INSTITUTE FOR THE STUDY OF LANGUAGES
AND CULTURES OF ASIA AND AFRICA

(ILCAA)

TOKYO UNIVERSITY OF FOREIGN STUDIES

1988

CONTENTS

Cover photo:

At the end of Sarasvati puja, the workship of the goddess of arts and crafts [also called "(mā) Sarde" in Maithili language], one of the images of the goddess is being drowned into a pond in a village near Madhuvani, north Bihar. (On January 24, 1988 by ISHII Hiroshi)

PURPOSE AND FUNCTION

The Institute for the Study of Languages and Cultures of Asia and Africa (ILCAA) is national institution having as its primary objective the comprehensive study of modern languages, histories and cultures of Asia and Africa.
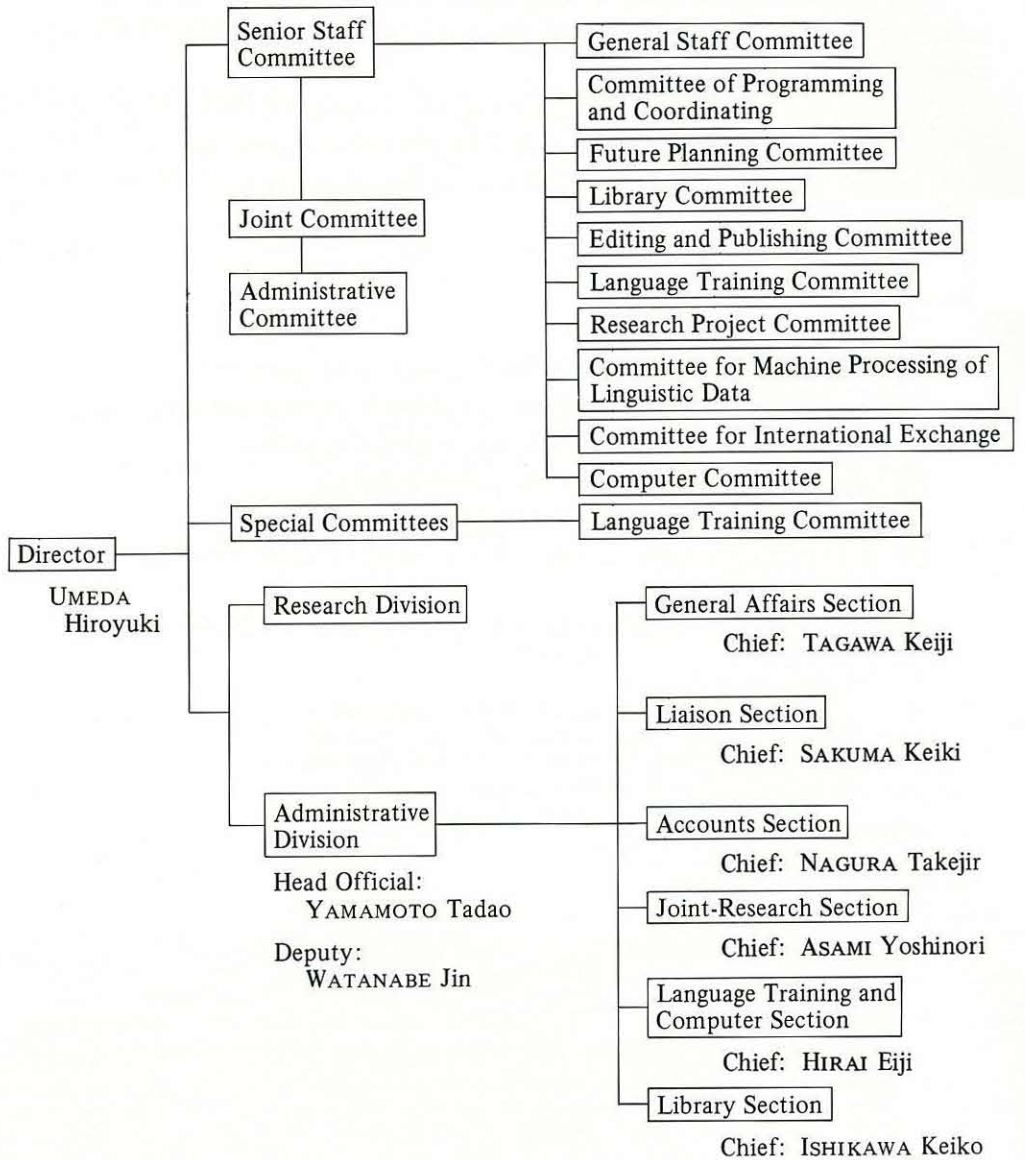
Upon recommendation of the Science Council of Japan, ILCAA was founded on April 1, 1964, in affiliation with the Tokyo University of Foreign Studies, to serve Japanese and foreign researchers in the humanities and social sciences. This is the first inter-university institution in this field in Japan.

The purposes of ILCAA are:

(1) to conduct and stimulate research pertaining to the languages and cultures of Asia and Africa;
(2) to compile and publish dictionaries and grammars of Asian and African languages;
(3) to provide language instruction for the training of specialists;
(4) to pursue research in insufficiently studied languages;
(5) to send scholars abroad for specialized research;
(6) to keep in contact and to cooperate with similar research institutions in Japan and overseas; and
(7) to perform other functions related to the objectives of the Institute.

ORGANIZATION

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Director ─┬─ Senior Staff ─────── General Staff Committee
          │   Committee         ├─ Committee of Programming
UMEDA     │                     │  and Coordinating
Hiroyuki  │                     ├─ Future Planning Committee
          │   Joint Committee   ├─ Library Committee
          │                     ├─ Editing and Publishing Committee
          │   Administrative    ├─ Language Training Committee
          │   Committee         ├─ Research Project Committee
          │                     ├─ Committee for Machine Processing of
          │                     │  Linguistic Data
          │                     ├─ Committee for International Exchange
          │                     └─ Computer Committee
          │
          ├─ Special Committees ── Language Training Committee
          │
          ├─ Research Division
          │
          └─ Administrative ──┬─ General Affairs Section
              Division        │    Chief: TAGAWA Keiji
                              │
          Head Official:      ├─ Liaison Section
            YAMAMOTO Tadao    │    Chief: SAKUMA Keiki
                              │
          Deputy:            ├─ Accounts Section
            WATANABE Jin      │    Chief: NAGURA Takejir
                              │
                              ├─ Joint-Research Section
                              │    Chief: ASAMI Yoshinori
                              │
                              ├─ Language Training and
                              │  Computer Section
                              │    Chief: HIRAI Eiji
                              │
                              └─ Library Section
                                   Chief: ISHIKAWA Keiko
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Distribution of Staff

Professors	Associate Professors	Instructors	Administrative staff	Total
16	13	8	29	66
(2 Visiting professors)				(2)

ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE

The daily activities of the Institute are administered by the Senior Staff Committee which consists of professors and associate professors. The Administrative committee acts as an advisory body to the Director. It is composed of a few professors of the Institute as well as scholars and specialists from other institutions, thus representing the inter-university nature of the Institute. The following is a list of the 22 Administrative Committee members for 1987-1989.

ARA Matsuo	(Prof., Tsudajuku Univ.)
HONDA Minobu	(Nagoya Univ. of Commerce)
IIJIMA Shigeru	(Institute Member)
IKEDA Osamu	(Prof., Osaka Univ. of Foreign Studies)
ISHII Yoneo	(Prof., Kyoto Univ.)
ISHIKAWA Eikichi	(Prof., Chukyo Univ.)
KOSHIMIZU Masaru	(Prof., Tokyo Univ. of Foreign Studies)
MINEYA Tôru	(Prof., Kokugakuin Univ.)
MORI Masao	(Prof., Nihon Univ.)
NAKAMURA Heiji	(Institute Member)
NAKANE Chie	(Emeritus Prof., Tokyo Univ.)
NISHIDA Tatsuo	(Prof., Kyoto Univ.)
OOE Takao	(Institute Member)
OZAWA Shigeo	(Prof., Tokyo Univ. of Foreign Studies)
SASAKI Komei	(Prof., National Museum of Ethnology)
SHIBATA Takeshi	(Emeritus Prof., Tokyo Univ.)
SOFUE Takao	(Prof., Univ. of the Air)
TAMACHI Tsuneo	(Prof., Fukuoka Institute of Technology)
TANI Yutaka	(Prof., Kyoto Univ.)
WATABE Tadayo	(Prof., Univ. of the Air)
YAMADA Yoshiro	(President, Osaka Univ. of Foreign Studies)
YANAIHARA Katsu	(Prof., Keio Univ.)

SPECIAL COMMITTEES

As an advisory organ to the Director, the following special committee deals with special subjects concerning joint research projects.

Language Training Committee

RESEARCH DIVISION

Area	No.	Research Department	Field of Research
General	1	Language-Culture (Section I)	General linguistics, Lexicology, General and experimental phonetics, Phonology, etc.
	2	Language-Culture (Section II)	Anthropology, History, Geography, etc.
	3	Language-Culture (Section III)	Area Studies
East Asia	4	Northeast Asian Languages & Cultures	Korean, Tungus, Ainu, Gilyak, etc.
	5	Chinese Languages & Cultures (Section I)	Pekinese, Shanghaiese, Fukienese, Cantonese, Hakka, etc.
	6	Chinese Languages & Cultures (Section II)	Tibetan, Chuang, Huey-tsu, Miao, Yao, etc.
North & Central Asia	7	Mongolian & Siberian Languages & Cultures	Mongolic Languages (Literary Mongolian, Khalkha, Buriat, Kalmyk, etc.), Chuvash, Tuvinian, etc.
	8	Turco-Uralic Languages & Cultures	Turkic, Uralian (Finnish, Hungarian, etc.)
Southeast Asia	9	Indochinese Languages & Cultures (Section I)	Vietnamese, Thai, Laotian, etc.
	10	Indochinese Languages & Cultures (Section II)	Burmese, Mon, Khmer, etc.
	11	Indonesian & Oceanic Languages & Cultures	Indonesian, Malay, Javanese, Tagalog, Malagash, Melanesian, Polynesian, Papuan, etc.
South Asia	12	Indian Languages & Cultures (Section I)	Hindi, Urdu, Bengali, Sinhalese, Nepali, Marathi, Sanskrit, Pali, etc.
	13	Indian Languages & Cultures (Section II)	Dravidian (Tamil, Telugu, Kannada, Malayalam,) Munda, etc.
West Asia	14	Iranian Languages & Cultures	Persian, Kurdish, Baluchi, Pashto, Armenian, Georgian, etc.
	15	Arabic Languages & Cultures	Iraqi, Syriac, Egyptian, Maghrebi, Literary Arabic, Hebrew, Amharic, etc.
Africa	16	African Languages & Cultures (Section I)	Swahili, Kikuyu, Ganda, Rwanda, Sukuma, Bemba, Shona, Zulu, Xhosa, Umbundu, Khoisan, Somali, Galla, Dinka, etc.
	17	African Languages & Cultures (Section II)	Hausa, Fula, Wolof, Bambara, Mende, Akan, Yoruba, Igbo, Kanuri, Sango, Fan, Lingala, Kongo, Mongo, etc.

Note: Each department is expected to have three researchers.

MEMBERS OF RESEARCH DIVISION

Director: UMEDA Hiroyuki
Professors:

HARA Tadahiko	Islamic culture and society
HINO Shun'ya	African urban society
IIJIMA Shigeru	Cultural Contact & Social Change
KAMIOKA Koji	Iranian languages, Shiite Islam
KAWADA Junzo	West African cultures
NAGATA Yuzo	History of the Ottoman Empire
NAKAMURA Heiji	Politics & history of India
NAKAO Aki'o	Semitic & Hamitic languages
NARA Tsuyoshi	Indo-Aryan languages
OKADA Hidehiro	Asian history
OOE Takao	Korean language
SAKAMOTO Yasuyuki	Austro-Asiatic languages
UMEDA Hiroyuki	Korean language
YAJIMA Hikoichi	Social and Economic History of the Medieval Islam
YAMAGUCHI Masao	Cultural semiotics
YUKAWA Yasutoshi	Theoretical linguistics and Bantu languages

Associate professors:

HANEDA Koichi	History of Iran in the Safavid era
IKEHATA Setsuho	Modern history of Southeast Asia
ISHII Hiroshi	Anthropological study of South Asia
KAGAYA Ryohei	Acoustic phonetics, Bantu and Khoisan languages
KAJI Shigeki	Bantu languages
MATSUSHITA Shuji	African languages
MIZUSHIMA Tsukasa	Socio-economic history of India
MORI Mikio	Comparative study of Indochinese cultures
MORINO Tsuneo	Swahili language
NAITO Masao	Modern history of India
NAKAJIMA Motoki	Chinese language
NAKAMI Tatsuo	International relations in East and Inner Asia
SHINTANI Tadahiko L.A.	Linguistics and metaphysics

Instructors:

HAYASHI Toru	Turkish language
KURIHARA Hirohide	Contemporary history of Vietnam
KURIMOTO Eisei	Social anthropology, African area study
MATSUMURA Kazuto	Finno-Ugric languages
MINEGISHI Makoto	Mainland Southeast Asian languages
MIYAZAKI Koji	Anthropological study of Indonesia
NAKAZAWA Shin'ichi	Anthropological study of Tibetan Buddhism
TAKACHIO Hitoshi	Symbolism in Africa

INSTITUTE ACTIVITIES

A) JOINT RESEARCH PROJECTS

In addition to individual research, members of ILCAA organize projects in cooperation with scholars outside the Institute.

1) Fundamental Research in Language Training Techniques   (Chief: OOE T.)

Education and training for the acquisition of Asian and African languages has not been fully developed in Japan. In order to promote technical development in this area, the Institute has conducted, almost every summer since 1967, experimental training session in one or two of either Korean, Bengali, Modern Hebrew, Ethiopian, Swahili, Burmese, Fukienese, Tibetan, and some other languages. From 1974 these experimental session were developed into a full program (see p. 10.)

Publications: *Textbooks for Language Training,* (30 languages) 123 vols.

2) Compilation of Dictionaries

This project aimes at machine-processing of linguistic data of Asian and African languages for compiling of these dictionaries.

Publication: *Compilation of Dictionaries* Nos. 1-30.

3) Comparative Study of Urbanization in Africa   (Chief: HINO S.)

This project aims at interdisciplinary comparative studies of African Urbanization related to the formation of African national societies, development of the social relations between urban and rural societies, function of lingua franca, etc. While making efforts to organize Japanese researchers who have been individually studying African urban societies from various points of view, this project is also scheduled to perform cooperative field research from 1986.

4) Studies of South Asian Languages   (Chief: NARA T.)

This decade long joint project (1986-1995) is conducting descriptive and historical research into Indo-Aryan, Dravidian, Austro-Asian and Tibet-Burmese languages which are currently spoken in Sourth Asia ILCAA in Tokyo and Central Institute of Indian Languages in Mysore, India operate jointly to collect linguistic data and related informations on the above-mentioned languages to be analyzed and to be fed into a computational data base for the purpose of compiling bilingual dictionaries and intensive language learning textbooks.

5) Research on the Mechanism of Cultural Contacts in the Islamic World   (Chief: YAJIMA, H.)

This newly organized research project aims to clarify the mechanism of social and cultural contacts in the Islamic world. The Islamic world was a center of intensive urban activities, a melting pot, a crossroad, a meeting place both in time and space; it has been organized as an integrated socio-cultural area throughout history even though it contains a variety of civilizations and ecologies. It is intended to explicate the mechanism of cultural contacts by which the vast Islamic world has been integrated into an organic synthesis.

.The predecessor of the present project was "Research on the Islamization and Modernization of Asia and Africa". The former project was successfully concluded in 1986 after having published over thirty monographs written in English/French/Arabic/Turkish.

A specific topic is to be assigned every two or three years; that of 1987-1988 is "Comparative study of *sūq/bāzār* as viewed from the mechanism of cultural contacts." Traditional markets (*sūq/bāzār*) have been functioning as centripetal centers in the Islamic world. The research is organized on cross-regional as well as multi-disciplinary bases. The project team consists of specialists in history, anthropoly, geography, economics, history of religion and linguistics. Also among the members are scholars who cover the non-Islamic countries. The project is open to any one who is interested in the mechanism of cultural contacts; we welcome overseas contributions to our monograph series of *Studia Culturae Islamicae.*

Publications: *Studia Culturae Islamicae,* Nos. 1-37.

6) Study of the Contact and Change of Indo-Aryan and Tibeto-Burman Cultures (Chief: Ishii H.)

Dealing with the people of the area surrounding the Himalayas, this project aims at studying the socio-cultural and linguistic changes of both Indo-Aryan and Tibeto-Burman groups who are in contact with each other. long with studying various changes of Indo-Aryan cultures, attempts will also be made to clarify how ethnic groups having Tibeto-Burman languages have absorbed the Indo-Aryan and/or Tibetan cultures and combined them with their indigenous elements.

Publications: *Monumenta Serindica*, Nos. 1-18.
YAK, Nos. 1-8.

7) Symbolism and World View (Chief: Yamaguchi M.)

The present project is a continuation of two projects undertaken previously; Symbolism and World View of Asia and Africa and Semiotics of Culture. Specialists from diverse disciplines such as anthoropology, folklore, history, literary theory and philosophy collaborate through shared interests in the semiotic analysis of culture.

Publications: *Performance in Culture*, Nos. 1-4.
Studies on Symbolism and World View, 2 vols.

8) Comparative and/or Constrastive Studies of Asian and African Languages (Chief: Nara T.)

This is a joint research project (1986-90) designed to promote comparative and/or constrastive studies of modern Asian and African languages through analyzing linguistic data collected in the field on the basis of "Grammatical Questionnair" to be issued as an outcome of the previous 5 year's joint research project (1980-85) conducted by this Institute. For this purpose three study groups are formed to carry out phonological, syntactical and lexical studies of modern Asian and African languages. All the proceedings of occasional study meetings will be published in the form of Annual Research Report of this Institute.

9) Third World and Japan-Present Situation and Perspective (Chief: Nakamura H.)

The main purpose of this project is to investigate the present interrelations between Third World countries and Japan through interdisciplinary study of the contemporary state of affairs in the area and to construct a clear perspective for the future. For this purpose, experts on modern Japanese studies examine the historical situation of modern Japan in the International context and with the help of this outcome researchers on the third World countries clarify the historical relationship between Japan and respective countries. Participation of research experts on European countries, USA and USSR is expected to give this project more global outlook.

10) Reconsideration of the Concept "Primitiveness" (Chief: Kawada J.)

The concept "primitiveness" as contrasted to "civilization" has been of basic importance in ethnology or cultural anthropology. But little consideration has been given to the cultural and ideological background of the formation of the concept, its details and the effectiveness of its use as a conceptual tool for research. This joint research project will be carried out in an interdisciplinary way giving importance to the following points:

1) The contrast between "primitiveness" as one of the stages of the culture-historical development and "primitiveness" related to an ideological "other world".
2) The relation between culture of technology and culture of values.
3) The consideration of European cultures as well as Asian (including Japanese) cultures.

The project will be continued at least for three years with occasional publications.

11) Comparative Study on Community Organization in South Asia (Chief: Naito M.)

This project aims at analyzing the organizations based on various kinds of communities in modern South Asian countries from the interdisciplinary viewpoint. As the first step for this direction, we are interested in the process of and the motive behind the participation of people in social, economic or political movements and organizations. In this context, the impact of social factors such as caste, religion, language etc. on membership in a specific organization or participation in a particular movement will be examined.

12) The Study of "Popular cultures in the Third World" (Chief: Hara T.)

This research aims to clarify the roles and function of popular culture of the Third World where new media are being rapidly introduced and where popular culture is quickly changing its position in the total culture.

13) Preliminary Study for the Machine Processing of Fundamental Data in Southeast Asia.

(Chief: SAKAMOTO Y.)

The aim of the project is as follows:
1) to evaluate the fundamental materials concerning Southeast Asia, such as inscriptions, chronicles, folktales, reports on linguistic and ethnological field researches, with regard to their significance and urgent necessity for machine processing;
2) to investigate the data format appropriate for the effective use of data processing;
3) based on the results of above mentioned investigation, to prepare for the actual data accumulation and processing in the future.

14) Preliminary Study for the Machine Processing of Fundamental Data in West Asia.

(Chief: NAGATA Y.)

This project aims:
1) to collect and evaluate fundamental materials for the study of West Asian history, geography, languages, politics, economy, etc. (inscriptions; manuscripts; chronicles; maps; geographical, biographical and statistical data; archaeological and anthropological research reports), with regard to their significance for machine processing;
2) to investigate the data format appropriate for the effective use of data processing;
3) based on the results of the above mentioned investigation, to prepare for the actual data accumulation and processing in the future.

15) History and Languages of Asian Pastoral Nomads   (Chief: OKADA H.)

In constructing an integrated picture of Asian history, one of the most important components is the role played by the pastoral nomads who spread themselves far and wide in Inner Asia. Its clarification, however, has so far been hindered due to the limitation of available materials and the insufficient development of terminology and pertinent concepts. This project, enlisting the help of specialists in history and languages of the Manchus, Mongols, Turks, Tibetans, Persians, Arabs, etc., aims at establishing a unified historical view on them as much as possible by meeting twice a year in a symposium.

16) Culture and Politics in Southeast Asia   (Chief: IKEHATA S.)

Culture is a crucial factor in modern southeast Asian politics. The project on "Culture and Politics in southeast Asia" aims to examine the relationship between culture and politics by investigating
1) the cultural basis of the legitimacy of political power;
2) cultural policies promoting national identity;
3) the problems of cultural minorities resulting from national integration and national economic development policies;
4) indigenization of foreign political thought; and
5) the role of popular culture in the growth of social unity.
The project shall focus on the first three topics in academic Year 1988-89.

17) A Comparative Study on the Modes of Inter-Action in Multi-Ethnic Societies (Chief: MIZUSHIMA T.)

This project aims to study comparatively the modes of inter-action in multi-ethnic societies. Based on the field studies to be conducted in Malaysia and other countries in the coming years it will attempt to clarify the modes of inter-action observed in the various types of encounters in the studied societies and to produce the theory to understand the nature of socio-cultural changes occurred there. The project is of inter-disciplinary nature, and will be conducted in co-operation with Malaysian and other foreign scholars.

18) Studies of Linguistic and Cultural Contacts   (Chief: NAKAJIMA M.)

This project aims to study what China is like linguistically. China is not an ethnic and cultural monolith. In this project the languages of China —such as Manchu, Mongolian, Chinese, Uighur, Bai etc.— the peoples who speak them, their social and geographical situations, their cultural and historical settings, the structures of their languages and writing systems, their ranges of dialects and the interrelations with other languages are all discussed.

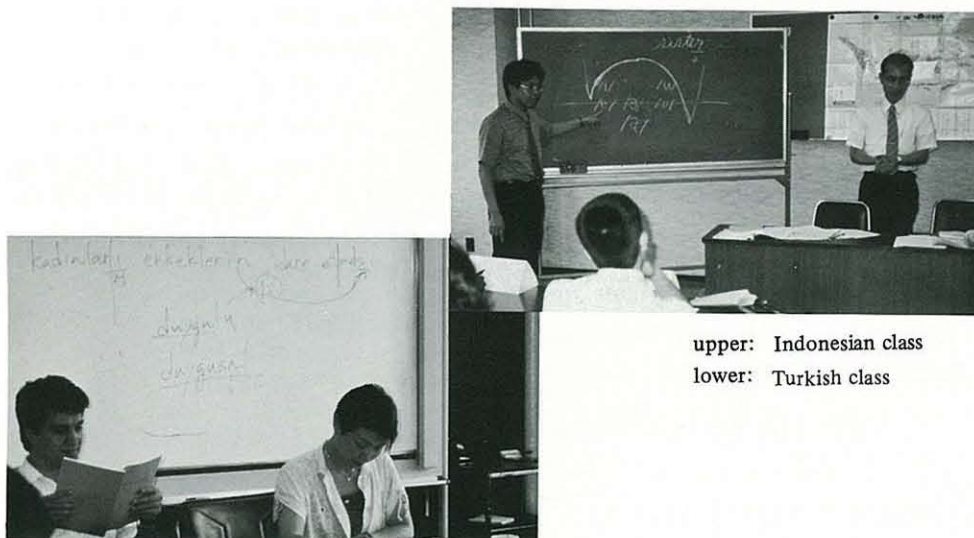## B) MACHINE PROCESSING OF LINGUISTIC DATA

In order to facilitate phonological, lexicological, syntactic as well as historical, ethnological and sociological studies of Asian and African languages, this Institute is processing linguistic data with the help of modern electronic and information theories. Since the spring of 1978, a computer has been working to accumulate data bases in these languages, which will be offered for any academic research at our Institute. The first task for us is to compile bilingual dictionaries of Asian-African and Japanese languages and some comprehensive grammars for each language. For these purposes, we first machine-process the linguistic data, specify phonological and syntactic information for each linguistic form, and, making use of various print-out programs such as KWIC, prepare sorted-out linguistic data.

言語データのプリント・アウト例 (左：ヒンディー語, 右：モンゴル語)

GOD14217	अच्छी कहाँ से बन जाय। तुमको तो झूठे तोते को राम—न
GOD10026	अच्छी कीमत वसूल की जाय। मैं आपसे सिर्फ इतना चाहता
GOD06601	अच्छी किस्म की शराब खास तौर पर खिंचवाते थे। बाँदी
GOD36203	अच्छी छाँह है।' 'मैं डरती हूँ, कहीं तुम बीमार न पड़
GOD21429	अच्छी जगह पा गये हो। मातादीन को भी किसी हीसे से
GOD21650	अच्छी जगह है। जंगी उसका ठाट—बाट देखकर रोब में आ
GOD06012	अच्छी जानकार, आमोद—प्रमोद को जीवन का तत्व समझनेवा
GOD15732	अच्छी जोड़ी है। जहाँ चाहूँ, सौ रुपए में बेच सकता हूँ।
GOD21512	अच्छी डाँट बताई। पटवारी के कान भी जरा गरमा दो।
GOD00922	अच्छी तरह अनुभव हो गया था कि चाहे कितनी ही कतर
GOD26735	अच्छी तरह छुसे छोड़ते थे। पहले छः रुपए वेतन मिलता
GOD34705	अच्छी तरह परख लिया। उस दिन से उसे धर्म के नाम
GOD04744	अच्छी तरह समझ लेना चाहता था। अगर अपनी जीत हो
GOD16822	अच्छी तरह सिखा सकते हैं।' मेहता ने कहकहा मारा——न
GOD14422	अच्छी तरह। जब जैसा मौका देखा, वैसा बन गया। 'तो
GOD25743	अच्छी थी और ऊस भी खूब सगी हुई थी। विवाह के ति
GOD18232	अच्छी थी। कुछ दिन शहर में रह चुकी थी, पहनना—ओद
GOD02605	अच्छी दिस्सगी है कि अपना मास भी और उसे घर तक
GOD13132	अच्छी दिस्सगी है। सोचा होगा हाँड़ के बहाने इसकी सब
GOD22214	अच्छी दिस्सगी है। किसी को सौ रुपए उधार दे दिये औ
GOD12909	अच्छी पाक थी। अगर कोई उनके हत्ये नहीं चढ़ा, तो व
GOD18428	अच्छी न थी; इसलिए यह डर था कि माल न पड़ेगा।
GOD03635	अच्छी नहीं लगती पनिया। भोला से पूछ, मैंने उनसे तेरे
GOD26026	अच्छी नहीं लगती। मैं साल—भर के भीतर अपने रुपए सूद
GOD05423	अच्छी नहीं लगती; लेकिन जो कहो कि इसके लिए अपनी
GOD29434	अच्छी नहीं है। सन्ना ने कहकहा मार कर कहा——मेरी त
GOD29435	अच्छी नहीं है। इसलिये कि मिल जल गयी। ऐसी मिलें में
GOD23933	अच्छी नहीं है, इसलिए न आ सकी। उन्होंने चन्दे की सू
GOD06824	अच्छी नहीं। मिर्जा ने दुम हिलायी——कान पकड़ता हूँ देवी
GOD19532	अच्छी प्रैक्टिस है घर की भी सम्पन्न है फिर भी यों अप
GOD35628	अच्छी बात नहीं है। अब हमारे हाथ—पाँव हैं, उनसे खिं
GOD03720	अच्छी बात नहीं है, चौधरी, दो रुपए दबाकर राजा न ह

Sample of Hindi and Mongolian scripts illustrated here are just two of the many scripts which the machine is capable of outputting.

C) LANGUAGE TRAINING

upper: Indonesian class
lower: Turkish class

Courses in the following Asian and African languages have been offered since 1974.

	(at Tokyo)	(at Osaka)
1974:	Korean, Tibetan	— — —
1975:	Cambodian, Bengali	— — —
1976:	Persian, Swahili	Burmese
1977:	Cantonese, Marathi	Mongolian
1978:	Thai, Turkish	Persian
1979:	Hausa, Burmese	Thai
1980:	Nepali, Mongolian	Vietnamese
1981:	Pashto, Hindi	Standard Chinese
1982:	Hungarian, Spoken Arabic	Fulfulde
1983:	Finnish, Tibetan	Punjabi
1984:	Pilipino, Yoruba	Turkish
1985:	Korean, Khmer	Swahili
1986:	Southwestern Mandarin, Tamil	Bengali
1987:	Central Mandarin, Thai	Singhalese
1988:	Turkish, Persian	Indonesian

Some ten or so students in each course are selected from among applicants nationwide. They finish the course in a total of 226 or 150 hours and are awarded a certificate of completion of the course by the Director of the Institute. In 1988, the fee is 49,200 yen each.

D) OVERSEAS FIELD RESEARCH

Scientific field researches in Asia and Africa organized by the Institute include the following.

1) **Comparative Study of Tribal Societies in Africa**
1969, 1971, 1974, 1976
Ethiopia, Cameroons, Central Africa, Chad, Nigeria, Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda
TOMIKAWA Morimichi (Project leader in 1969, 1971), HINO Shun'ya (Project leader in 1974, 1976), EGUCHI P.K., M.K.M. GALADANCI, HARA T., HATA N., MATSUSHITA S., MATSUZONO M., E. MOHAMMADOU, MORINO T., NAKANO A., S.M. SHEBA, TAKACHIO H., WADA S., WAZAKI Y., YAMAGUCHI M.

2) **Research on Farming Villages in Southeast Europe**
1970
Austria, Hungary, Yugoslavia
OKA Masao (Project leader)

3) **Research on Change in Rural Communities in the Process of Nation-Building in Southeast Asia**
1972
Thailand
KAWABE Toshio (Project leader)

4) **Study on the Socio-cultural Changes of the Islamic Areas**
1974, 1977, 1980
Algeria, Bulgaria, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Iran, Kenya, Maldive, Morocco, Oman, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tunisia, Turkey, Yemen, Yugoslavia
MIKI Wataru (Project leader), M. AKTEPE, A. DESUKI, KAMIOKA K., HONDA G., MIYAJI K., MIYAJI M., NAGATA Y., NAKANO A., 'ABD AL-RAHĪM, A. TAMIMI, TSUGE Y., YAJIMA H., YAMADA M.

5) **Research on the Nature, Ecology and Culture of the Areas under Sino-Indian Civilizations**
1975
Indonesia, Malaysia, Nepal, Singapore
IIJIMA Shigeru (Project leader), HASHIMOTO M.J., KITAMURA H., MAEDA N., MATSUSHITA S., OKADA H., TAKAYA K., WATABE T.

6) **Study of Agrarian Societies in Rice Cultivating Area of South Asia**
1979, 1981, 1983, 1985
India, Bangladesh
HARA Tadahiko (Project Leader), A. CHOWDHURI, A. FAROUK, W.B. GREENOUGH, M. HOSSAIN, SERAJUL ISLAM, SIRAZUL ISLAM, IWANAGA M., KARASHIMA N., KOMOGUCHI Y., KOSEKI Y., MIZUSHIMA T., NAITO M., NAKAMURA H., NARA T., C.E.RAMACHANDRAN, K.V. RAMAN, SATO H., N. SUBBA REDDY, Y. SUBBARAYALU, S. SUBBIAH, TANIGUCHI S., UMITSU M., USUDA M., YANAGISAWA H.

7) **Anthropological and Linguistic Study of National Integration (Nepalization) in Nepal**
1980, 1982, 1984
Nepal
KITAMURA Hajime (Project leader), D.B. BISTA, J.M. GURUNG, HOSHI M., IIJIMA S., ISHII H., MIKAME K., NAGANO Y., NAKAZAWA S., K. NAMGYAL, NISHI Y., P.R. SHARMA, TACHIKAWA M., S.K. TULADHAR, YAMAMOTO Y.

8) **Study on the Migration and the Formation of Regional Societies in Sudan Sahel**
1981, 1982, 1984
Nigeria, Chad, Sudan, Niger, Cameroons, Tanzania
TOMIKAWA Morimichi (Project leader), FUKUI K., HINO S., S.H. HURREIZ, MATSUSHITA S., E. MOHAMMADOU, I. MUKOSHI

9) **Comparative Studies of Plural Societies in Caribbean Sea**
   1982, 1983, 1985
   Haiti, Dominica, Puerto Rico, Martinique, Guiana, Bermuda, Bahamas, Cuba, Costa Rica, Panama, Guyana, Surinam Trinidad and Tobago, Grenada, Barbados, Saint Lucia, Guadeloupe
   YAMAGUCHI Masao (Project leader), ARAI Y. E. GABRIEL, INOUE K., ISHIZUKA M., NAGASHIMA N., NAITO M., NISHIE M.

10) **Comparative Study of Islamic Basic Cultures in the Socio-cultural Link between Arabian Sea and the Eastern Mediterranean**
    1983, 1984, 1986
    Syria, Turkey, Iran, Pakistan, Jordan, Oman, Egypt
    MIKI Wataru (Project leader in 1983, 1984), KAMIOKA Koji (Project leader in 1986), A. ABDULSALAM, T. BAYKARA, HANEDA K., NAGATA Y., NAKANO A., YAJIMA H.

11) **Investigation and Analysis of Bantu Languages and their Comparative Study**
    1984, 1985, 1987
    Zambia, Tanzania
    YUKAWA Yasutoshi (Project leader), V.M. CHANDA, J. HACHIPOLA, KAGAYA R., K.W. MWANZA, R.M. BESHA

12) **Multidisciplinary Researches on the Societies of the Niger Bend**
    1986, 1988
    Burkina Faso, Mali, Nigeria Senegal
    KAWADA Junzo (Project leader), A. BARRY, S. DIALLO, B. KASSIBO, MAIE K., NAKAMURA S. SAKAI, Y., M. SAMAKÉ, SHIMADA Y., TAKEZAWA S.

13) **Comparative Research on the Urbanization of Africa**
    1986, 1987
    Burkina Faso, Senegal, Mali, Ivory Coast, Nigeria, Cameroon, Kenya, Sudan, Tanzania, Zaire
    HINO Shun'ya (Project leader), AKASAKA M., MATSUSHITA S., MATSUDA M., E. MOHAMMADOU, OGURA M., TOMIKAWA M., UEDA M.

14) **The Study of South-Asian Languages and Feeding its Research Informations into Computational Data Base**
    1987, 1988
    India
    NARA Tsuyoshi (Project Leader), E. ANNAMALAI, F. EKKA, B.P. MALLIK, MINEGISHI. M., MIZOGAMI, T., D.P. PATTANAYAK, B.B. RAJAPURONIT, M.R. RANGANATHA, SAKAMOTO Y., SAKATA T., A. SINGH, R.A. SINGH, M.S. THIRUMALAI, UCHIDA N., YABU S.

E) SENDING RESEARCHERS ABROAD

The Institute sends young researchers to Asian and African countries for a period of two years in order to develop their language abilities and cultural insight in relevant areas.

1967 — 1969 **ISHIGAKI Yukio:** Ethiopia, Italy, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan.
MORINO Tsuneo: Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia.

1969 — 1971 **MATSUSHITA Shuji:** Cameroons, Chad, Iran, Niger, Nigeria.
YAJIMA Hikoichi: Egypt, Iraq, Lebanon, Syria, Turkey.

1971 — 1973 **NAITO Masao:** India, Sri Lanka.
NAKANO Aki'o: Egypt, Ethipia, Morocco, South Yemen.

1973 — 1975 **FUKUI Katsuyoshi:** Ethiopia, Somalia, Tanzania, Kenya.
NAKAJIMA Motoki: Hong Kong, Malaysia, Singapore.

1975 — 1977 **KAGAYA Ryohei:** Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia.
YUKAWA Yasutoshi: Cameroons, Kenya, Tanzania, Zaire, Zambia.

1977 — 1979 **ISHII Hiroshi:** India, Nepal.
YABU Shiro: Burma, Thailand.

1979 — 1981 **HANEDA Koichi:** Afghanistan, Iran, Turkey.
SHIMIZU Kosuke: Egypt, Turkey, Iran, Iraq, Syria.

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

The back water of Kelala coast in South India is known to be exceedingly rich in fish. A traditional fishing net "Chinaware (Chinese net)" is still used in shallow water.

(Yajima H.)

F) VISITING FELLOWS

We have invited the following researchers and are also planning to invite others from abroad to promote the research activities of the Institute and to encourage international academic cooperation.

Gordon T. Bowles (U.S.A.) Anthropology, Oct. 6, 1967 – Sep. 15, 1968

Muhammad Aḥmad Anis (Egypt) History of modern Egypt, Oct. 2 – Dec. 25, 1968

Raouf 'Abbās Ḥāmid (Egypt) Economic history of modern Egypt, Apr. 1 – Sep. 19, 1973

Yellava Subbarayalu (India) History of South India, Oct. 1, 1973 – Oct. 31, 1975

Fe Aldave-Yap (Philippines) Philippine languages Sep. 20 – Dec. 21, 1975

Wanjin Kim (Korea) Korean language, Aug. 20, 1975 – Jul. 31, 1976

Curtis D. McFarland (U.S.A.) Austronesian linguistics, Feb. 20, 1976 – Feb. 19, 1977, Oct. 1, 1979 – Sep. 30, 1980

'Abd al-Raḥīm 'Abd al-Raḥman 'Abd al-Rahim (Egypt) Modern economic history of the Middle and Near East, Arabic, Jun. 6 – Oct. 4, 1976

Salim Abdulla Wazir (Tanzania) Pedagogics, Jun. 4 – Oct. 11, 1976

Bhakti Prasad Mallik (India) Phonologic, semantic and socio-linguistic studies of modern Bengali, Jul. 13 – Dec. 20, 1976, Sep. 30, 1985 – Sep. 29, 1986

Karthigesu Indrapala (Sri Lanka) History of Sri Lanka and South India, Nov. 1, 1976 – Mar. 31, 1977

Chang Kyun Yu (Korea) Korean language, Apr. 1, 1977 – Jan. 31, 1978

Søren C. Egerod (Denmark) Oriental linguistics and classics, Sep. 1, 1977 – May 31, 1978

Bozkurt Güvenç (Turkey) Anthropology, May 17 – Oct. 31, 1978, Oct. 1, 1980 – Sep. 30, 1981

Thubten Jigme Norbu (U.S.A.) Tibetan language, Jun. 27, 1978 – Mar. 31, 1979

André-Georges Haudricourt (France) Linguistics, ethnology, botany, Oct. 2 – Oct. 31, 1978

Maria Lourdes S. Bautista (Philippines) Sociolinguistics, Oct. 23, 1978 – May 12, 1979

William S-Y. Wang (U.S.A.) Linguistics, phonetics, neurolinguistics, Feb. 15 – Jul. 14, 1979

Alhaji Faruk Gezawa (Nigeria) Hausa language and linguistics, Apr. 12 – Dec. 17, 1979

Shyamsunder Joshi (India) Hindi language and literature, May 26 – Aug. 25, 1979

Dor Bahadur Bista (Nepal) Anthropology, May 30 – Jun. 20, 1979, May 27, 1983 – May 26, 1984

Jean-Baptiste Bunkungu (Upper-Volta) Mossi language, Jun. 1 – Sep. 26, 1979

Paul M. Thompson (U.K.) Chinese philosophy and literature, Sep. 16, 1979 – Sep. 15, 1980

Chandra Mudaliar (India) Political science, Oct. 1, 1979 – Sep. 30, 1980

Udom Warotamasikkhadit (Thailand) Linguistics, Nov. 6 – Nov. 28, 1979

Thomas Sebeok (U.S.A.) Linguistics, semantics, Apr. 13 – Apr. 27, 1980

Maoji Fu (China) Linguistics, ethnology, Jun. 11, 1980 – Mar. 10, 1981

Samuel H. Elbert (U.S.A.) Polynesian languages, Oct. 1, 1980 – Jan. 31, 1981

Kripal C. Yadav (India) Indian history, Oct. 1, 1980 – Sep. 30, 1981

Alain Peyraube (France) Chinese language and linguistics, Oct. 11 – Dec. 10, 1980

Jae Keuk Seo (Korea) Korean language, May 25, 1981 – Mar. 15, 1982

Muhammad B. Mkelle (Tanzania) Swahili, Jun. 19 – Dec. 18, 1981

Maurice Coyaud (France) Chinese linguistics, Jul. 1 – Jul. 31, 1981

William O. Beeman (U.S.A.) Anthropology, Sep. 1, 1981 – Aug. 31, 1982

Marie-Claude Paris (France)   Chinese linguistics, Sep. 12 – Oct. 12, 1981

Talat Tekin (Turkey)   Turkic L guages, Sep. 14, 1981 – Jan. 11, 1982

P.A. Narasimha Murthy (India)   International relations, Oct. 1, 1981 – Nov. 30, 1982

Yoshiro Imaeda (France)   Tibetan history and religion, Oct. 1, 1981 – Jan. 16, 1982

Ernesto Constantino (Philippines)   Isinay language, Nov. 1, 1981 – Oct. 31, 1982

Suresh Awasthi (India)   Indian theater, Feb. 1, 1982 – Jan. 31, 1983

Salah A. El-Araby (Egypt)   Audio-visual methods of teaching Arabic, Feb. 1, 1982 – Jan. 31, 1983

Kiruja Ruchiami (Kenya)   African affairs, May 1 – May 31, 1982

Mohammadou Aliou (Cameroon)   Linguistics, Fula language, Jun. 1 – Sep. 10, 1982

John G. Hangin (U.S.A.)   Mongolian language, Sep. 1, 1982 – Aug. 31, 1983

Isidore Dyen (U.S.A.)   Austronesian languages, Aug. 25, 1982 – Aug. 24, 1983

Suriya Ratanakul (Thailand)   Southeast Asian languages, linguistics, Aug. 28 – Sep. 11, 1982

Tuncer Baykara (Turkey)   History, Oct. 25, 1982 – Jan. 24, 1983

Kanchana Ngourngsi (Thailand)   Linguistics, Jan. 16 – Jan. 29, 1983

Elmar A. Holenstein (Swiss)   Philosophical anthropology, Mar. 1, 1983 – Feb. 29, 1984

Nam Pung-Hyun (Korea)   Korean language, Aug. 11, 1983 – Aug. 10, 1984

Alexis Rygaloff (France)   Chinese linguistics, Oct. 1, 1983 – Sep. 30, 1984

Adel Abdulsalam (Syria)   Geography, Circassian language, Oct. 21, 1983 – Oct. 20, 1984

Sechin Jagchid (U.S.A.)   Mongolian history, Sep. 1, 1983 – Aug. 31, 1984

Santasilan Kadirgamar (Sri Lanka)   Modern history, international relations, Nov. 1, 1983 – Aug. 13, 1984

Lilia F. Antonio (Philippines)   Pilipino, Philippine literature, Mar. 15 – Sep. 14, 1984

Rajagopalan Venkataratnam (India)   Medical sociology, Jun. 4, 1984 – Jun. 3, 1985

Dattatreya N. Dhanagare (India)   Sociology, Sep. 1 – Dec. 31, 1984

Pahk Hy-Tay (Korea)   Japanese linguistics, Sep. 1, 1984 – Aug. 31, 1985

Ram Adhar Singh (India)   Linguistics, Oct. 1, 1984 – Sep. 30, 1985

Barbara N. Aziz (U.S.A.)   Social anthropology, Oct. 16, 1984 – Oct. 15, 1985

Guillermo E. Quartucci (Algentina)   Japanese literature, Nov. 26, 1984 – Sep. 27, 1985

Huang Gouying (China)   Linguistics, Feb. 5 – Dec. 4, 1985

Pradyumna P. Karan (U.S.A.)   Geography, Oct. 1, 1985 – Sep. 30, 1986

Ma Zhen (China)   Chinese linguistics, Oct. 1, 1985 – Sep. 30, 1986

Metin And (Turkey)   Ethnography, Mar. 1 – May 31, 1986

Han Mie Kyung (Korea)   Japanese linguistics, Apr. 1, 1986 – Jan. 1, 1987

Dow Mya Mya (Burma)   History, Oct. 1, 1985 – May 11, 1986

Shanmugam P. Subbiah (India)   Geography, Aug. 21, 1986 – Apr. 20, 1987

James F. Downs (U.S.A.)   Anthropology, Oct. 1, 1986 – Sep. 30, 1987

Ahmet M. Tuncoku (Turkey)   International relations, Oct. 1, 1986 – Sep. 30, 1987

Li Rong (China)   Chinese linguistics, Dec. 1, 1986 – Sep. 30, 1987

Kyaw Win (Burma)   History, Jun. 28, 1987 – Jun. 27, 1988.

Raouf A. Hamed (Egypt)   History, Jul. 11 – Sep. 10, 1987

Virgilio G. Enriquez (Philippines)   Social Psychology, Oct. 1, 1987 – Sep. 30, 1988

Saroj K. Chaudhuri (India)   Japanese, Japanese Culture, Oct. 1. 1987 – Sep. 30, 1988

John H. Fincher (U.S.A.)   Modern Chinese History, Oct. 1, 1987 – Sep. 30, 1988

FACILITIES
LIBRARY

In order to facilitate inter-university joint research, this institute library has been making every effort since its establishment in 1964 to collect material and basic data indispensable for the study and research of languages and cultures of Asia and Africa. The holdings of the Institute Library as of March 1988 totalled 58,900 volumes in addition to research reports and dissertations produced by many oversea academic institutions with which the Institute has mutual exchange agreements.

The library possesses approximately 1,400 periodicals and 60 newspapers, besides a collection of national languages' textbooks for elementary through high schools in 1960's in Asia and Africa, a collection of Bibles written in different languages of the world, and full back numbers (including microcopies) of some academic journals for these fields published throughout the world. These include back numbers of several monthly Bengali Literary journals published in 19th-20th centuries and 65 Iranian newspapers issued from late 19th century to 1970, and a complete set of Gazette of Osman Empire & Republic of Turkey since 1831.

It also comprises 1,700 Burmese books donated by Rangoon University, and many other source materials written in different native languages of East Asia, Southeast Asia, South Asia, West Asia, Middle East, Africa, West Europe, East Europe, Soviet and Pacific Areas.

Posession of the following personal collection may be counted as another characteristics of the library.

1.   **Yamamoto Collection** (acquired in 1967)

This personal. collection of the late Professor Kengo Yamamoto (1920-65) of Atomi Gakuen College consists of 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 other languages).

2.   **Asai Collection** (acquired in 1970)

This consists of academic works and dictionaries on Asian and African languages (totalling 191 volumes in Japanese and other languages as well as 18 manuscripts) collected by the late Dr. Erin Asai (1895-1969), a renowned scholar in Austronesian studies. Furthermore the collection comprises valuable material on the language of the Formosan ethnic groups which Dr. Asai brought back with him from Formosa.

3.   **Kobayashi Collection** (acquired in 1977)

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

4.   **Maejima Collection** (acquired in 1985)

This consists of 1,272 books written in Japanese and Chinese which late Professor Shinji Maejima, one of the pioneers on Islamic studies in Japan, collected for the study of Oriental history, East-West cultural relations, travelogue, etc.

To meet the requirements of oversea Japanologists, the library has collected many books related to the study of Japanese languages and cultures. In the library, 2 sets of micro-reader-cum-printer are equipped for the convenience of users of microcopies.

PHONETICS LABORATORY

"I'd like to check the fundamental frequency of Yoruba speech . . ."
"Could you supply me with a visual display of pitch rise and fall in Cantonese?"
"I'd like to get some good recordings for use as teaching material . . ."
"What language is Fulani? Do you have any actual recorded examples?"

These queries are just a small part of the work undertaken by Phonetics Laboratory. Various types of machines for speech analyses are employed in the study of phonetic materials which have been collected in field studies.

In order to record and examine characteristics and articulation of speech sound, the following machines for analyses are available: soundspectrograph, pitch extractor, photo corder and electro-paratograph. The soundspectrograph makes a frequency analysis of speech wave, extracts components of the speech wave at a certain time, and shows them as a certain pattern in black and grey color on the special paper. This special paper with the pattern is called soundspectogram. The soundspectrogram is obtained either with the wide-band or narrow-band in this machine. The wide-band soundspectrogram mainly shows the length and quality of each speech sound, while the narrow-band spectrogram shows the height of fundamental frequency and its height change, as well as its length. In this way it is possible to some extent to visualize a sound, which is unknown and difficult to express, in certain physical dimensions and to help infer articulation of that sound. The pitch extractor analyzes the fundamental frequency and the degree of the strength of a sound and displays the result on the screen. The result is also obtained in a written form on a special paper. This machine enables us to analyze short sentences as well as single words with a maximum process time of nine seconds. For a long-running speech, a photo corder is used with the pitch extractor. It is also used to manifest directly the speech wave in order to observe speech data in detail. The electro-palatograph is one of the devices to observe directly and record the articulatory movement 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 also obtained on a particular paper in a written form.

In addition, there is a tape duplicator to copy open-reel tape and cassette tape which have been made as teaching material or which have been recorded in field studies. This machine can copy five tapes at a time. There are also various types of tape recorder and a sound-proof room, where recording can be done in good condition.

In Speech and Language Library attached to Phonetics Laboratory, there are various important recorded materials kept, which have been obtained in field studies, such as languages, folk tales and folk music. Recorded discs and tapes for instruction in various languages in the world are also available and lending service can be arranged.

COMPUTER ROOM

This room has housed the HITAC M-240D system since April 1983. The computer consists of a 12 MB memory, three disks of a total 5 GB, two optical disk units and three magnetic tape-decks.

Card reader and TSS terminals can be used for the input. On the output side, there is a line-printer and also 2 LASER-BEAM printer.

Software has been developed which adapts the latter machine for printing the scripts of Asian and African languages in all their various shapes and sizes.

Also installed is a word-usage retrieval system, which is specially designed to operate on Asian and African languages in their original scripts without the need to convert them into Latin alphabet or numerical forms.

In other words, it not only punches the data in its original scripts, but also word-usages retrieved from chosen corpora of material can be printed in the original script as well. This system is not merely suitable for linguistic research but also for 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.

PUBLICATIONS

The following publications are not for sale, but will be forwarded to research institutions in Japan and abroad on an exchange basis. Qualified individual researchers may also obtain free copies with the consent of the editing & publishing committee or the author. (*out of stock)

Journal of Asian and African Studies, Nos. 1 — 35. Issued semiannually (in Japanese & other languages).

Newsletter, Nos. 1 — 63. Issued three times a year (in Japanese).

Study of Languages and Cultures of Asia and Africa Monograph Series:

1. ANUMAN Rajadhon, Phya: *The Life of the Farmer in Thailand* (tr. from Thai into Japanese by KAWABE Toshio). 1967.
*2. Ibn Fadlān: *The Risāla of Ibn Faḍlān* (tr. from Arabic into Japanese by YAJIMA Hikoichi). 1969.
3. MATSUSHITA Shuji: *An Outline of Gwandara Phonemics and Gwandara-English Vocabulary.* 1972 (in English).
4. NAKANO Aki'o: *Conversational Texts in Eastern Neo-Aramaic (Gzira Dialect).* 1973 (in English).
*5. TSUCHIDA Shigeru: *Reconstruction of Proto-Tsouic Phonology.* 1976 (in English).
*6. NAGATA Yuzo: *Muhsin-Zâde Mehmed Paşa ve Âyânlık Müessesesi* [*Muhsin-Zâde Mehmed Paşa and the Institution of Âyânlık*]. 1976 (in Turkish).
*7. YAJIMA Hikoichi: *A Chronicle of the Rasūlid Dynasty of Yemen. Arabic Text, Notes, and Indices.* 1976.
8. McFARLAND, Curtis D.: *A Provisional Classification of Tagalog Verbs.* 1976 (in English).
9. McFARLAND, Curtis D.: *Northern Philippine Linguistic Geography.* 1977 (in English).
10. HASHIMOTO Mantaro J.: *Phonology of Ancient Chinese.* Vol. 1. 1978 (in English).
11. HASHIMOTO Mantaro J.: *Phonology of Ancient Chinese.* Vol. 2. 1979 (in English).
12. KAWADA Junzo: *Genèse et évolution du système politique des Mosi méridionaux (Haute Volta).* 1979 (in French).
13. BAUTISTA, Maria L.: *Patterns of Speaking in Pilipino Radio Dramas: A Sociolinguistic Analysis.* 1979 (in English).
14. ISHII Hiroshi: *Social Structure and its Change in a Newar Village — Social Change in a Caste Society — 1980* (in Japanese).
15. McFARLAND, Curtis D.: *A Linguistic Atlas of the Philippines.* 1980 (in English).
16. YADAV, Kripal C.: *Elections in Panjab: 1920 — 1947.* 1981 (in English).
17. EL-ARABY, Salah A.: *Teaching Foreign Languages to Arab Learners — Methods and Media.* 1983 (in English).
18. KAWADA Junzo: *Textes historiques oraux des Mosi meridionaux (Burkina-Faso).* 1985.
*19. MIZUSHIMA Tsukasa: *Nattar and the Socio-Economic Change in South India in the 18th–19th Centuries.* 1986 (in English).
20. NAKAJIMA Motoki: *Report on Xiang Dialects.* Part 1. 1987
21. TUNCOKU, Ahmet M: *Japonya'nin çin Halk Cumhyriyeti'ne Karşi Politikası,* (1952–1978). 1987 (in Turkish).
22. BALLARD, William L: *The History and Development of Tonal Systems and Tone Alternations in South China,* 1988.

Asian and African Lexicon:

1. YAMAMOTO Kengo: *A Classified Dictionary of Spoken Manchu, with Manchu, English and Japanese Indexes.* 1969.
*2. UMEDA Hiroyuki: *A Classified Dictionary of Modern Korean, with Korean, English and Japanese Indexes.* 1971.
*3 HASHIMOTO Mantaro J.: *Basic Vocabulary of Three Hakka Dialects.* 1972.
A Quadruple Index to the Basic Vocabulary of Three Hakka Dialects. 1973.
4. WADA Shohei: *Iraqw Basic Vocabulary, with Swahili Equivalents. Iraqw, Swahili, English and Japanese Indexes.* 1973.

5. ISIGAKI Yukio: *A Basic Clause Dictionary, Book 1: Geez-Tigrinya-Amharic-Somali-Swahili.* 1974 (in English).
6. MORINO Tsuneo: *A Classified Dictionary of Swahili, with Swahili, English and Japanese Indexes.* 1975.
7. SAKAMOTO Yasuyuki: *Mon Vocabulary.* 1976.
8. NAKAJIMA Motoki: *A Study of the Basic Vocabulary of the Min Dialect in the Tung Shan Island, with an English Index. Japanese Index as a separate volume.* 1977.
9. NARA Tsuyoshi: *Avahaṭṭha and Comparative Vocabulary of New Indo-Āryan Languages.* 1979.
10. NAKAJIMA Motoki: *A Comparative Lexicon of Fukien Dialects.* 1979.
11. HASHIMOTO Mantaro J.: *The Be Language: A Classified Lexicon of Its Limkow Dialect.* 1980.
12. SHINTANI Tadahiko L.A.: *TÙ' VỤ'NG ÊDÊ-VIỆT-NHẬT. (Rhadé-Vietnamese-Japanese Glossary)* 1981.
13. YABU Shiro: *A Classified Dictionary of the Atsi or Zaiwa Language (Sadon Dialect), with Atsi, Japanese, and English Indexes.* 1982.
14. NAKAJIMA Motoki: *The Southern Chekiang Dialect: A Linguistic Study of its Phonology and Lexicon.* 1983.
15. YUKAWA Yasutoshi: *A Classified Dictionary of the Sambaa Language.* 1984.
16. KAJI Shigeki: *Lexique Tembo I: Tembo-Swahili du Zaïre-Japonais-Français.* 1986.
17. TSUJI Nobuhisa: *Lexicon of a Chinese Dialect in South Hunan, China: Classified Data from Longtan-xu, Jiahe County,* 1987.
18. HASHIMOTO Mantaro J.: *The Naxi Language Materials: Field Data Collected by the Late Prof. M.J. Hashimoto,* 1988.

A Linguistic Questionnaire for Asian and African Languages.

Two volumes, 1966 — 67 (in Japanese, English, French, Arabic, Chinese, German, Hindi, Indonesian, Persian, Russian, Spanish, Swahili).

African Languages and Ethnography (all in English or French unless otherwise indicated):
1. EGUCHI Paul Kazuhisa: *Miscellany of Maroua Fulfulde (Northern Cameroun).* 1974.
2. MATSUSHITA Shuji: *A Comparative Vocabulary of Gwandara Dialects.* 1975.
3. MOHAMMADOU, Eldridge: *L'Histoire des Peuls Férôɓe du Diamaré: Maroua et Pétté.* 1976.
4. EGUCHI Paul Kazuhisa (tr.): *Shi'r al-Tūba (Poem of Repentance).* 1976.
5. WADA Shohei: *Hadithi za Mapokeo ya Wairaqw (Iraqw folktales in Tanzania).* 1976.
6. NAKANO Aki'o: *Dialogues in Moroccan Shilha (Dialects of Anti-Atlas and Ait-Warain).* 1976.
7. TANAKA Jiro: *A San Vocabulary of the Central Kalahari — G//ana and G/wi Dialects.* 1978.
8. MOHAMMADOU, Eldridge: *Les Royaumes Foube du Plateau de L'Adamaoua au XIX siècle.* 1978.
9. MATSUSHITA Shuji: *In a Small Town on the Benue — Fula Texts from Gongola State, Northern Nigeria.* 1978.
10. HINO Shun'ya: *The Classified Vocabulary of the Mbum Language in Mbang Mboum — with Ethnographical Descriptions.* 1978.
11. EGUCHI Paul Kazuhisa: *Fulfulde Tales of North Cameroon I.* 1978.
12. MOHAMMADOU, Eldridge: *Catalogue des Archives Coloniales Allemands du Cameroun.* 1978.
13. EGUCHI Paul Kazuhisa: *Fulfulde Tales of North Cameroon II.* 1980.
14. MOHAMMADOU, Eldridge: *Le Royaume du Wandala ou Mandara au XIXe Siècle.* 1982.
15. EGUCHI Paul Kazuhisa: *Fulfulde Tales of North Cameroon III.* 1982.
16. NAKANO Aki'o: *A Vocabulary of Beni Amer Dialect of Tigré.* 1982.
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