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A Guide to RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR LANGUAGES AND CULTURES OF ASIA AND AFRICA (ILCAA)

Tokyo University of Foreign Studies

漢人の宗教実践についての人類学的研究
朝鮮漢字音に基づく中国語音韻史研究
西夏語・西夏語文献の研究
東アジア・内陸アジアの国際関係史
日本占領期ビルマに関する総合的歴史研究(1942-45)
中期朝鮮語音韻研究
東アジアの文書資料研究
チベット系諸言語の研究
チベット仏教とヒンドゥー教
中国の少数民族言語の調査
沖縄における海人(うみんちゅ)文化と歴史
中国系移民の土着化・クレオール化の人類学的研究
東南アジア海域世界(特にスールー諸島を中心に)
スンバワ語の研究
イバン人社会の適応戦略
サトウキビ・モノカルチャーの諸相
シャン文化圏の総合的研究
バンジャルマシンの都市人類学
ヒンドゥー教、シヴァ教、タントリズム
ニューカレドニア諸語の比較研究
小生産物の流通と消費
インドの少数民族言語の調査
タイ・マレーシア国境地域におけるムスリム・仏教徒関係
インドネシアにおける民俗的知識の体系
東南アジア大陸部のインド系文字の研究
バリ語の研究
ネワール村落の社会構造とその変化
パルバテ・ヒンドゥー村落の社会構造とその変化
インド仏教思想研究
ボルネオおよびその周辺部における移住・出稼ぎ
タイ東北地方クーイ語の音声・音韻研究
森林資源の枯渇と社会の変化
ヒンドゥー教(シヴァ教)の東南アジアへの展開
カチン州および東北インドのチベット＝ビルマ系言語の記述研究
ミティラー文化圏における地域社会・文化の構造と変化
ヒンディー語機械辞書と自動構文解析
マレー半島中部におけるサムサムと呼ばれる人々

CONTENTS

Director's Note ····· 1
History and Features ····· 2
Organization ····· 3
Research Division Staff ····· 4
Advisory Committee ····· 11
Information Resources Center ····· 12
Special Research Projects ····· 14
Joint Research Projects ····· 16~27
International Symposia ····· 28
Visiting Professors & Scholars ····· 29
Academic Cooperation Agreements ····· 30
Library and Resources ····· 31
Overseas Program for Tenured Research Fellows ····· 32
Intensive Language Courses ····· 33
Phonetics Laboratory ····· 34
Graduate School ····· 35
Publications & Homepage ····· 36

RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR LANGUAGES AND CULTURES OF ASIA AND AFRICA (ILCAA)
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COVER: A map of the world showing the languages and cultures that are being studied at the Institute.
(Designed by KIMIJIMA Yui)

Director's Note



Two years ago ILCAA moved from Nishigahara to Fuchu. Since its establishment in 1964, ILCAA spent more than thirty years in Nishigahara that still retains the atmosphere of old Tokyo. In contrast, Fuchu is more open and spacious, with the new building of the institute with modern style.

ILCAA has played an important role as an inter-university research organization in the field of research of Asian and African languages and cultures. It has organized joint research projects in Asia and Africa, preparing research resources, publishing hundreds of books including dictionaries, and offering languages course of many, hitherto undocumented languages.

The term "Asia and Africa" sounds several decades behind on the stage of international politics in the age of globalization. The quest for knowledge on Asia and Africa, however, becomes much greater, as more people come into contact more often from different cultures. If we understand the term "globalization" not in the sense that a handful of nations with gigantic power dominate the world with their own value, but in the sense of symbiosis and mutual respect of different cultures, Asian and African world becomes more important. It represents the variety and multiplicity of languages and cultures. Field researches in Asia and Africa open up new possibility of development of Japanese social sciences and humanities that have long been occupied with theories that are based on the experiences of Western world.

National institutions of research and education in Japan are corporatized this year. This change inevitably affects the current system of academic research. However, we do hope that this change will be an opportunity for further development of our institute that will become more open and productive.

In April 2004, all National Universities were transformed into National University Corporations, and Tokyo University of Foreign Studies, of which ILCAA is a constituent, was incorporated, too. However, our mission to promote inter-university and international research projects concerning Asian and African languages and cultures remains steady. We will take this opportunity for evolving our research activities together with researchers in Japan and abroad.



Koji MIYAZAKI

Director
Research Institute for Languages and
Cultures of Asia and Africa (ILCAA)
Tokyo University of Foreign Studies

History and Features

Since the reconstruction of the nation after World War II, especially after the Bandung Conference, it was recognized that Japan should have mutual-understanding and cooperation 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 research institution for the study of the languages and cultures of Asia and Africa. In 1964, ILCAA was established as an affiliate of the Tokyo University of Foreign Studies and as the first institution to be designated as an Inter-University Institution in humanities and social sciences in Japan.

The purpose of the Institute included:
(1) Implementation of studies on the languages of Asia and Africa, as well as intensive studies of historical, social and cultural aspects of Asia and Africa.
(2) Publication of dictionaries of Asian and African languages for better access to the languages.
(3) Sponsorship of intensive courses in Asian and African languages.

Our mission as an inter-University institution 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 as well as abroad. Thus, it has been contributing to development of humanities and social sciences in Japan and the world.

At the beginning, in order to achieve better understanding on the area studies of Asia and Africa, it conducted intensive studies from various linguistic, historical and anthropological perspectives. However, after more than three decades of the inception of the Institute, its circumstances have changed considerably. There is a strong demand for newer approach to these studies and also for construction of theories which are expected to overcome the limitations of the existing academic systems based on the regional frame of reference. It is related with the recent phenomenon such as internationalization, fluidity of regional frames, aggravation of racial and religious antagonism, urbanization, rapid change of the world situations with global economy, and recognition that we need more global points of view which are free from conventional regional frame of reference. On the other hand, thanks to the recent progress of data processing techniques, it has become possible to process various types of information. Moreover, attempts to integrate these individual information to an information network have been rapidly developing.

Taking into consideration the change of social situations in Asia and Africa, in order to play a leading role on the academic stage, our Institute underwent a fundamental reorganization in 1991, integrating sixteen small sections into four major sections and expanding the section for non-Japanese visiting faculty. The reorganized sections established a new system to conduct general studies on the cultures which are constructed through languages. Through wide-ranging fieldwork and joint research projects, it aimed not only to conduct researches from various perspectives of academics but also to construct theories and methods for integrated information processing.

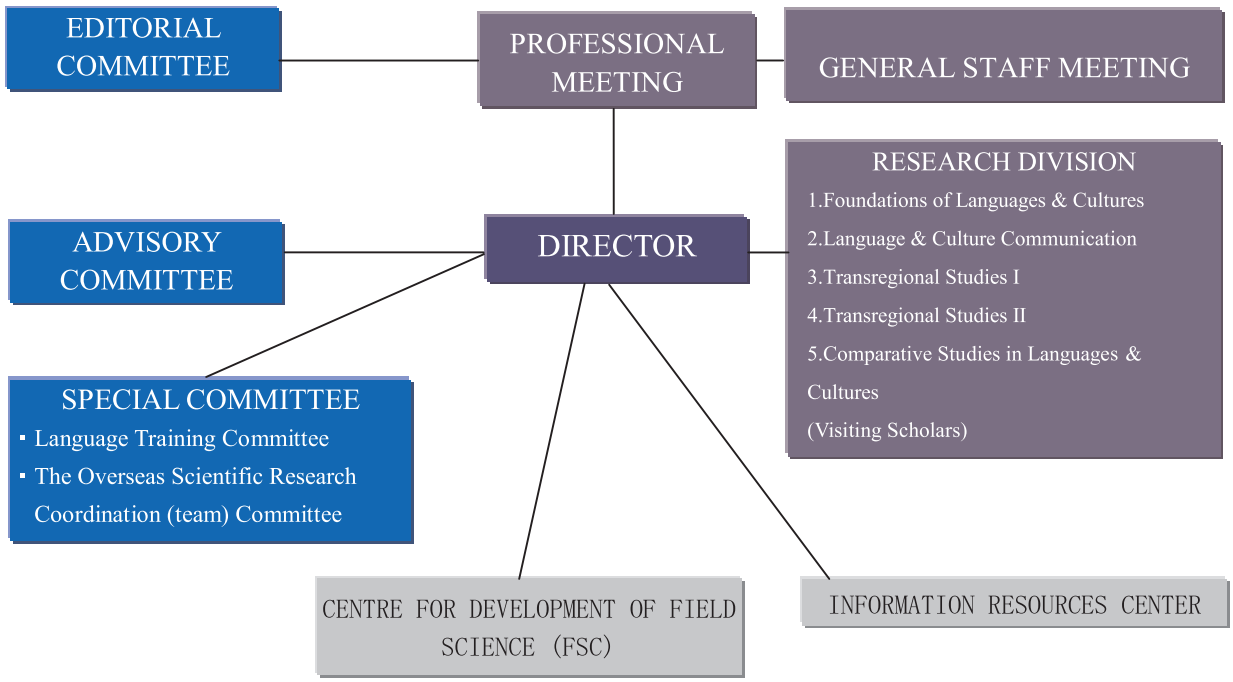
In 1995, the Institute was designated as one of the Centers of Excellence (COE) by the Japanese Ministry of Education. Under the 'Program for Supporting Core Research Institutes', it has been dealing with improvement of facilities, organizing of international conferences, data-base construction of research data and its publication.

In addition, a five-year project of 'Program for Constructing Core Research Institutes' in 2001, as well as 'Grammatological Informatics based on Corpora of Asian scripts' in 2002 have been started respectively.

Under the rapid technical innovation in the development of information networks, the Information Resources Center of ILCAA was established in 1997. The main purpose of the center is to process information resources of languages and cultures of Asia and Africa, having a view to develop inter-institutional means of research and international academic exchange.

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.

ORGANIZATION



RESEARCH DIVISION STAFF（As of April 2004）

1. Field of Research　2. Research Themes for this year　3. URL (if available)

Professors

クリスチャン　ダニエルス（唐立）（DANIELS, Christian）

1. History of China and the Tai Cultural Area
2. History of the non-Han Peoples of South-West China. Research on the History and Life Cultures of the Qiang and Tibetan Peoples Living in the Eastern Part of the Qing Zang Plateau. Research and Preservation of Tai (Chinese Shan) Manuscripts in Yunnan

羽田亨一（HANEDA, Koichi）

1. Study of Cultural History of Safavid Iran
2. Study of "History of Rostam Khan". Study of "Tanksuq-nameh ye Il-khan" (Persian translation of "Mai-kiue" by Wang Shu-ho) and preparation of critical text of this unique work of Rashid al-Din. Study of Regional Differences and Historical Transition of Persian Script in Iran-zamin.

石井　溥（ISHII, Hiroshi）

1. Anthropology of South Asia
2. Study of social changes and ethnic/caste recognition in Nepal. Study of multilingualism in northern South Asia. Study of the social dynamics in northern South Asia. Study of overseas academic research and field-works.
3. http://www.aa.tufs.ac.jp/~hishii/

加賀谷良平（KAGAYA, Ryohei）

1. Speech Science. Bantu and Khoisan Linguistics
2. Descriptive Study of Bantu Languages. Structural Study of the Japanese Accent System and Bantu Tonal System.

梶　茂樹（KAJI, Shigeki）

1. Studies of African languages in general and Bantu languages in particular
2. Studies of languages of Western Uganda. Organization of a research project and an international symposium on tone.

栗原浩英（KURIHARA, Hirohide）

1. Contemporary Vietnamese History
2. Formation of the USSR Sphere of Influence and Stalin's World View right after the World War II. Internationalism in Historical Perspective. Formation of Multiple Corridors in Indochina and Some Prospects on their Future.

町田和彦（MACHIDA, Kazuhiko）

1. Indo-Aryan Languages
2. Structure and History of Indic Scripts. Hindi Electronic Dictionary.
3. http://www3.aa.tufs.ac.jp/~kmach/

松下周二　(MATSUSHITA, Shuji)

1. African Languages
2. Hausa Language and its Dialects.　Western Chadic Languages.
3. http://www3.aa.tufs.ac.jp/~mshuji

峰岸真琴（MINEGISHI, Makoto）

1. Linguistic typology of South and Southeast Asian Languages
2. Reexamination of Linguistic Theory in view of isolating languages.　Study of Southeast Asian scripts of Indic Origin.　Study of Minority Languages in Thailand and India.　Usage-based Linguistic Informatics.
3. http://www.aa.tufs.ac.jp/~mmine/

宮崎恒二（MIYAZAKI, Koji）

1. Anthropology of Austronesian Societies
2. Anthropological Study of Migration in Borneo and the Surrounding Areas.　Migration and Border-Crossing.
3. http://www3.aa.tufs.ac.jp/~kmiya/

中見立夫 (NAKAMI, Tatsuo)

1. International Relations in East and Inner Asia
2. Social Change and International Relations in Modern East Asia.　Historical Study on Modern Mongolian Publications.　Study of the Manchu Archival Sources at the Institute of History and Philology, Academia Sinica.

中谷英明 (NAKATANI, Hideaki)

1. Buddhism in India, Indian Languages in the Middle Age
2. Researches, conduted through dialogues between classical studies and human and natural sciences, on new conceptions of the world, human beings and moral values in the age of world civilization.

小川　了（OGAWA, Ryo）

1. Ethnology of West Africa
2. Research on petty commodity production in Asia and Africa.

ペーリ・バースカララーオ（PERI, Bhaskararao）

1. Phonetics, South Asian Languages
2. Study of the languages of the Nilagiris (South India).　Fundamentals of Brahmi-based scripts – their nature, issues in their encoding, script processing etc.
3. http://www3.aa.tufs.ac.jp/~bhaskar/

芝野耕司 (SHIBANO, Kohji)

1. Multimedia Database Systems, Multi Lingual Information Processing, Computer Assisted Language Learning
2. Multimedia Database Language Design, Japanese Document Processing, Computer Assisted Language Learning and e-learning Environment

新谷忠彦（SHINTANI, Tadahiko L. A.）

1. Linguistics and Metaphysics
2. Comparative Study of Karen languages

高島　淳（TAKASHIMA, Jun）

1. History of Religions, Hinduism; Computer-aided text analysis
2. Research on philosophy and rituals of Saivism.　Multi-lingual text-processing.　Database of Indian sacred scriptures.　Research on the development of Indic scripts.　Research on the relationship between Hindu Tantrism and other Indian religions.
3. http://www3.aa.tufs.ac.jp/~tjun/

内堀基光（UCHIBORI, Motomitsu）

1. Ethnology and Religious Anthropology of South-East Asia (including Madagascar)
2. A Comparative Study in the Perception of Natural Environment among the Aboriginal Societies of Sarawak.　Formation and Relations of Ethnic Groups in Madagascar.　Characteristics of Fieldworks by Japanese Antholopogists.　Anthropological Study of the Resources.
3. http://www.aa.tufs.ac.jp/~muc/



A Chukchi young girl

A Chukchi young girl in traditional dress who lives in the far northeastern part of Siberia, within the Russian Federation.
(Photo by Tukusu KUREBITO in Chukotka Autonomous Region, Russian Federation. August 2003)



A Young Mongolian with Horsehead Fiddle
(Photo by Shintaro ARAKAWA in Inner Mongolia, China. September 2004)

Associate Professors

深澤秀夫(FUKAZAWA, Hideo)

1. Social Anthropology of the Malagasy Speech Communities in the Indian Ocean
2.Fieldwork research study in Madagascar. Writing an article concerning multilingual situations in Madagascar.
3.http://www.aa.tufs.ac.jp/~nfuka/

飯塚正人 (IIZUKA, Masato)

1. Islamic Studies, Middle Eastern Studies
2. Studies on the development and practice of the Islamic Jihad theories after the mid-1990s. Human Security Studies
3. http://www3.aa.tufs.ac.jp/~masato/

星泉 (HOSHI, Izumi)

1. Linguistics of Tibetan cultural area
2. Tibetan lexicography. Providing a basis for a multi-lingual processing technology. Graphical database of historical development of Tibetan script. Old Tibetan Document Online. Study of Tibetan verbs.
3. http://www3.aa.tufs.ac.jp/~hoshi/index.html

河合香吏 (KAWAI, Kaori)

1. Anthropology, East African Pastoralism
2. Spacial cognition and geographical representation of the pastoral peoples in Karamoja, Uganda. Rethinking nomadism of East African pastoral peoples. Cognitive and ecological anthropology of nature and body.

菊澤律子 (KIKUSAWA, Ritsuko)

1. Linguistics (Comparative morphosyntax, language contact and change, Linguistic typology, Descriptive linguistics). Reconstruction of Proto Austronesian (in particular, morphosyntactic structures), and the prehistory of Austronesian people. Grammatical description of Fijian languages. Study on taro plants.
2. Comparative study of pronouns and pronominal systems of Austronesian languages. Historical change of case-marking systems in Oceanic languages. Language use in the Internet context. A syntactic approach to changes observed in the use of Japanese honorific/polite forms.
3. http://www3.aa.tufs.ac.jp/~ritsuko/

近藤信彰 (KONDO, Nobuaki)

1. History of Modern Iran
2. History of Qajar Teheran basing on waqf documents. Shi'I Fatwas and Iranian Society. Written Materials from the World of Persian Language and Culture.

呉人徳司 (KUREBITO, Tokusu)

1. Chukchi Language
3. http://www3.aa.tufs.ac.jp/~tugusk/

黒木英充（KUROKI, Hidemitsu）

1. Area Studies of the Middle East: Modern History of the Arab East
2. Social Transformation of Ottoman Syrian Cities. Human Mobility and Human Security in the Eastern Mediterranean. International and Inter-regional Communication System in the Ottoman Empire.
3. http://www.aa.tufs.ac.jp/~kuroki/

真島一郎（MAJIMA, Ichiro）

1. West African Anthropology
3. http://www.aa.tufs.ac.jp/~imajima/

三尾裕子（MIO, Yuko）

1. East Asian Anthropology
2. Religion and Society in Taiwan. Research of the materials on the Languages and Cultures of Taiwan during the Japanese period. Research on the ethnic Chinese in Southeast Asia, especially in Vietnam. Research on cognition of Japan in former Japanese colonies.
3. http://www.aa.tufs.ac.jp/~ymio/

永原陽子（NAGAHARA, Yoko）

1. History of Southern Africa, history of imperialism
2. "Hybrid" and "creole" in the history of race relations of Southern Africa. "National reconciliation" and historiography in South Africa. History of women in Africa.

中山俊秀（NAKAYAMA, Toshihide）

1. Wakashan languages (North American Pacific Northwest Coast); morphosyntax; linguistic typology
2. Grammatical description of Nuuchahnulth (formerly known as Nootka; Wakashan). Analysis and editing of Nuuchahnulth textual materials. Analysis of Nitinaht (Wakashan). Development of software tools for linguistic analysis.
3. http://www.aa.tufs.ac.jp/~nakayama/

根本　敬（NEMOTO, Kei）

1. Modern History of Burma
2. Coordinating the joint research project "Historical Studies on Japanese Occupation Period in Burma (1942-45)". Conducting the construction of database of Burmese topographical records. Conducting researches on a topic related to Rohingya problem in the Western Burma.
3. http://coe.aa.tufs.ac.jp/knemoto/

西井涼子（NISHII, Ryoko）

1. Anthropology of Mainland Southeast Asia
2. Practical religion in Southern Thailand where Muslims and Buddhists co-exist. Consideration on "Social Space". Preliminary research on the usage of Jawi (Arabic transcription of Malay language) in Southern Thailand.
3. http://www.aa.tufs.ac.jp/~rnishii/

小田淳一（ODA, Jun'ichi）

1. Bibliometrics
2. Numerical Comparative Analysis of folktales.　Rhetorico-Informatics.
3. http://www.aa.tufs.ac.jp/~odaj/

澤田英夫（SAWADA, Hideo）

1. Descriptive study of Tibeto-Burman languages in Kachin state of Myanmar and Northeast India
2. Description of the grammar of Lhaovo (Maru).　Constructing a database of diachronic changes of systems and shapes of Southeast Asian scripts (especially, Burmese script).
3. http://www3.aa.tufs.ac.jp/~sawadah/profile-sjis.htm

高知尾　仁（TAKACHIO, Hitoshi）

1. Cultural Anthropology, History of Anthropological Ideas
2. Representation of Modern Ethiopia.　Representation of languages and cultures in the Period of Enlightenment.　Basic studies for the discourses and representations on imperium.

床呂郁哉（TOKORO, Ikuya）

1. Anthropology of South-East Asian Islanders
2. Anthropology study on modernization of South-east Asian maritime world

豊島正之（TOYOSHIMA, Masayuki）

1. Medieval Japanese Philology (esp. Jesuit Mission press and related early Christian documents)
2. Usage of movable types in Jesuit Mission press as a standard of page constructions.　Database of Han-character glyph standards.　Database of the Sanseido's Linguistic Encyclopedia.　Early Japanese recordings and their analyses.　Bibliographical studies of the Ogawa-Asai collection, ILCAA
3. http://jcs.aa.tufs.ac.jp/mtoyo/

Caravansarai in Tehran Bazar
(photo by Nobuaki KONDO in Tehran, IRAN. August 2004)



Tenured Research Associates

荒川慎太郎（ARAKAWA, Shintaro）

1. Tangut Language and Philology
2. Linguistic research of Tangut Buddhist texts

陶安あんど（HAFNER, Arnd Helmut）

1. Chinese Legal History, Sociology of Law
2. Research on Chinese indigenous Legal Theory. Research on Law Codifying as a process of cultural accumulation. Compiling a catalog of existing literature of traditional Chinese Jurisprudence. Elementary training in various ancient Chinese hieroglyphic characters (“jinwen”, “jiaguwen”).

伊藤智ゆき（ITO, Chiyuki）

1. Phonology, Middle Korean, Ancient Chinese
2. Research on the phonological system of Sino-Korean

太田信宏（OTA, Nobuhiro）

1. History of South Asia
2. The state ritual and the political culture in the Early Modern South Asia. Forms of the societal ties among South Indian mercantile groups and their historical transformations. Preliminary inquiry into the Hindu monastery documents.

塩原朝子（SHIOHARA, Asako）

1. Linguistics, Languages in Indonesia
2. Descriptive Studies of Sumbawan. Studies on how to write ‘desctiptive grammars’. Offering Balinese intensive language course and making textbooks for it. Transcription and translation of ‘Lontar script’ in Lontar library of Udayana University.
3. http://www3.aa.tufs.ac.jp/~asako/profile-sjis.htm

Research Fellows

衣笠聡史（KINUGASA, Satoshi）

1. Ecological anthropology, Spatial information science
2. Human dimensions of environmental change in Asia and Africa
3. http://www.aa.tufs.ac.jp/~kinugasa/

宋丕尤（SONG, Peiyou）

1. Outline Dictionary Systems
2. Multi-Language Web Dictionary
3. http://www.aa.tufs.ac.jp/~song/index.html

ADVISORY COMMITTEE (As of October 2004)

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	Professor, the University of the Air
HAYASHI Kanji	林　寛爾	Nippon Keidanren
ISHII Yoneo	石井米雄	President, National Institutes for the Humanities (Professor Emeritus, Kyoto University)
MOURI Kazuko	毛利和子	Professor, Waseda University
NAGANO Yasuhiko	長野泰彦	Professor, National Museum of Ethnology
OTSUKA Kazuo	大塚和夫	Professor, Tokyo Metropolitan University
OTSUKA Ryutaro	大塚柳太郎	Professor, University of Tokyo
SAKAMURA Ken	坂村　健	Professor, University of Tokyo
UWANO Zendou	上野善道	Professor, University of Tokyo
WATANABE Okitsugu	渡邉興亞	Director, National Institute of Polar Research



Entrance to Hoi An Museum

(Photo by Hideo SAWADA in Hoi An, Vietnam.November 2001)

INFORMATION RESOURCES CENTER

As a part of ILCAA, the Information Resources Center (IRC-ILCAA **http://irc.aa.tufs.ac.jp**) 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 primary important activities of the Institute. It is accessible to the scholars throughout Japan.

With the above mentioned activities as the basis, IRC 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 need 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 an 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.

IRC continues to engage vigorously in various projects to further its contribution both in content-creation and research on information access, retrieval and presentation. Among the database projects that are in progress in the Center during 2002-2003 are:

- Database of the material on tribes in Taiwan included in the “Asai Collection”
- Database of Burmese topographical records

IRC is also active in collaborative projects: it is providing support to government-funded research projects in the Institute (1-2) and is taking part in research projects in collaboration with other organizations (2-5).

(1) Grammatological Informatics on Corpora of Asian Scripts (GICAS)

(2) Database of Sanseido *The Sanseido Encyclopaedia of Linguistics*

(3) Multi-Lingual Machine Translation Evaluation (with the Center of the International

Cooperation for Computerization)
(4) Multilingual Processing Technology (with the New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization)
(5) Database of Islam-related Web Sites (with the Center of the International Cooperation for Computerization)

IRC has built the internet-accessible "Digital Museum of Languages and Cultures" as a means to make its work and product available to the world. This Digital Museum of Languages and Cultures not only serves as a digital library of linguistic, cultural and historical data but also showcases theories, technologies and techniques involved in building such libraries.

IRC is a place for innovation in information access and exchange. However, it is not a place for developing new technologies. IRC's task is to identify the requirements for technologies necessary to facilitate information access and exchange in researches in humanities and social sciences. Specification of the technological requirements that is guided by and finely tuned for research programs can be made efficiently in a research organization which consists of researchers of linguistics, history, anthropology and informics, and executes studies aiming at the interactive development of technologies and studies, such as IRC.



SPECIAL RESEARCH PROJECTS

Grammatological Informatics based on the Corpora of Asian Scripts (GICAS)

GICAS (Grammatological Informatics based on the Corpora of Asian Scripts) is one of the `COE' (Centers of Excellence) academic institutions, funded by the Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research (Priority Areas Research) of Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, JAPAN. GICAS is built in 5 years, from 2001 to 2005, with an approximate total budget of 500 million yen.

`Grammatological Informatics' is a new academic branch, which concentrates to give a well-founded scientific basis for the research of `script's and `character's (quite rich and abundant especially in Asia) of human language, through re-evaluation of the characters as an infrastructure of the communication.

Canons and legal documents are often carved and inscribed into stones, in order to determine authentic versions of the text as well as the authentic shapes of characters. We have abundant relics of such inscriptions in Asia, and may add manuscripts produced in royal courts in similar objectives.

GICAS builds Corpora of these Canons, royal manuscripts, as well as other linguistic sources, i.e. `Corpora of Asian Scripts', which reflect the long academic tradition of thoughts and contemplations on `script's and `character's in Asia, and history of their usage. Only through the verification through this Corpora, implemented by utmost advanced techniques of information processing, emerges the new academic sphere `Grammatological Informatics' well founded, and promotes practical applications of its outcomes.

GICAS will be an internationally accessible reference-center of scripts and characters, which enables Japan to continue to play a conducting role in the study of Asian scripts.

GICAS has its own Internet domain-name (gicas.jp), the GICAS home page is located : **http://www.gicas.jp/** where on-going researches and their outcomes are published.





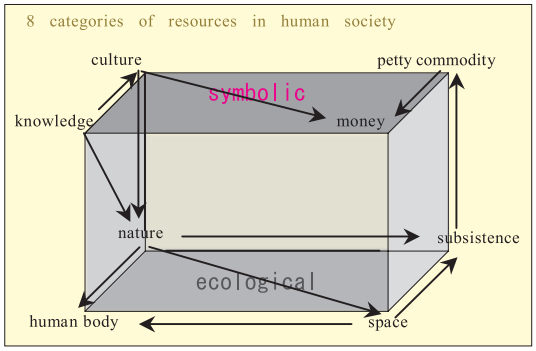
アラビア文字の旅ホームページ　http://www.gicas.jp/a-moji/

Distribution and Sharing of Resources in Symbolic and Ecological Systems: Integrative Model-building in Anthropology

This project aims at developing a new integrative perspective of anthropological research through focusing upon feedback processes between formations of 'symbolic resources' and 'ecological resources'. These two categories of resources jointly constitute the very basis that any human society works on. Our theoretical attempts are directed at establishing the thesis that modes of their allocation, distribution and common sharing, reveal the most fundamental aspect of social mechanisms. This theoretical perspective enables us to analyze total current dynamic social processes at various global as well as local levels ranging from micro-scale societies to supranational regions. The validity of the theory in its turn is to depend on its applicability to such problematic issues as the humankind faces in the contemporary world.

The project has around fifty anthropologists and ten scholars of related disciplines as core members, belonging to diverse academic institutes throughout Japan. Under the head research office at ILCAA, they are further grouped into 8 research teams. These groups deal with specific categories of resources:

(1) Cultural resources
(2) Distribution of knowledge
(3) Subsistence and commodities
(4) Money in gift economies
(5) Things in nature
(6) Symbolization of artifacts
(7) Territorial space and
(8) Human body.



More details: **http://shigenjin.aa.tufs.ac.jp/**

Centre for Development of Field Science (Preparatory):FSC

PURPOSE:

The planned centre aims at developing methods of field research in humanities, social and natural sciences. It also serves as a centre for systematic accumulation of the records of field research conducted by Japanese scholars and for enhanced collaboration and communication between them. The centre will be set up with its full functions in 2005. The preparatory committee works in 2004 for clearing the road to the establishment of the centre.

PLANNED ACTIVITIES:

The planned centre has 5 main foci of activity.

(1) Development of theory and practical methods of field sciences.
(2) Seminars open to the concerned public on the above-mentioned methods.
(3) Accumulation of records of the fieldwork based on the Grants-in-Aids from the Ministry of Education, Culture and Technology and from the Japan Society of Promotion of Science.
(4) Collaboration with the Japan Consortium of Area Studies.
(5) Setting up overseas offices.

JOINT RESEARCH PROJECTS

In addition to their individual research, members of the Institute organize long term projects in cooperation with scholars from outside. A list of the current projects and their members follows.

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.

AYUSAWA, Takako	IKEDA, Takumi	IKOMA, Miki	ICHIDA, Yasuhiro
ITO, Hideto	IWATA, Rei	UEDA, Hiromi	UWANO, Zendou
ENDO, Mitsuaki	OOE, Takao	OKAZAKI, Masao	KATO, Atsuhiko
KADOYA, Masaaki	KAMIOKA, Koji	KAMIYA, Toshiro	KIBE, Nobuko
KUBO, Tomoyuki	KUBOZONO, Haruo	SAKAMOTO, Yasuyuki	SHINAGAWA, Daisuke
SHIMIZU, Katsumasa	SUGITOU, Miyoko	SUZUKI, Reiko	TANAKA, Shinichi
DANTSUJI, Masatake	NAKAI, Yukihiko	NAGAO, Yoshitake	NAKAJIMA, Motoki
NAKANISHI, Hiroki	NAKANO, Akio	NAGANO, Yasuhiko	NITTA, Tetsuo
HAYATA, Teruhiro	HARAGUCHI, Shousuke	HIRAYAMA, Hisao	FUKUI, Rei
HORI, Hirofumi	MAEDA, Yo	MATSUMORI, Akiko	MINOURA, Nobukatsu
YABU, Shiro	YUKAWA, Yasutoshi	YOSHIDA, Hiromi	YONEDA, Nobuko
SMITH, Donna M. Erickson			

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.

AKAMINE, Mamoru	ISHII, Akira	ISHIKAWA, Yoshihiro	INOUE, Osamu
IMURA, Tetsuo	ENATSU, Yoshiki	OKA, Hiroki	OGATA, Youichi
OKAMOTO, Takashi	ONO, Kazuko	KASAHARA, Tokushi	KATOU, Naoto
KAWASHIMA, Makoto	KISHI, Toshihiko	KISHIMOTO, Mio	KUSUNOKI, Yoshimichi
SASAKI, Yo	SHINMEN, Yasushi	SUGAWARA, Jun	TERAYAMA, Kyosuke
NISHIMURA, Shigeo	HAGIHARA, Mamoru	HAMASHITA, Takeshi	HARA, Teruyuki
HIRANO, Satoshi	Burensain	HOSOYA, Yoshio	MATSUKAWA, Takashi
MATSUSHIGE, Mitsuhiro	MOURI, Kazuko	MORIKAWA, Tetsuo	YANAGISAWA, Akira
YOSHIZAWA, Seiichiro			

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.

INOUE, Tooru	UEDA, Makoto	KIKUCHI, Hideaki	KISHIMOTO, Mio
SUENARI, Michio	TAKEUCHI, Fusashi	TADA, Kensuke	TANIGUCHI, Fusao
ZHANG, Shiyang	TSUKADA, Shigeyuki	TERADA, Hiroaki	HAYASHI, Ken'ichirou
YOSHIZAWA, Seiichiro	YOSHINO, Akira	WATANABE, Yoshinari	WATABE, Takeshi

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.

AKIMICHI, Tomoya	IIDA, Taku	IIDA, Masami	KAWATOKO, Mutsuo
SAKIYAMA, Osamu	SUGIMOTO, Seiko	TAKAKUWA, Fumiko	TANAKA, Koji
TOMINAGA, Chizuko	HANABUCHI, Keiya	HORIUCHI, Takashi	MATSUURA, Akira
MORIYAMA, Takumi	MONDEN, Osamu	YAZIMA, Hikoichi	

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.

AOKI, Eriko	IMAMURA, Hitoshi	IWATANI, Ayako	TAKAGI, Koutaro
TAKASAKI, Megumi	TANAKA, Masakazu	TANABE, Shigeharu	TAMURA, Airi
TOSA, Keiko	NAWA, Katsuo	NISHIMOTO, Youichi	HIRAI, Kyounosuke
HONDA, Hiroshi	YANAI, Tadashi	YANO, Hidetake	

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 to the persons concerned.

Although the project attach greater importance to the side of Burma, the investigations of Japan's political intentions and occupation policies will be also done carefully. The project gets funds from Toyota foundation and will carry out field works in Japan, Burma, UK and U.S.A. These field works include not only interviews but researches at several archives concerned in the four countries. Some small scale academic meetings and conferences are to be held each year, and a big scale symposium will be held at the end of the third y ear 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. The research articles will be also published later.

IKEDA, Kazuto	INO, Kenji	IWAKI, Takahiro	UCHIYAMA, Fumiko
TAKAHASHI, Akio	TAKESHIMA, Yoshinari	MINAMIDA, Midori	MORIKAWA, Machiko

Reinvestigation of Rhetoric via Informatics

(Coordinator: ODA Jun'ichi)

In the field of classical rhetoric, elocutio is the only branch that survived 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 techniques 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 repertories of rhetorical techniques that are omnipresent through various forms (linguistic, musical, visual, and bodily, etc.) of expressions.

AOYAGI, Etsuko	ISHII, Mitsuru	USAMI, Takanori	UTSUMI, Akira
OGATA, Takashi	KANAI, Akihito	KAMIMURA, Ryutaro	SATO, Midori
TOKOSUMI, Akifumi	NAGASAKI, Kiyonori	NAGANO, Mitsuhiro	NANBA, Masanori
NISHIO, Tetsuo	HIRAI, Satoru	HORIUCHI, Masaki	MOTSUMOTO, Midori
MIZUNO, Nobuo	YOSHIMINE, Norikazu		

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 "communauté 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 the African continent. This project is mainly composed of cultural and social anthroplogists, sociologists, historians and political scientists on this trans-atlantic historico-cultural "Black" region.

ABE, Kosuzu	ARAI, Yoshihiro	IWATA, Shinsuke	UMEYA, Kiyoshi
ENDO, Mitsugi	OOTSUJI, Chieko	OOMORI, Kazuteru	OCHIAI, Takehiko
KITAGAWA, Katsuhiko	KUDO, Takako	KURIMOTO, Eisei	KOIKE, Ikuko
SAKIYAMA, Masaki	SAKUMA, Yutaka	SASAKI, Takahiro	SHIBATA, Yoshiko
SUZUKI, Shigeru	SUZUKI, Shinichiro	SUNANO, Yukitoshi	TAKEUCHI, Shinichi
TAKENAKA, Koji	CHUJO, Ken	TSUDA, Miwa	NAKABAYASHI, Nobuhiro
HAMA, Kunihiko	HIGUCHI, Hayumi	HOSHINO, Moriyuki	MATSUDA, Motoji
MIZOBE, Yasuo	YAZAWA Tatsuhiro	WATANABE, Kouzou	SATO, Akira

Study of Theoretical Issues in Grammatical Description

(Coordinator: NAKAYAMA, Toshihide)

A descriptive study of a language is sometimes considered, for better or worse, 'pre-theoretical listing of objective facts.' Consequently, both linguists who engage in descriptive work and those who focus on theorization on the basis of descriptive work often underestimate or even are negligent of theoretical assumptions embedded in linguistic description.

However, choices of the framework and units of description, as well as the basic concepts employed in describing the phenomena are guided, consciously or unconsciously, by the researcher's theoretical assumptions about the nature of linguistic patterns and structure, and they in turn shape the readers' understanding of the described phenomenon and pattern. Thus, linguistic description involves highly theoretical considerations and decisions, and the resulting grammatical description is far from a pre-theoretical listing of objective facts.

This project seeks to examine critically formation and application of descriptive units, categories, and frameworks that are often left implicit in descriptive research in order to identify key theoretical issues in grammatical description and grammar itself.

ABE, Yuko	EBINA, Daisuke	KATO, Atsuhiko	SASAMA, Fumiko
EBATA, Fuyuki	SASAHARA, Ken	TSUKITA, Naomi	

Studies on African Languages

(Coordinator: MATSUSHITA, Shuji)

This project aims at investigating and discussing languages of Africa from a broad perspective, without much emphasis on the region where the languages are spoken such as South or North of the Sahara, East Africa, West Africa and so on.

Every member is a linguistic fieldworker who carries out original research. Research based on existing literature on a given language is also welcome. The aim is to share information and results of research on African languages with other researchers, and to show the current and sometimes complex linguistic, cultural, and historical situation of Africa.

Activities of the project:

1) Meetings will be held 3 or 4 times a year. On each occasion, 2 or 3 persons are expected to present the result of their research, while other participants will discuss each of the presentations.
2) Besides ILCAA publications, the outcome of presentations and discussions will also be published on the website of the project.
3) Papers and book reviews, etc. on languages of Africa are accepted and made available to the public on the website of this project.
4) In addition, information provided by members, such as academic societies on African linguistics, will be published on the website.
5) Information is disseminated promptly through the mailing list.
6) From time to time, we would like to interact with Africans living in Japan.

ABE, Maya	ABE, Yuko	KAMIYA, Toshiro	KOMORI, Junko
SAKAEDANI, Haruko	SATO, Michio	SHIOTA, Katsuhiko	SUNANO, Yukitoshi
TAKEMURA, Keiko	TSUGE, Youichi	NAKANO, Akio	NAKAMURA, Hirokazu
HINO, Shun'ya	PHILIPS, John E.	MIYAMOTO, Ritsuko	YONEDA, Nobuko
RATCLIFFE, Robert R.	WAKASA, Motomichi		

Practice, Epistemology and Symbolization of Land and Natural Resources

(Coordinator: KAWAI, Kaori)

This joint research project analyzes the contemporary progressing affairs concerned with land and natural resources in various societies of Asia and Africa, with special reference to the multidimensionality and complexity in ecological, socio-cultural and symbolic domains.

In addition to the comparisons of different forms and systems of land tenure and resource use with each other, the explorations into everyday practice and ritual practice incorporated in a several variety of contexts of human life are indispensable. In cognitive anthropology binary opposed perspectives referred as pragmatism and intellectualism, or symbolism and substantialism / materialism conflict theoretically. The project will also try to transcend this antiomy through the rethinking of the relationship with land or natural resource and human activities. The place where people carry on with their life is also an arena of ethnic history, interrelationship with neighbors and intervention of nation state politics, etc., and then consequently such elements as body, memory, history and others might be regarded as real constituents of a whole of life. The projects will explore: (a) the pragmatic ways in actuality of land tenure and resource use, (b) the process of representation and symbolization of land and nature, in order to contribute to understanding the human experienced world totally on the relationship between human and environment. The three-year joint project arranges workshops three or four times a year.

UMEZAKI, Masahiro	KITAMURA, Kouji	KINUGASA, Satoshi	KOMATSU, Kaori
SHIINO, Wakana	SUGIYAMA, Yuko	TSUMURA, Hiroomi	TERASHIMA, Hideaki
YOSHIMURA, Satoko			

Towards a Reconstruction of the Foundation of Linguistics

(Coordinator: MINEGISHI, Makoto)

Most of the modern linguistic theories have been developed on the basis of data extracted from European languages. In the course of applying the theoretical framework to various non-European languages, its inadequacies, which should be due to differences of language types, have been pointed out so far. These inadequacies, however, are usually regarded as a matter of completeness of the theory: the presuppositions of theoretical framework themselves have not been seriously questioned.

Linguists in the area of descriptive studies, on the other hand, often assume traditional categories for granted. As a result, descriptionwhich should be based on the nature of each language is often inclined to one from the Western point of view.

The purpose of the project is to reexamine the theoretical presuppositions for language description with a view to preparing a new ground for further development of the framework necessary for cross-linguistic studies.

KATO, Shigehiro	SAKUMA, Junichi	Shen, Li	FUJIWARA, Kanae
MACHIDA, Ken	MOMIYAMA, Yousuke	YOSHIDA, Kazuhiko	

Comparative Study of Socio-Cultural Changes: On Changes in northern South Asia

(Coordinator: ISHII, Hiroshi)

Anthropology needs comparison but it is not easy to establish it with due methods. This situation has been pointed out already concerning the static comparison. But greater problems arise when we try to compare dynamic aspects. It is essential to tackle them if we are to understand societies and cultures in the present changing world.

In this study, we focus on various changing aspects in northern South Asia [e.g. India (except the four states in the south), Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal and Bhutan] and analyse them with a comparative perspective. Countries in this area either experienced direct or indirect colonialism, have diverse religions, and have recently been undergoing economic liberalization, democratization, unique nation buiding and other changes.

It is our aim to refine comparative methods through the analysis and comparison of socio-cultural changes in this area.

IMAI, Fumiko	UESUGI, Taeko	KANO, Katsuhiko	KOMAKI, Sachiyo
SATO, Seika	TACHIBANA, Kenichi	TANABE, Akio	TOGAWA, Masahiko
NAKATANI, Sumie	NAKATANI, Tetsuya	NAWA, Katsuo	HABASAKI, Makiko
MAHARJAN,KeshavLall	MIO, Minoru	MINAMI, Makito	MIYAMOTO, Mari
MORIMOTO, Izumi	YAGI, Yuko	YASUNO, Hayami	YAMAGAMI, Aki
YAMAMOTO, Mayumi	YAMAMOTO, Yuji	WATANABE, Kazuyuki	

How to Approach the Past of Societies without Any Written Histories

(Coordinator: KAGAYA, Ryohei)

In order to understand the African people and the history of their cultures, we need to study the past. However, no written documents of the modern era exist. Therefore, we are forced to study it from the viewpoint of various disciplines, like linguistics, archeology, anthropology, geography and history etc. We will try to summarize the methodologies and results from various disciplines to approach the past.

IIDA, Taku	IKEYA, Kazunobu	ISEKI, Kazuyo	UEDA, Fujiko
KAMIYA, Toshiro	KAMEI, Tetsuya	KEIDA, Katsuhiko	SASAKI, Shigehiro
SATO, Shun	TAKEZAWA, Shouichiro	TORIYAMA, Kan	NAKANO, Akio
NISHIDA, Masaki	HINO, Shun'ya	FUJII, Mako	HORI, Nobuyuki
MARUO, Minoru	MIKI, Wataru	MORIGUCHI, Tsunekazu	YOSHIDA, Kenji
YONEDA, Nobuko	WADA, Shohei		

Comprehensive Studies on Historiographical Manuscripts and Written Documents in the Islamic World

(Coordinator: HANEDA, Koichi)

This project intends to study historiographical manuscripts and written documents, which are part of the historic heritage of the Islamic world. It especially focuses on the material written and composed in the following languages: Arabic, Persian, Ottoman Turkish and Changhatai Turkishi.

Scholarship has conventionally utilized historiographical manuscripts and written documents without fully addressing methodological issues. In order to establish a methodological framework for usage of historiographical material, the present project seeks to set up a network of study groups on Islamic manuscripts and documents, currently scattered all over Japan. These groups will participate in conferences on manuscriptual and philological studies to exchange expertise and views on methodology.

AKASAKA, Tsuneaki	ISOGAI, Kenichi	EGAWA, Hikari	OOKAWARA, Tomoki
OOTOSHI, Tetsuya	ONO, Hiroshi	KUBO, Kazuyuki	GOTO, Atsuko
SHIMIZU, Kazuhiro	TAKAMATSU, Youichi	HAYASHI, Kayoko	MASHITA, Hiroyuki
MONO, Eiji	MORIKAWA, Tomoko	MORIMOTO, Kazuo	YAJIMA, Hikoichi
YAJIMA, Youichi	YAMAGUCHI, Akihiko	KAWAMOTO, Masatomo	NAKAMACHI, Nobutaka

Anthropological Study of Indigenization/Creolization/Sinicization of the Ethnic Chinese

(Coordinator: MIO, Yuko)

This project intends to re-examine critically the preceding researches and discourses on the Chinese living abroad in the humanities and the social science, especially, the disucourse which have defined identity of any kind of Chinese living abroad homogenously and essentially. Instead we aim at opening new perspectives on varied socio-cultural actualities and ethnic identities of them. In this project, the Chinese living abroad means the Chinese who moved out of China in the geopolitical sense, regardless of their identities.

Specifically, we would like to clarify the following aspects:

a) The actual condition of the societies and cultures of the various Chinese living abroad, that include Chinese having kept strong Chinese identity, Creolized Chinese, and people who had originally been Chinese and assimilated into indigenous society.
b) The process in which identities of those Chinese mentioned above have been constructed.
c) Acculturation and transformation of identities of the Chinese who re-immigrated from one place to another place.

AKAMINE, Jun	ITAGAKI, Akemi	ICHIKAWA, Tetsu	KAI, Katsuji
KUWAYAMA, Takami	SADAYOSHI, Yasushi	SUENARI, Michio	SUGAYA, Nariko
SERIZAWA, Satohiro	TAMURA, Kazuhiko	TAMURA, Katsumi	NAKANISHI, Yuji
NOBUTA, Toshihiro	MASUTANI, Satoshi	MIYASHITA, Katsuya	MIYAHARA, Gyou

Studies on Japanese Document Composition

(Coordinator: SHIBANO, Koji)

In early 1980's, traditions of the sophisticated movable typesetting for Japanese documents were in danger. Japanese word processors only supported very primitive document composition rules such as simple line breaking rules called Kinsoku Shori.

To preserve sophisticated and traditional Japanese document composition rules, we developed JIS X 4051, "Line Composition Rules for Japanese Documents" in 1993. In 1995, we revised it to cover vertical writing system and JIS X 4051 developed in 2004 covers full range of Japanese document formatting and renamed as "Formatting Rules for Japanese Documents". In 2000, we also developed JIS X 4052, "Exchange Format for Japanese Documents with Composition Markup".

In US and Europe, "Chicago Manual of Style" published by Chicago University Press and "Oxford Style Manual" published by Oxford University Press are available. These manuals not only define composition rules but also orthography of the language. However, for Japanese language, there is no such comprehensive orthography.

Therefore, we decided to develop not only extension of Japanese document composition rules but also orthography.

IGOU, Eishi	EDAMOTO, Junzaburo	ONOZAWA, Kenzo	KOBAYASHI, Toshi
SAKAI, Katsumi	TAHARA, Kyoji	NOMURA, Yasue	HIRAMATSU, Shinji



City market crowded with different tribes coming from neighbouring hills, at Ceng Tung.
(Photo by Tadahiko L. A. SHINTANI. April 2004)

Comparative Historical Study of Decolonization in Light of Colonial Guilt

(Coordinator: NAGAHARA, Yoko)

In the recent years the demand for apology and the claim for redress for the suffering of historical slave trade and colonial rule are increasing around the world. Behind this phenomenon is the new historical consciousness and historical perceptive of the people in the post-colonies which led to the emergence of an understanding of slave trade and colonial rule as a crime against humanity. The history of decolonization in Asia, Africa and Americas should be reexamined in this regard.

The project deals not only with the process of decolonization as such, but also with the pre-history of it, stages of colonialism and the changing historical meaning of the Empire and imperial networks. The members of the project are historians of the Africa, Asia and Americas as well as European Empires.

ASADA, Shinji	IIJIMA, Midori	ORYUU, Yoko	SHIBATA, Atsuko
SHIMIZU, Masayoshi	SUZUKI, Shigeru	TAKABAYASHI, Toshiyuki	NAKANO, Satoshi
HAMA, Tadao	HIRANO, Chikako	FUNADA, K. Sayaka	MAEKAWA, Ichiro
YOSHIKUNI, Tsuneo	WATANABE, Kazuhito	DAN, Yusuke	YOSHIDA, Makoto
MIZOBE, Yasuo	SUGIYAMA, Yuko		



Paddy field with May. Khi; Lek: (Cassia siamea Lam.), a typical scene of the Tai Cultural Area at Ceng Tung.
(Photo by Tadahiko L. A. SHINTANI. April 2004)

Doi moi in Historical Perspective

(Coordinator: KURIHARA, Hirohide)

Since its inauguration by the VCP in 1986, Doi moi (Renovation) has changed dramatically the society, the people's sense of values and the policies of the Vietnamese Communist Party and Government in many spheres, including politics, economy, military strategy, diplomacy and culture. However it is time to sum up its results and limits that have come up to the surface in the last 18 years.

This project aims to analyze Doi moi set up in the long historical process. It also tries to clear up the period of collectivism under Le Duan's leadership (1957-1986) to be compared with Doi moi.

Main topics of the project will be concentrated on the following matters:

1) the origins of Doi moi
2) main factors generating Doi moi and the by-products of Doi moi
3) the relations between the Doi moi and the reforms in the last 1970s to the beginning of the 1980s in SRV
4) the socialistic factors in Doi moi, especially the role of the state-owned enterprises
5) the relations and interactions between Doi moi and the reform policies carried out in the neighboring countries like PRC and Lao PDR

ISHII, Akira
KATO, Hiroyuki
SHIRAISHI, Masaya
SUZUKI, Motoyoshi
TAKEUCHI, Ikuo
FURUTA, Motoo

Human Mobility and Human Security in the Eastern Mediterranean

(Coordinator: KUROKI, Hidemitsu)

The Eastern Mediterranean has been the crossroads of civilizational exchange since the most ancient period. Commercial exchange, pilgrimage and migration have stimulated the spatial and social mobility, i.e. human mobility, of various ethnic and cultural gourps in the region. We can still observe today in the societies the cultural tradition of accepting the Other and assuring its security. It is usually explained as representing the "typical Mediterranean openness and tolerance."

On the other hand, the Eastern Mediterranean today is an arena of serious national and sectarian conflicts such as the Palestine Question and Cyprus Question. These are unexceptionally involving various kinds of factors of human mobility, which should be situated on the cultural and social context in the area.

This project aims to find the cultural norms and values for supporting the co-existence of groups, or what we understand today as "human security", among the Eastern Mediterranean societies, by examining the historical development of human mobility and social and ethnic conflicts.

USUI, Akira
KASUYA, Gen
KITAZAWA, Yoshiyuki
KURITA, Yoshiko
SATO, Yukio
SAHARA, Tetsuya
SAWAE, Fumiko
TOSA, Hiroyuki
NAGASAWA, Eiji
NAKAMURA, Taeko
HAZAMA, Yasushi
HORII, Yuu
MATSUI, Masako
MURATA, Nanako
MORI, Shintaro
YAJIMA, Hikoichi
KOZOEKAWA, Taku

Research Project on New Conceptions of the World, Human beings and Moral Values in the Age of World Civilization, aiming at the Creation of a Generalized Science of Humanity

(Coordinator: NAKATANI, Hideaki)

The objective of our research project is to create a new field of human sciences called 'generalized science of humanity'.

The advent of 20th century scientific technologies has realized, for people in many regions of the world, life with a certain degree of peace and comfort. On the other hand, however, large-scale and serious problems such as world wars, regional conflicts, absolute poverty, destruction of global environment, and epidemics have appeared.

Since these problems are mutually related, when measures are taken for each individual problem without a general guiding view, their effectiveness will be limited, or rather new problems will appear in place of the 'solved' ones.

In addition, there remain large differences of values between the various civilizations, concerning such fundamental conceptions such as what constitutes a happy life for human beings.

Importantly, before taking measures, we have to know, on the one hand, the actual state of the whole world and, on the other, the traditional values of each civilization, in order to reach a clear vision of the ideal future world enabling ideal lives of people in a variety of civilizations.

These tasks, both to know the actual state of the world and creating a plan for an ideal future world, used to be the business of a philosopher. In the present time, however, it has become almost impossible for an individual to accomplish all these tasks, because scientific developments have accelerated on a large scale, the changes of the political or economical situation of the various regions of the world are very fast and drastic, and the ancient traditions of each civilization are very profound and complex.

Under these conditions, we aim at creating a new field of human sciences which we call 'generalized science of humanity'. In order to conduct the tasks outlined above, the project will create a platform for the cooperation of the human, social and natural sciences, with the scholars on classical studies playing a central role. The project will accumulate the essence of the present knowledge of up-to-date science and technology, on the one hand, and of the actual political and economical state of the world, on the other, in order to evaluate them from the view point of the traditional values of each civilization. It will transform the scheme of our knowledge of the world and of humanity, and contribute much to create a clearer vision for an ideal humanity and an ideal moral of the future.

We plan to hold an international workshop for the preparation of this new field on February 2005 in Tokyo, in collaboration with the Maison des Sciences de l'Homme (Paris) and with the Harvard Round Table (Boston).

ASAKURA, Hisashi
IKEUCHI, Satoru
IKEDA, Tomohisa
IKEMOTO, Yukio
ICHIKAWA, Hiroshi
ISHIDOU, Tsuneyo
ITSUMI, Kiichiro
UCHIYAMA, Katsutoshi
OTSU, Toru
OGAWA, Masahiro
KAKIGI, Ryusuke
KATO, Nobumasa
KAWAI, Tokuharu
KURODA, Akira
GYOBA, Jiro
KOJIMA, Tsuyoshi
GOTO, Toshifumi
SHIOTSUKI, Ryoko
SUGISHITA, Morihiro
SHINGU, Kazushige
SUGIMOTO, Yoshio
SEKINE, Seizou
TSUIKI, Kosuke
TSUNEKAWA, Keiichi
TESHIMA, Isaiah
NAGANO, Yasuhiko
NISHIKAWA, Masahiro
NOTOMI, Noburu
NOBUHARA, Yukihiro
HAYASHI, Nobuo
HIDAKA, Toshitaka
HIROSE, Michitaka
HOSHIYAMA, Minoru
MATSUO, Kenji
MARUYAMA, Tooru
MIKI, Masahiro
MURAKAMI, Masakatsu
MORIYA, Akio
YANO, Tamaki
HIROTA, Koichi
KASAI, Kiyoto
HAYASHI, Momoko
OKAYAMA, Arata
HARA, Yonosuke
KATSURA, Tsugitaka

International Symposia

Designated as one of the Centers of Excellence (COE) under the 'Programme for Supporting Core Research Institutes (1995-2001)' of the Japanese Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, our Institute, as an Inter-University Institution in humanities and social sciences, has attached more importance than before on digitalization and internationalization of academic researches and resources.

We regularly organize International Symposia inviting scholars from all over the world in an effort to promote international academic exchanges and networks.

The Institute has so far organized the following symposia:

Title	Dates
Human Flow and Emergence of New Cultures in Southeast Asia	1996.12/ 3~ 5
Cross-linguistic Studies of Tonal Phenomena	1998.12/10~12
Language Contact Convergence in South Asia	1999.12/ 6~ 9
Cross-linguistic Studies of Tonal Phenomena: Tonogenesis, Japanese Accentology, and Other Topics	2000.12/12~14
Non-Nominative Subjects	2001.12/18~21
Cross-linguistic Studies of Tonal Phenomena	2002.12/17~21
Dynamics of Border Societies – Comparison of Border Societies in Southeast Asia	2003.12/10~12
Indic Scripts: Past and Future	2003.12/17~19
Human Security: Perspectives from Area Studies	2004.1/10
The Role of Intercommunication in Athabascan Revitalization	2004.2/16~18
The Dynamics of Social and Political Change in Nepal	2004.2/28~29
Finding Japan in Taiwan: Recognition of Japan in Taiwan	2004.3/27
Social Dynamics in Northern South Asia	2004.6/25~27
Thinking Malayness	2004.7/19~21
Reconsidering in the Japanese Military Occupation in Burma:1942-45	2004.10/9~10
History Studies in the Modern Arab World: From Maghrib and from Mashriq	2004.11/4
Cross-linguistic Studies of Tonal Phenomena: Historical Development, Tone-syntax interface, and Descriptive Studies	2004.12/14~16
Political Violence and Human Security in the Post-9.11 World	2004.12/18~19
Finding Japan in Taiwan: Japanese Legacy of Colonial Rule in Taiwan	2005.3/5~6
Studies on Indigenous Peoples of Taiwan: Retrospect and Prospect in Japan and Taiwan	2005.3/26~27

VISITING PROFESSORS AND 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 two years are listed below:

2002	※Joyce, Terry Andrew	U.K.	Psychology
	※Hanjabam,Surmangol Sharma	India	Linguistics
	※Oehler, Susan Elizabeth	U.S.A.	Ethnomusicology
	Sutjaja, I Gusti Made	Indonesia	Linguistics
	Edi, Suhardi Ekadjati	Indonesia	Sundanese Culture
	Zhou, Mao Ji	China	Study of Tibetan Verbs
	Live, Yu-Sion	France	Sociology
	Dular, Osor Chaoke	China	Tungus Languages
	Wufela, André Yaek'olingo	Congo	Oral Literature
2003	※Kari, Ethelbert Emmanuel	Nigeria	Linguistics
	※Sudebilige, Shirnuut	China	History
	※Fang, Sumei	China	History
	※Hanjabam, Surmangol Sharma	India	Linguistics
	※Joyce, Terry Andrew	U.K.	Linguistics
	※Oehler, Susan Elizabeth	U.S.A.	Ethnomusicology
	Faucher, Carole	Canada	Sociology
	Gellner, David N	U.K.	Social Anthropology, Indology
	Kisseberth, Charles Wayne	U.S.A.	Linguistics
	Tirtosudarmo, Riwanto	Indonesia	Social Demography
	Leer, Jeffry Alan	U.S.A.	Linguistics
2004	Razafiarivony, Michel	Madagasy	Ethnology
	Motingea, Andre Mangulu	Congo	Linguistics
	Mkude, Daniel Joseph	Tanzania	Linguistics
	Benhadda, Abderrahim	Morroco	History
	Witzel, Michael	Germany	Linguistics
	※Christopher Beckwith	U.S.A.	Linguistics
	※Sangi Vladimir Mikhajlovich	Russia	Linguistics
	※Roberts-Kohno Rosalind Ruth	U.S.A.	Linguistics
	※Massoud Daher	Lebanon	History
	※La Mihn Hang	Viet Nam	Linguistics
	※Wang Ju	China	Education Administration

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 Supèrieur, 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 (CILL), Mysore, India, 1987.
3. Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta, India (ISI), 1987.
4. Langues et Cultures de l'Aire Tibètaine, 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.



A procession to the engagement ceremony
A family of the beidegroom makes procession carrying gifts to the bride.
(Photo by Asako SHIOHARA in Moru, Alor Island, Indonesia. August 2001)



Moko in Alor island, in easterm Indonesia
Moko is a ritual drum patterned after the bronze creations of the 300B.C.-A.C.200 dongson culture in Vietnam.The origin of so many Mokos just on this island is a mystery.On alor Moko's are still an essential part of the bride's dowry.
(Photo by Asako SHIOHARA in Pungka Village, Sumbawa Island, Indonesia. March 2004)

LIBRARY AND RESOURCES

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.

Please refer to URL (http://jcs.aa.tufs.ac.jp/Asai/) also.

(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.

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. Following scholars were deputed under this program.

1969～1971	MATSUSHITA Shuji	Cameroon, Chad, Iran, Niger, Nigeria
	YAJIMA Hikoichi	Egypt, Iraq, Lebanon, Syria, Turkey
1971～1973	NAITO Masao	India, Sri Lanka
	NAKANO Aki'o	Egypt, Ethiopia, Morocco, South Yemen
1973～1975	FUKUI Katsuyoshi	Egypt, Somalia, Tanzania, Kenya
	NAKAJIMA Motoki	Hong Kong, Malaysia, Singapore
1975～1977	KAGAYA Ryohei	Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia
	YUKAWA Yasutoshi	Cameroon, Kenya, Tanzania, Zaire, Zambia
1977～1979	ISHII Hiroshi	India, Nepal
	YABU Shiro	Burma, Thailand
1979～1981	HANEDA Koichi	Afghanistan, Iran, Turkey
1981～1983	SHINTANI Tadahiko, .L. A.	Australia, New Caledonia, Fiji, Vanuatu
	YAMAMOTO Yuji	Thailand, Nepal, India, Sri Lanka
1983～1985	TSUJI Nobuhisa	China, Hong Kong, Taiwan
	MIZUSHIMA Tsukasa	India, Malaysia, Singapore, England
1985～1987	NAKAMI Tatsuo	China, Mongolia
	KAJI Shigeki	Zaire, Kenya
1987～1989	MATSUMURA Kazuto	Finland, The Soviet Union
	MIYAZAKI Koji	The Netherlands, Indonesia
1989～1991	HAYASI Tooru	China, Turkey
	KURIMOTO Eisei	Ethiopia, Kenya
1991～1993	KURIHARA Hirohide	Vietnam, Russia
	MINEGISHI Makoto	India
1993～1995	SHINMEN Yasushi	China, Russia, England
	NEMOTO Kei	England, Burma, Thailand
1995～1997	IIZUKA Masato	Egypt, England
	KUROKI Hidemitsu	Syria, France
1997～1999	YOSHIZAWA Seiichiro	France, England, China, Taiwan
	NISHII Ryoko	Thailand, England
1999～2001	SAWADA Hideo	Australia, India
	HONDA Hiroshi	Korea, England
2001～2003	TOKORO Ikuya	Spain, The Netherlands
	KUREBITO Tokusu	U.S.A., Russia
2003～2005	HAFNER, Arnd Helmut OTA Nobuhiro	England, France, China England, India

INTENSIVE LANGUAGE COURSES

The Institute has been offering courses in various Asian and African languages since 1967. Members of the Institute teach the courses with assistance from native speakers. Following is a list of such courses offered since 1980 followed by the number of students that attended the course (given in parantheses):

Year	at Tokyo	In Kansai area
1980	Nepali(14), Mongolian(14)	Vietnamese(5)
1981	Hindi(8), Pashto(10)	Standard Chinese(26)
1982	Egyptian Arabic(12), Hungarian(17)	Fulfulde(12)
1983	Tibetan(12), Finnish(21)	Panjabi(8)
1984	Pilipino(12), Yoruba(3)	Turkish(15)
1985	Korean(14), Khmer(10)	Swahili(8)
1986	South-Western Mandarin(5), Tamil(12)	Bengali(8)
1987	Central Mandarin(10), Thai(19)	Singhalese(8)
1988	Persian(10), Turkish(16)	Indonesian(6)
1989	Bengali(20), Vietnamese(9)	Egyptian Arabic(15)
1990	Korean(11), Indonesian(11)	Persian(14)
1991	Estonian(12), Burmese(15)	Standard Chinese(13)
1992	Nepali(12), Egyptian Colloquial Arabic(15)	Filipino(12)
1993	Korean(17), Georgian(17)	Mongolian(17)
1994	Wolof(9), Hindi(11)	Turkish(22)
1995	Amharic(5), Tibetan(25)	Shanghai Chinese(12)
1996	Thai(14), Modern Hebrew(12)	Yoruba(7)
1997	Telugu(10), Mongolian(11)	Hungarian(7)
1998	Ainu(2), Haya(11)	Kannada(5)
1999	Fiji(4), Persian(10)	Urdu(5)
2000	Shan(3), Afrikaans(6)	Persian(4)
2001	Pashto(7), Fukienese(10)	Mundari(3)
2002	Newar(8), Bali(7)	Thai(7)
2003	Malagasy(11), Sundanese(5)	Vietnamese(11)
2004	Burmese(6), Bengali(11)	Kazak(3)

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.

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 colours 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 analyse 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 Resource Centre of the Institute. This new machine has real-time capability.

The pitch extractor analyses 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 332 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.

There are instruments to transfer the recorded data from one recording medium to another one, e.g., from a DAT tape to a CD, from a CD to an MD. At present , it is possible to transfer the data to various media such as a DAT tape, an analog cassette tape, a CD, an MD and a DVD.

Manuals for the above instruments are provided in the recording room, and they will also be shown on the homepage of our institute in the near future.

GRADUATE SCHOOL

Tokyo University of Foreign Studies (TUFS) set up the Graduate School of Area and Cultural Studies (Doctoral Degree Studies) to meet the demand of international human resources and specialists who require more global and more highly developed knowledge. The Doctoral Program includes both linguistic and cultural studies relating to more than 30 different languages and 9 different areas of the world.

It also includes international cultural studies focusing on transcultural research. The program's objective is to provide truly unique and advanced training and research opportunities in order to produce creative scholars and specialists for the teaching and research professions. research professions.

In the year 2002, the institute also set up the Committee of Graduate School with 20 teachers to fully support this programme and received students in the field of Linguistics, Ethnology, Anthropology and History. The names of students who received their doctoral degree under the guidance of the ILCAA academic staff and their doctoral theses are listed below:

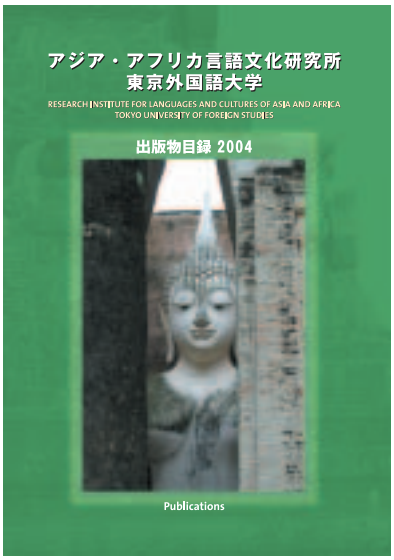
List of Students with Doctoral Degrees (as of April, 2004)

Date	Name of students	Title of Doctoral Theses
1995.3.24	Ricard T. JOSE	Food Administration in the Philippines during the Shortage and Occupation, 1942-1945: Focusing on the Rice Countermeasures
1996.3.25	Kikuko SUZUKI	Food and Culinary Traditions in the Arab Islamic World: Cookery Book of the Mamluk Period, Wasf al-At'ima al-Mu'tada (Description of Common Foods)
1998.3.26	Satoko YOSHIE	A Sociolinguistic Study on the Politeness of Modern Persian – The Case of Tehran City
1998.4.22	Soysuda NARANONG	A Study of the Final Particles *yo, ne*, and *yone* in Japanese Sentences – from the standpoint of Japanese language education
1999.3.26	Haruko SAKAEDANI	Meanings and Functions of Definiteness and Indefiniteness in Arabic
2000.3.24	Nobuko YONEDA	A Descriptive Study of Matengo, a Bantu Language of Tanzania – with focus on verbal structure
2000.6.21	Ryuichi KOSAKA	A Descriptive Study of the Lachi Language—Syntactic Description, Historical Reconstruction and Genetic Relation
2002.3.26	Ying Wen DENG	The economic relation between China and Vietnam in the 90s – Focus on border trade
2002.3.26	Yumi TAKAKU	Comprehensive Studies of Chinese Characters in the Formative Periods
2002.7.24	Yumi SUGAWARA	Religious Movements in Central Jave in the middle of the 19th century: A Study of Discourses about the Ahmad Rifa'I Movement
2002.12.18	Miho ZENNO	The Ties between Cities and a Peasant Community: The Cargo System in the village of San Martin Huamedlulpan, State of Oaxaca, Mexico
2003.3.26	Ethelbert E. KARI	Clitics in Degema: A Meeting Point of Phonology, Morphology and Syntax
2003.3.26	Naomichi KUROSAWA	The Study of the Oral Tradition of China's Minority Ethnic Groups

Publications

Our publications are forwarded to research institutions on an exchange basis, but are not available for sale. In response to individual offers or requests, complimentary copies by the process of "books-on-demands" will be provided after obtaining permission from the author.

For more information, please visit our publications homepage or write to us by either mail, fax or E-mail below.



- Periodicals
- Study of Languages and Cultures of Asia and Africa Monograph Series
- Asian and African Lexicon
- Textbooks for Language Training
- Questionnaire / Language Education Materials
- Language Information Processing
- Regional / Cultural Research: East Asia
- Regional / Cultural Research: Southeast Asia
- Regional / Cultural Research: South Asia
- Regional / Cultural Research: West Asia
- Regional / Cultural Research: Africa
- Regional / Cultural Research: Other Areas
- Regional / Cultural Research: Extensive Area

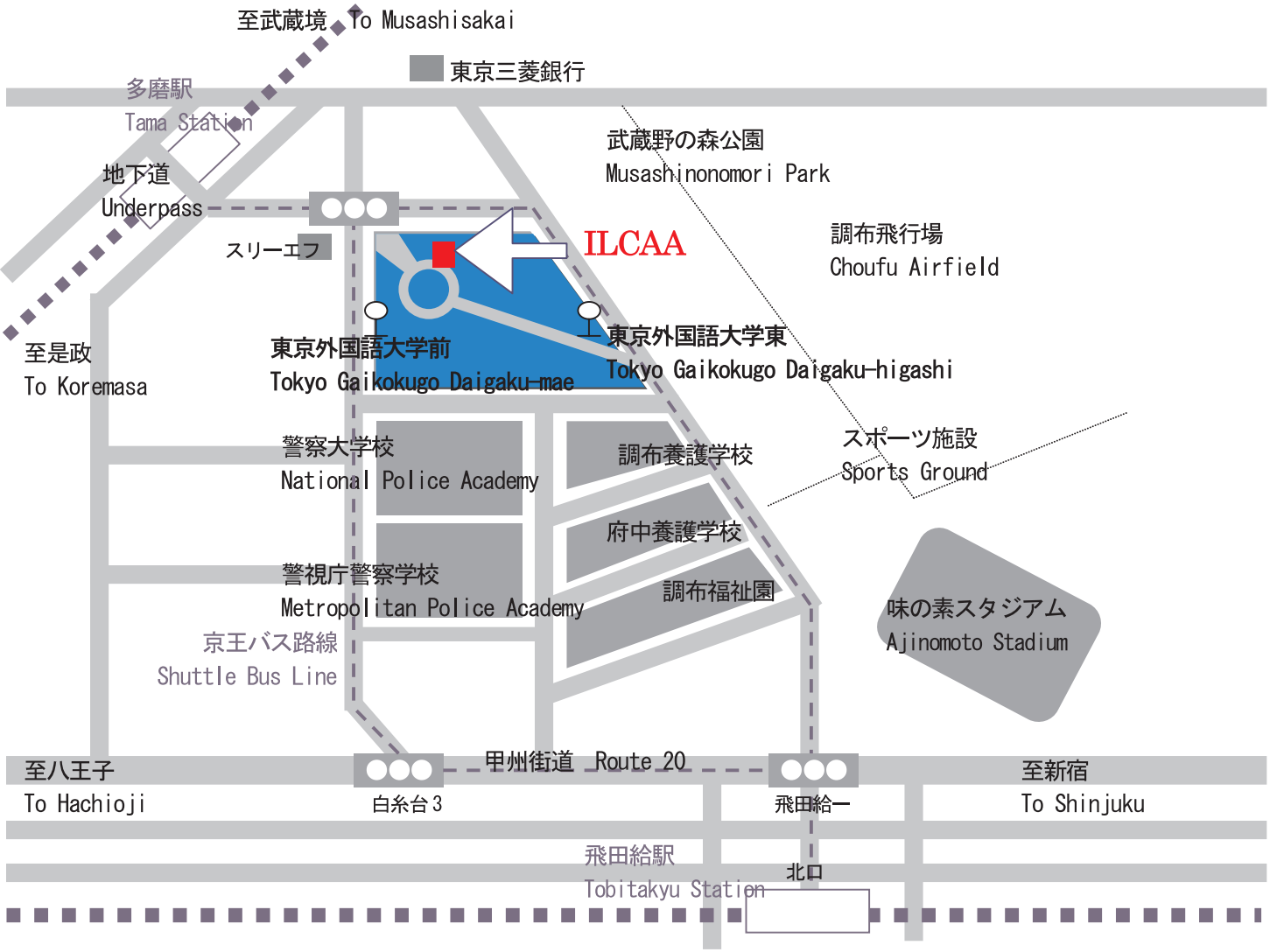
URL:http://www.aa.tufs.ac.jp/book/book_e.html
E-mail:editcom@aa.tufs.ac.jp

Homepage

ILCAA Homepage started in 1994 to provide the latest news and various kinds of useful information including online resources, publications, ongoing projects, etc. Please visit the following address as well as each individual websites.

http://www.aa.tufs.ac.jp/index_e.html

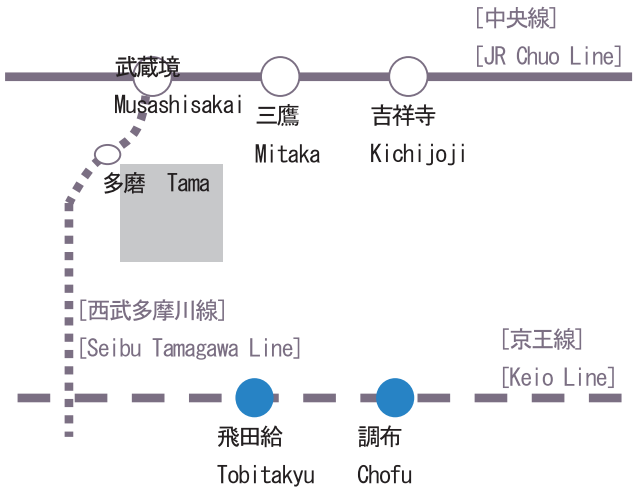
ACCESS



【Transportation】

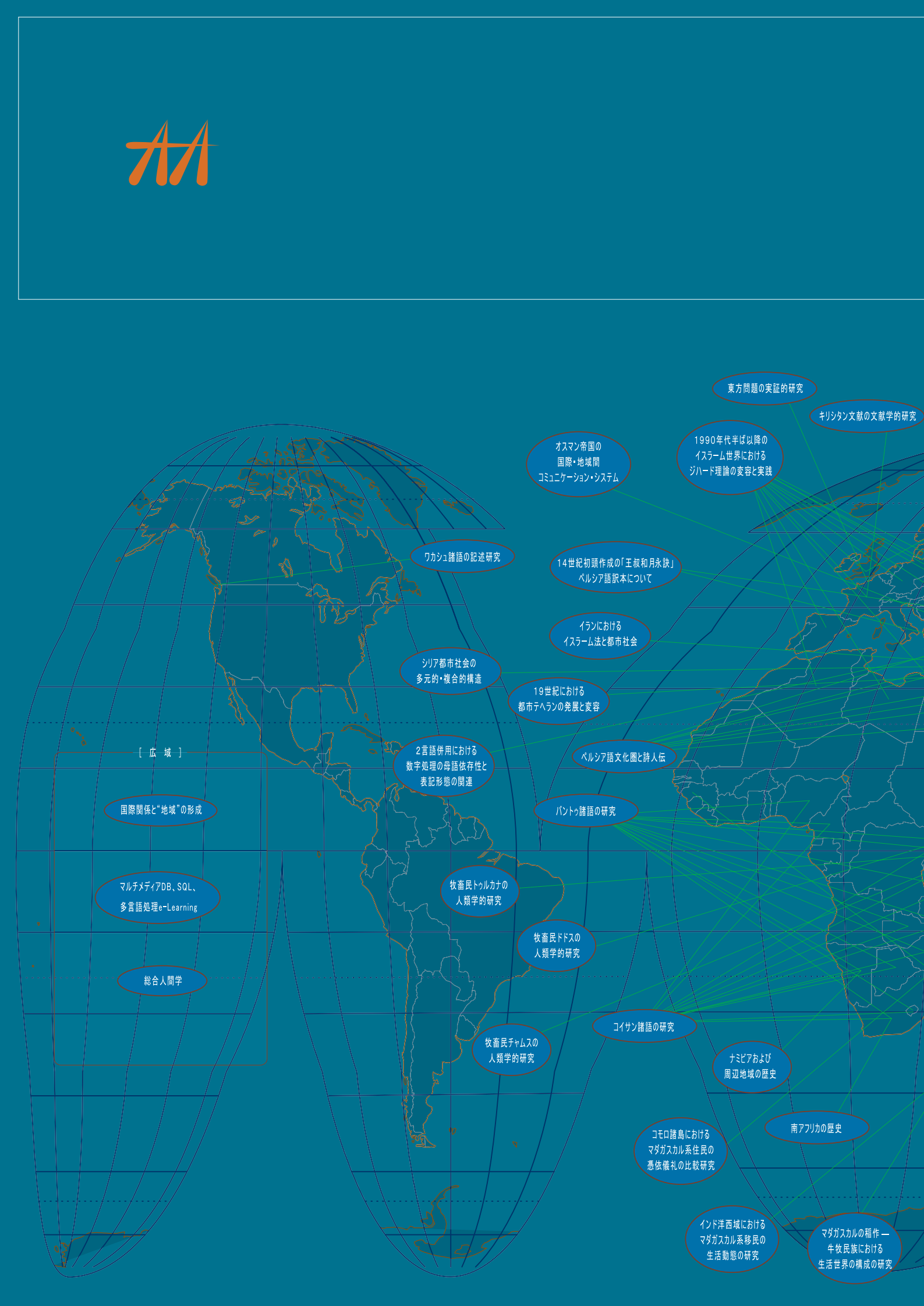
- Change to Seibu-Tamagawa Line at "Musashi-sakai" Station on JR Chuo Line
  →5 minutes walk from "Tama" station on Seibu-Tama Line

- Take a loop-line bus at "Tobitakyu" Station on Keio Line and get off at the bus stop "TUFS East Gate" or "TUFS Front Gate".



Research Institute for Languages and Cultures of Asia and Africa (ILCAA)
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TEL : 81-42-330-5600 FAX : 81-42-330-5610


東方問題の実証的研究
キリシタン文献の文献学的研究
オスマン帝国の
国際・地域間
コミュニケーション・システム
1990年代半ば以降の
イスラーム世界における
ジハード理論の変容と実践
ワカシュ諸語の記述研究
14世紀初頭作成の「王叔和月永訣」
ペルシア語訳本について
イランにおける
イスラーム法と都市社会
シリア都市社会の
多元的・複合的構造
19世紀における
都市テヘランの発展と変容
［ 広 域 ］
2言語併用における
数字処理の母語依存性と
表記形態の関連
ペルシア語文化圏と詩人伝
国際関係と“地域”の形成
バントゥ諸語の研究
マルチメディアDB、SQL、
多言語処理e-Learning
牧畜民トゥルカナの
人類学的研究
牧畜民ドドスの
人類学的研究
総合人間学
コイサン諸語の研究
牧畜民チャムスの
人類学的研究
ナミビアおよび
周辺地域の歴史
南アフリカの歴史
コモロ諸島における
マダガスカル系住民の
憑依儀礼の比較研究
インド洋西域における
マダガスカル系移民の
生活動態の研究
マダガスカルの稲作 ―
牛牧民族における
生活世界の構成の研究