound wave can be created with this machine. A new Digital Sound Spectrograph has been recently acquired by the Information Resources Center of the Institute. This new machine has real-time capability.

The pitch extractor analyzes the fundamental frequency and the degree of sound strength, and displays the result on the screen. This machine can select frequency ranges for input sounds (e.g., male, female and child sounds) and it enables us to obtain much more exact data on fundamental frequency than can be obtained by using the sound-spectrograph.

The electro-palatograph is one of the devices for observing directly and recording the articulatory movements of the tongue. The artificial palate, which is embedded with 32 small electrodes, is attached to the speaker's hard palate. The 32 small lamps on the front surface of the machine indicate, by going on and off, how the tongue contacts with the electrodes at each point of time. The result is recorded on special paper. In addition, there are tape duplicators for copying tapes and a video tape editor. There are also various types of tape recorders and a sound-proof room for exact recording.

The speech and language library attached to the phonetics laboratory holds important recorded materials on languages, folk tales and folk music obtained through field studies. Recorded disks and tapes of various languages in the world are available for loan.

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by

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ILCAA will move to the following address in January 2002:

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For new Contact Information, please visit: www.aa.tufs.ac.jp

The English name of the Institute will change to **Research Institute for Languages and Cultures of Asia and Africa (ILCAA)** from April, 2002.