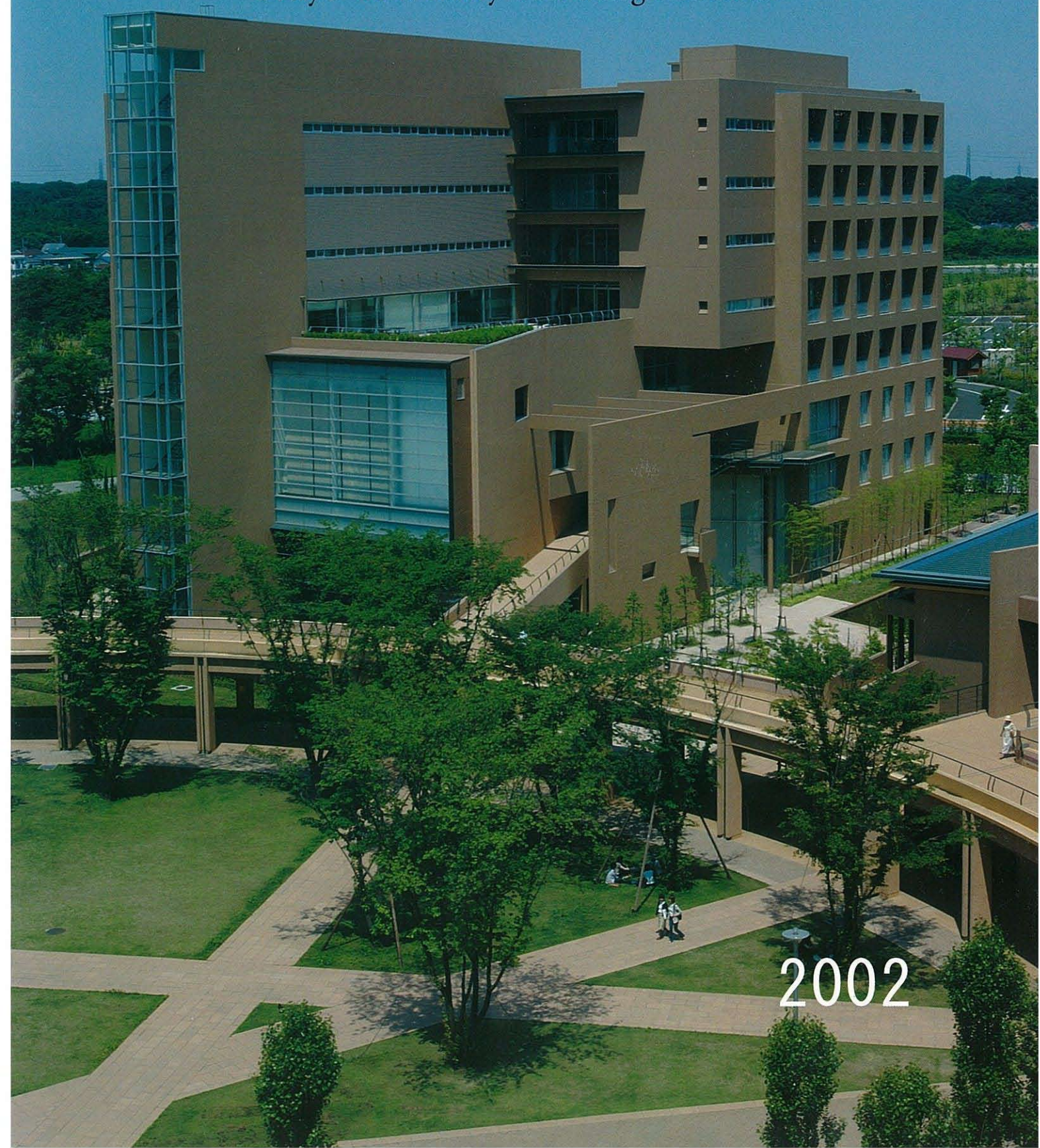


A Guide to
RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR LANGUAGES AND
CULTURES OF ASIA AND AFRICA
(ILCAA)

Tokyo University of Foreign Studies



2002

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**RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR LANGUAGES
AND CULTURES OF ASIA AND AFRICA
(ILCAA)
TOKYO UNIVERSITY OF FOREIGN STUDIES**

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COVER: The building of ILCAA in the new campus.
(Photo by SAWADA Hideo)

Director's Note

This year 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 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 courses 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 values, 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 going to be corporatized within a few years. 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.



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.

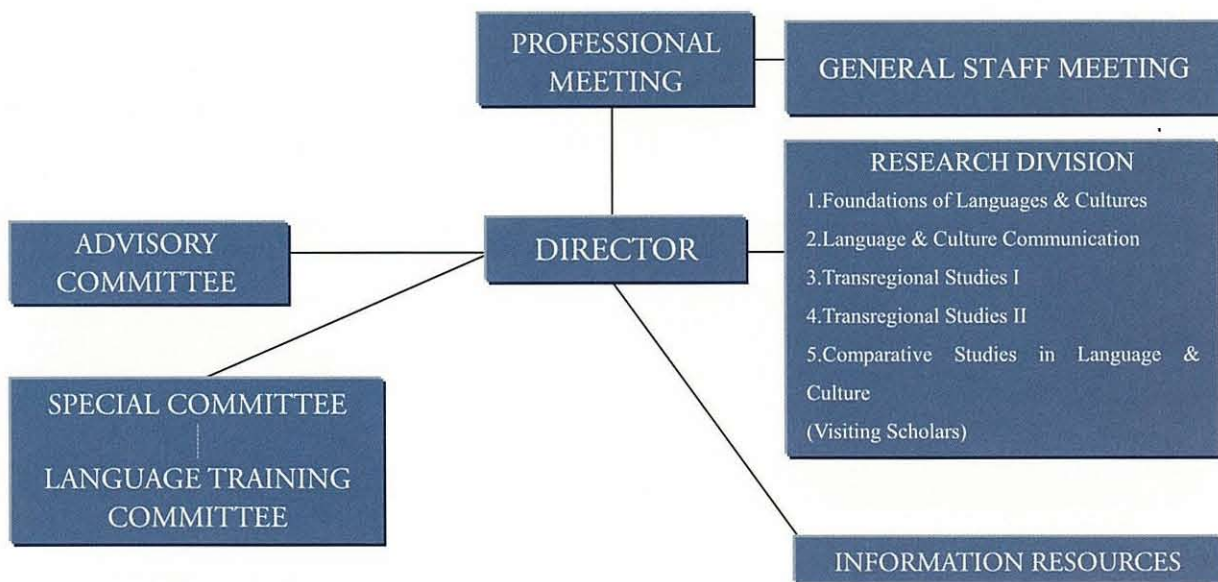
In 1995, the Institute was designated as one of the Centers of Excellence (COE) by the Japanese Ministry of Education. Under the 'Program for Supporting Core Research Institutes', it has been dealing with improvement of facilities, organizing of international conferences, data-base construction of research 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 December 2002)

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

Professors

クリスチャン ダニエルズ (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

石井 溥 (ISHII, Hiroshi)

1. Anthropology of South Asia
2. Study of social changes and ethnic/caste recognition in Nepal. Study of the dynamics of multilingualism in northern South Asia. Basic study of Newar language. Study of overseas academic researches 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.

町田和彦 (MACHIDA, Kazuhiko)

1. Indo-Aryan Languages
2. Structure and History of Indic Scripts. Hindi Electronic Dictionary. Evaluation of Multi-lingual Machine Translation.
3. <http://www3.aa.tufs.ac.jp/~kmach/index.html>

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. Implementation of Indic scripts on computer. Study of minority languages in Thailand and India. Usage-based Linguistic Informatics of Southeast Asian Languages.
3. <http://www3.aa.tufs.ac.jp/~mmine/index-j.html>

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/profile-sjis.html>

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.

小川 了 (OGAWA, Ryo)

1. Ethnology of West Africa
2. Relations between Senegal and France in the 18th and 19th centuries.

ペーリ・バースカララオ (PERI, Bhaskararao)

1. Phonetics, South Asian Languages
2. Study of the languages of the Blue Mountains (Nilagiris of 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 Anthropologists. Anthropological Study of the Resources.
3. <http://www.aa.tufs.ac.jp/~muc/>

Associate Professors

深澤 秀夫 (FUKAZAWA, Hideo)

1. Social Anthropology of the Malagasy Speech Communities in the Indian Ocean
2. Consideration on Some Effects of Literacy in the Malagasy Early Modern Times through the Raombana's and Rabearivelo's Works. 1895year The Road from Majunga to Antananarivo: a record of a war as a representation of a journey. Preparations and Arrangements for the Intensive Language Course of the Malagasy in 2003.
3. <http://www3.aa.tufs.ac.jp/~nfuka/>

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.

飯塚正人 (IIZUKA, Masato)

1. Islamic Studies, Middle Eastern Studies
2. Studies on Jamal al-Din al-Afghani and his influence on the modern and contemporary Islamic thought and movement. Studies on the classic understanding of life, death and bioethics in Islam. Studies on the development and practice of the Islamic Jihad theories after the mid-1990s.
3. <http://www3.aa.tufs.ac.jp/~masato/>

河合香吏 (KAWAI, Kaori)

1. Anthropology, East African Pastoralism
2. Land and natural resources of the pastoral peoples in Karamoja, Uganda: Viewpoints of cognition, utilization and possession. Interrelationships of East African pastoralist groups, and cattle raid in contemporary African contexts. 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. Modern Iran History
2. History of Qajar Teheran basing on maqf documents. 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/>

栗原浩英 (KURIHARA, Hirohide)

1. Contemporary Vietnamese History
2. Ho Chi Minh and Stalin: the Early DRV-USSR Relations(1945-1954). Internationalism in Historical Perspective. Formation of Multiple Corridors in Indochina and Some Prospects on their Future.

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. Historical Analysis of Multi-lingualism in the Middle East. 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 Vietnam.
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. Native American Indian languages of the 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 (second part, at Information Resources Center). Conducting researches on a topic related to Anglo-Japan Reconciliation and its relation to Burma. Preparation for the International Conference on Burma Studies held in Goteborg University, Sweden, in 21-25, September, 2002. (Served as a chairperson of "20th Century History Panel"). Finalizing a co-edited book on the History of Southeast Asia which will be published by March 2003 from Yuhikaku, Tokyo.
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. Automatic narrative generation system. Cognitive Study of Logography.
3. <http://www3.aa.tufs.ac.jp/~odaj/>

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 christian documents)
2. Database of movable type faces of Jesuit christian documents. Database on the relationship of 'gyokujinsho' to 'Yunfuqunqu', and its XML notations. Comprehensive archive and database of 'kokugogaku'. Database of the SANSEIDO Linguistic Encyclopedia. Database of ethno-linguistic materials of occupied Taiwan. Collection of materials for the historical study of KANJI glyphs. Enhancement of the corpora constructed by, e.g. A linguistic study of one week's conversation of a Japanese housewife, Japanese proper name studies.
3. <http://jcs.aa.tufs.ac.jp/mtoyo/>

Tenured Research Associates

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").

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>

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.

澤田英夫 (SAWADA, Hideo)

1. Descriptive study of Tibeto-Burman languages in Kachin state 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>

塩原朝子 (SHIOHARA, Asako)

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

Research Fellows

小田昌教 (ODA, Masanori)

1. Ethnology, Contemporary Art
2. Asian Script Cosmos Exhibition (ILCAA) L'annee Derniere a Triennale Exhibition (Yokohama) GEISAI GP-2 Exhibition (Tokyo), KPO 15th Anniversary Exhibition (Osaka). Reading the Misfortune (in press) Guest lectures in Bigakko.

児玉茂昭 (KODAMA, Shigeaki)

1. Comparative linguistics of Indo-European
2. Studies on word formation of Greek nouns focused on s-stem neuter nouns.
3. <http://www.aa.tufs.ac.jp/staff/staff.html>

榮谷温子 (SAKAEDANI, Haruko)

1. Arabic language
2. Research on Modern Colloquial Arabic: Cairene Arabic. Writing a paper "A Contrastive Analysis of Japanese and Cairene Arabic vowels: The perception of Arabic vowel length by Japanese-speaking learners." Collecting basic vocabularies in Cairene Arabic.
3. <http://www.aa.tufs.ac.jp/~harukos/>



The principal emblem in the Tippē Rudra Svāmi monastery

Vīra Śaiva is one of the main Hindu sects in South India, especially predominant in the Karnataka state. Tippē Rudra Svāmi, a saint belonging to the sect, is believed to have propagated its doctrine and worked many miracles in the 17th or 18th century. The monastery where he lived was turned into the mausoleum after his death. In the central chamber of the mausoleum the Linga, emblem of the god Śiva, is installed on a swing in front of the saint's portrait and his body is believed to be entombed underground. The saint has been popular in all strata of the local society from lords to common folks and gaining many devotees among not only the Hindus but also the Muslims.

(in Chikkanayakanahatti, Chitradurga district, the Karnataka state, India, Photo by OTA Nobuhiro, October 1995)

ADVISORY COMMITTEE (As of October 2002)

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

SPECIAL COMMITTEE (As of October 2002)

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

HASHIMOTO Masaru	橋本 勝	Professor, Osaka University of Foreign Studies
HAYASI Tooru	林 徹	Professor, University of Tokyo
KAMIOKA Koji	上岡弘二	Professor Emeritus, Tokyo University of Foreign Studies
MIYAMOTO Masaoki	宮本正興	Professor, Chubu University of Foreign Studies
MIYAOKA Osahito	宮岡伯人	Professor, Osaka Gakuin University
OOE Takao	大江孝男	Professor Emeritus, Tokyo University of Foreign Studies
SHIBATA Norio	柴田紀男	Professor, Tenri University
SHIMIZU Katsumasa	清水克正	Professor, Nagoya Gakuin University
UEMURA Ryuichi	上村隆一	Professor, The University of Kitakyushu
ZAIMA Susumu	在間 進	Professor, Tokyo University of Foreign Studies (Vice President, Tokyo University of Foreign Studies)



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 informatics, and executes studies aiming at the interactive development of technologies and studies, such as IRC.

The image shows a screenshot of a website with two main sections. The left section is titled "हिंदू देवी देवता" (Hindu Deities) and "Hindu Deities (Trial Edition)". It lists various Hindu deities under two categories: Trinity (三神一体) and Shiva (シヴァ神). Under Trinity, it lists Kali (カーリー女神), Durga (ドゥルガー女神), and Ganesha (ガネーシャ). Under Shiva, it lists Kamadhenu (カーマデーヌ) and Vishnu (ヴィシュヌ神), with Lakshmi (ラクシュミー女神) listed as a sub-item of Vishnu. The right section is titled "インドネシア 島話の部屋" (Indonesian Island Stories Room) and features a map of Indonesia with various islands labeled. It includes text in Japanese and Indonesian, a date "Since 2001-03-28", and a "What's New?" section with the date "Last Updated 2002-04-04".

GICAS: Grammatological Informatics based on Corpora of Asian Scripts

In the literature on linguistics it is often mentioned that the spoken aspect of language is primary as compared to its written aspect. Several convincing arguments are given to prove this point. However, in the present age of informatics, we have to look at the written aspect of languages with equal importance. Application of informatics to the writing systems of languages facilitates fast and accurate communication, storage and retrieval. But as a prerequisite, such application also demands strict standardization. Under the present project, the major script systems used in Asia are taken up for study. These scripts are grouped under three categories: Brahmi-based scripts, Han-based scripts, and Arabic-based scripts.



Historical Database: Scripts are products of historical processes. History of scripts does not always run parallel to the history of the languages that use them. Languages with different genetic affiliations may use scripts belonging to a single family. Because of inherent differences in their phonemic inventories etc., different languages using scripts from the same source developed letter-inventories that differ in degrees. On the other hand, a script system sometimes inherits a set of letters from the original system for which it has no phonemic equivalents. In such a case, the letters might be preserved for historical reasons but with approximated pronunciation equivalents. The personality of each letter in a script as well as of the script system as a whole reflect these historical processes. To understand this we have to study the history of a script. A diachronic database of script families as well as individual scripts is one of our tasks. Script is the most palpable facet of a language. A society attaches great value to the script of its language(s). One of the main ingredients in social reforms is spread of literacy. Hence several social issues related to Asian scripts will also be examined by us.

Knowledge-base: Examination of both diachronic and synchronic aspects of Asian scripts contributes to the creation of a Reference Center for these scripts. This involves creation of a knowledge-base for these scripts. One of the major applications of such a facility is evolving, reviewing and monitoring script-coding principles. For instance, there is an ongoing discussion at various script-encoding bodies about the need to encode some more characters for some Indic scripts. Such debates could be fruitfully answered by having exhaustive resources at one place. The resources that we are constructing envisage to have detailed histories of the letters, glyphs and characters of Asian scripts.

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.

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	IKOMA, Miki	ICHIDA, Yasuhiro	ITO, Hideto
IWATA, Rei	UEDA, Hiromi	UWANO, Zendo	ENDO, Mitsuaki
OOE, Takao	OKAZAKI, Masao	KATO, Atsuhiko	KADOYA, Masaaki
KAMIOKA, Kouji	KAMIYA, Toshiro	KIBE, Nobuko	KUBO, Tomoyuki
KUBOZONO, Haruo	KUMAMOTO, Hiroshi	SAKAMOTO, Yasuyuki	SHINAGAWA, Daisuke
SHIMIZU, Katsumasa	SHIMIZU, Masaaki	SUZUKI, Reiko	TANAKA, Shinichi
DANTSUJI, Masatake	TSUNODA, Tasaku	NAKAI, Yukihiko	NAKAJIMA, Motoki
NAKANISHI, Hiroki	NAKANO, Akio	NAGAO, Yoshitake	NAGANO, Yasuhiko
HAYASI, Tooru	HAYATA, Teruhiro	HARAGUCHI, Syousuke	HIRAYAMA, Hisao
FUKUI, Rei	HORI, Hirofumi	MAEDA, Yo	MATSUMURA, Kazuto
MATSUMORI, Akiko	MINOURA, Nobukatsu	YABU, Shiro	YUKAWA, Yasutoshi
YONEDA, Nobuko	SMITH, Donna M. Erickson		

Dynamism of Political Cultures in Africa and Asia

(Coordinator: OGAWA Ryo)

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

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

Six research groups with the following themes have been set up to attain the above aim of the project: "Formation of the Modern State Institution", "Nationalism and Internationalism", "the Mechanism of Multi-Ethnic Integration in Comparative Perspective", "Language Community and Language Policy", "Human flow and Border Crossing" and

"State, Religion and Civil Society". By these means it might be possible to clear up the formation process of the various political cultures in Africa and Asia, to study the competing relations between uniformity and diversity around the state as their core, and to grasp the current situation of the various kinds of movements or organizations acting outside the framework of state.

CHEN, Tien-shi	AKAMINE, Jun	AWAYA, Toshie	I, Yeونسuk
ISAKA, Riho	ISHIKAWA, Noboru	ITO, Makoto	UESUGI, Tomiyuki
ENDO, Mitsugi	WANG, Liulan	OOISHI, Takashi	OOBAYASHI, Minoru
OCHIAI, Takehiko	KASUYA, Gen	KATSUMATA, Makoto	KIRIYAMA, Noboru
KUSUNOSE, Keiko	KURIMOTO, Eisei	KO, Young chin	KOIZUMI, Mari
KOSUGI, Yasushi	KONDOU, Mitsuhiko	SATO, Akira	SAHARA, Tetsuya
SHIMADA, Yoshihito	SHIMIZU, Hiromu	SUGAWARA, Yumi	SUZUKI, Shigeru
SUNANO, Yukitoshi	SERIZAWA, Satohiro	TAKEUCHI, Shinichi	TAKEZAWA, Shoichiro
TAKEMURA, Keiko	TANAKA, Masakazu	TAMURA, Keiko T	TSUDA, Miwa
TOMIZAWA, Hisao	NAITO, Masao	NAGATSU, Kazuhumi	NISHIMURA, Toshikazu
NEJIMA, Susumu	NOBUTA, Toshihiro	HAMAMOTO, Satoko	HAYASHI, Yukio
HAYAMI, Youko	BABA, Takashi	HIEDA, Osamu	MAKINO, Kumiko
MATSUDA, Motoji	MIZOKAMI, Tomio	MIYAMOTO, Masaoki	MIYAWAKI, Yukio
MURATA, Nanako	MORI, Koichi	YAMASHITA, Shinji	YAMAMOTO, Hiroyuki
YOSHIKUNI, Tsuneo	YOSHIZAWA, Seiichiro	YOSHIDA, Kenzi	WAZAKI, Haruka
Mwape Fenson Alam			

Comparative Study of Travels and Representations

(Coordinator: TAKACHIO Hitoshi)

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

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

ASAI, Masashi	ARAKI, Masazumi	IYANAGA, Nobumi	SAITO, Akira
SHIGEMATSU, Shinji	TANAKA, Sumio	TANIGUCHI, Tomoko	NANBA, Miwako
NISHIO, Tetsuo	HARA, Takehiko	HARADA, Kenichi	WATANABE, Kouzou

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	ISHIHAMA, Yumiko	INOUE, Osamu
IMURA, Tetsuo	ENATSU, Yoshiki	OKA, Hiroki	OKAMOTO, Takashi
OGATA, Youichi	ONO, Kazuko	KASAHARA, Tokushi	KATOU, Naoto
KISHI, Toshihiko	KISHIMOTO, Mio	KUSUNOKI, Yoshimichi	SASAKI, You
SHINMEN, Yasushi	SUGAWARA, Jyun	TSUBOI, Yoshiharu	TERAYAMA, Kyosuke
NAKAMURA, Tadashi	NISHIMURA, Shigeo	HAGIHARA, Mamoru	HAMASHITA, Takeshi
HARA, Teruyuki	FUJII, Shozo	HOSOYA, Yoshio	MATSUSHIGE, Mitsuhiro
MORI, Kazuko	MORIKAWA, Tetsuo	MORIYAMA, Shigenori	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	UENISHI, Yasuyuki	KIKUCHI, Hideaki
KISHIMOTO, Mio	SUENARI, Michio	TAKEUCHI, Fusaji	TADA, Kensuke
TANIGUCHI, Fusao	ZHANG, Shiyang	TSUKADA, Shigeyuki	TERADA, Hiroaki
HAYASHI, Ken'ichirou	YOSHIZAWA, Seiichiro	YOSHINO, Akira	WATANABE, Yoshinari
WATABE, Takeshi			

Al-Afghani and Modern History of the Muslim World

(Coordinator: IIZUKA Masato)

Jamal al-Din al-Afghani (d.1897), now considered as a Persian, was one of the most influential figures in the modern Muslim World. He visited many Muslim countries including Afghanistan, Egypt and the Ottoman Empire, and wherever he went, he warned the growing danger of European invasion and urged the need for unity of Muslims in order to fight against it. As he thought that inner decay, such as despotism, intellectual stagnation and factionary fights among the rulers, was major source of the weakness of Muslim states, he strongly encouraged Muslim youth to fight for constitutional liberties, Islamic reform and Pan-Islamism. His political, social and theological revolutionary thought attracted a number of Muslims, and even now, main trend of Muslim intellectuals continues to adopt his attitude. This project aims to re-examine modern history of the Muslim world and the meaning of "modernity" for Muslims, through the study of his thought, activities and influences upon the various Muslim countries.

ARAI, Masami	IKEUCHI, Satoshi	OOISHI, Takashi	OOTSUKA, Kazuo
OBIYA, Chika	KAGAYA, Hiroshi	KASUYA, Gen	KURITA, Yoshiko
KOSUGI, Yasushi	KOMATAU, Hisao	SAKAI, Keiko	SAWAE, Fumiko
SHIMAO, Kuniko	TOMITA, Kenji	NAKATA, Kou	NAKANISHI, Hisae
NAKAMURA, Satoru	HACHIOSHI, Makoto	MATSUNAGA, Yasuyuki	MATSUMOTO, Hiroshi
MIKI, Wataru	YOSHIMURA, Shintarou		

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	

Gender and Sexuality in Asia and Africa

(Coordinator: UCHIBORI Motomitsu)

This project will offer an arena of theoretical debates between constructionist approaches towards gender and sexuality in human societies, on the one hand, and approaches which may be characterized as biologically conscious, on the other. Widely covering various societies in Asia and Africa, the project aims to attain a synthesis which bridges micro-behavioural aspects of human sexual phenomena and macro-sociological organizations of sexuality and gender such as cultural contraction of sexual images in given societies. The project thus aspires to advance a step further the theoretical standard in the field of anthropology. In 2002, emphasis will be put on formation and fashioning of human desire, which may exceed the boundary of sexual phenomena.

ITO, Makoto

SUGAWARA, Kazuyoshi

MATSUZONO, Makio

KURITA, Hiroyuki

TANABE, Akio

MUTA, Kazue

KURODA, Suehisa

NAKAGAWA, Satoshi

KOIZUMI, Junko

HAYAMI, Youko

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

TANAKA, Masakazu

TOUMA, Chikako

YANAI, Tadashi

IMAMURA, Hitoshi

TANABE, Shigeharu

NAWA, Katsuo

YANO, Hidetake

TAKAGI, Koutarou

TAMURA, Airi

HIRAI, Kyounosuke

TAKASAKI, Megumi

TOSA, Keiko

HONDA, Hiroshi

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 Burma and UK. These field works include not only interviews but researches at several archives concerned in both countries. Some small scale academic meetings and conferences are to be held each year, and a big scale symposium will be held at the end of the third year of the project.

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

IKEDA, Kazuto
TAKESHIMA, Yoshinari

INO, Kenji
MINAMIDA, Midori

IWAKI, Takahiro
MORIKAWA, Machiko

TAKAHASHI, Akio

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 repertoires of rhetorical techniques that are omnipresent through various forms (linguistic, musical, visual, and bodily, etc.) of expressions.

AOYAGI, Etsuko
TOKOSUMI, Akifumi
NAGASAKI, Kiyonori
HORIUCHI, Masaki

ISHII, Mitsuru
KANAI, Akihito
NAGANO, Mitsuhiro
MATSUMOTO, Midori

USAMI, Takanori
KAMIMURA, Ryutaro
NISHIO, Tetsuo
MIZUNO, Nobuo

OGATA, Takashi
SATO, Midori
HIRAI, Satoru
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 anthropologists, sociologists, historians and political scientists on this trans-atlantic historico-cultural "Black" region.

ABE, Kosuzu
OOTSUJI, Chieko
KUDOU, Takako
SHIBATA, Yoshiko
TAKENAKA, Kouji
HAMA, Kunihiko
YAZAWA, Tatsuhiko

ARAI, Yoshihiro
OMORI, Kazuteru
KURIMOTO, Eisei
SUZUKI, Shigeru
CHUJO, Ken
HIGUCHI, Hayumi
WATANABE, Kouzou

IWATA, Shinsuke
OCHIAI, Takehiko
SAKIYAMA, Masaki
SUZUKI, Shinichiro
TSUDA, Miwa
HOSHINO, Moriyuki

ENDOU, Mitsugi
KITAGAWA, Katsuhiko
SASAKI, Takahiro
TAKEUCHI, Shinichi
NAKABAYASHI, Nobuhiro
MATSUDA, Motoji

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.' As a result, 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 cannot be a pre-theoretical listing of objective facts.

This project seeks to critically examine 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.

KATO, Atsuhiko

Inquiry into Traditional Chinese Jurisprudence

(Coordinator: HAFNER, Arnd Helmut)

This research project is concerned with the study of influence of legal scholarship on the formation of codified state law. Jurisprudential influence on state law in early times, in which the state not yet had achieved sufficient administrative tools for continuing preservation of legal materials, must be estimated highly in particular. In the case of traditional China, legal scholarship prospered during the period from Han to Tang. At the same time we can find ample historical records which give proof that jurisprudence seriously influenced the formation of state law through activities like collecting and systematizing of legal knowledge or compiling of legal texts. Our research project attempts to clarify jurisprudential influence on codified law by systematically investigating the administrative positions occupied by legal scholars on the one hand and the interactions between jurisprudence and the remaining academic body on the other hand. Thereby, we expect to put new light on non-governmental formation of codified state law.

ISHIOKA, Hiroshi

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, description which 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, Jun'ichi

MACHIDA, Ken

MOMIYAMA, Yousuke

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.

KOMORI, Junko
SUNANO, Yukitoshi
NAKAMURA, Hiroichi
PHILIPS, John Edward

SAKAEDANI, Haruko
TAKEMURA, Keiko
HINO, Shun'nya
RATCLIFFE, Robert R.

SATOU, Michio
TSUGE, Yoichi
MIYAMOTO, Ritsuko

SHIOTA, Katsuhiko
NAKANO, Akio
YONEDA, Nobuko

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 antimony 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
TERASHIMA, Hideaki

KITAMURA, Kouji

KOMATSU, Kaori

SUGIYAMA, Yuuko

EXTERNAL JOINT RESEARCH PROJECT

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

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

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

There are two main goals for this research project. One is to work on these Formosan materials by OGAWA and ASAI, put them into good order to make a list, and publish more important ones in order to make them available to any researchers. Another goal is to digitize the most important materials in CD or DVD, and to make them public in the home page of this institute, so that any interested researchers may have access to the materials and can download needed data. (URL: <http://jcs.aa.tufs.ac.jp/Asai/>)

KASAHARA, Masaharu
NAKANISHI, Yuuji

SHIMIZU, Jun
MORIGUCHI, Tsunekazu

SUENARI, Michio
YOSHIZAWA, Seiichiro

TANI, Satoko



Hydraulic Mani-wheel

Mani-wheel is a ritual article of Tibetan Buddhism. It is a revolving cylinder containing Buddhist Sutra inside. Revolving it once is equivalent to reading the Sutra once.

Mani-wheels come in various sizes from those which can be held by hands to those which are fixed at the entrance of temple or on a wall. Some are revolved manually, and others by wind or water power. The Mani-wheel in the picture is revolved by water introduced from Yarlung-Zhanbo river.

(March 2002. Norbulingka, Lhasa, Tibet. Photograph by Hideo SAWADA)

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	Participants
Human Flow and Emergence of New Cultures in Southeast Asia	1996.12/ 3- 5	Home 45 Overseas 12
Cross-linguistic Studies of Tonal Phenomena	1998.12/10-12	Home 45 Overseas 16
Language Contact Convergence in South Asia	1999.12/ 6- 9	Home 43 Overseas 17
Cross-linguistic Studies of Tonal Phenomena: Tonogenesis, Japanese Accentology, and Other Topics	2000.12/12-14	Home 73 Overseas 24
Non-Nominative Subjects	2001.12/18-21	Home 95 Overseas 29
Cross-linguistic Studies of Tonal Phenomena	2002.12/17-21	Home 47 Overseas 28



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 three years are listed below:

2002	Dular, Osor Chaoke	China	Tungus Languages
	Edi, Suhardi Ekadjati	Indonesia	Sundanese Culture
	*Hanjabam, Surmangol Sharma	India	Linguistics
	*Joyce, Terry Andrew	U.K.	Psychology
	Live, Yu-Sion	France	Sociology
	*Oehler, Susan Elizabeth	U.S.A.	Ethnomusicology
	Sutjaja, I Gusti Made	Indonesia	Sundanese Culture
	*Wufela, André Yaek'olingo	Congo	Oral Literature
	Zhou, Mao Ji	China	Study of Tibetan Verbs
2001	*Beckwith, Christopher	U.S.A.	Linguistics
	*Chin, Ji Gyoku	Taiwan	Economic History
	Hassan, Hassan Bakr	Egypt	Politics
	Horstmann, Alexander Klaus	Germany	Sociology
	Jose, Lydia Yu	Philippines	Politics
	*Jose, Ricardo T.	Philippines	History
	Kansakar, Tej Ratna	Nepal	Linguistics
	Menski, Werner Friedhelm	Germany	Politics in South Asia
	*Munda, Ram Dayal	India	Linguistics
	*Syrtypova Surun-Khanda Damshinimayaevna	Russia	Mongolian Tibetan Philology
	Wufela, André Yaek'olingo	Congo	Oral Literature
2000	Breen, James William	Australia	Lexicography
	*Chawla, Ashok Kumar	India	Linguistics
	Diouf, Jean Léopold	Senegal	Linguistics
	Ileto, Reynaldo Cleme	Philippines	History
	Kotzé, Ernst Frederick	South Africa	Linguistics
	Subbarao, Karumuri Venkata	India	Linguistics
	Zhukova, Alevtina Nikodimovna	Russia	Linguistics
	1999	Bhatia, Tej Krishan	U.S.A.
Bolombo, Isalokembya		Congo	Social Psychology
*Cook, Kenneth William		U.S.A.	Applied Linguistics
Goyvaerts, Didier Louis Nadia		Belgium	Linguistics
*Hall, Andrew R.		U.S.A.	History
Hook, Peter Edwin		U.S.A.	Linguistics
*Kiango, John Gongwe		Tanzania	Lexicography
Mory, Traoré		Cote d'Ivoire	Sociology
Qinggeertai		China	Linguistics
Starosta, Stanley Herman		U.S.A.	Linguistics

ACADEMIC COOPERATION AGREEMENTS

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

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



Souvenir shops next to the South stairs of Shwedagon Pagoda

Shwedagon Pagoda, on the top of the hill about 1.5km away from the center of Yangon city, represents the glory of Buddhism in Myanmar. We see souvenir shops next to the “stairs” leading from the south gate to the pagoda.

(January 2002. Shwedagon Pagoda, Yangon. Photograph by Hideo SAWADA)

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 2002 library holdings totalled 94,026 volumes, 10,020 reels of microfilm, 31,390 sheets of microfiche, in addition to research reports and dissertations from numerous overseas academic institutions with which the Institute has mutual exchange agreements.

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

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

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

(1) YAMAMOTO Collection (acquired in 1967)

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

(2) ASAI Collection (acquired in 1970)

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

(3) KOBAYASHI Collection (acquired in 1976)

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

(4) MAEJIMA Collection (acquired in 1986)

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

(5) ONG Collection (acquired in 1993)

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

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

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)

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 analyzes are available: a sound-spectrograph, a pitch extractor and an electro-palatograph.

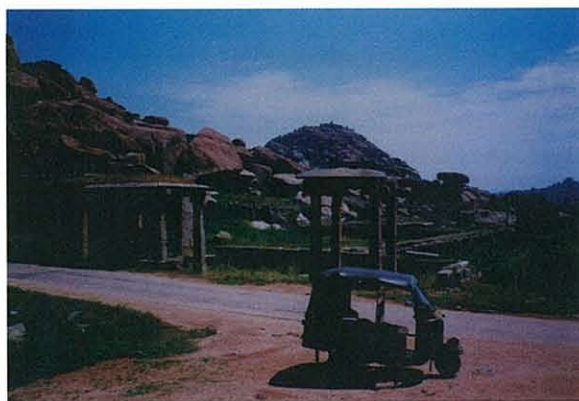
The sound-spectrograph attached to a computer makes frequency analyzes of sound waves, extracts components of the sound wave at a certain time, and shows them as a particular pattern in black and gray colors on the screen. The pattern can be printed out on a special paper. The pattern may be obtained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

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

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

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

The Hampi ruins



Hampi, erstwhile Vijayanagara, was the capital of the Vijayanagara kingdom from the 14th century to the 16th century. In the vast city area surrounded by the ramparts and its suburbs were constructed palaces, markets and numerous Hindu temples. Even the existent ruins, which survive the repeated plunder and destruction after the 16th century, are sufficient to imagine the bygone glory of the city. Recently the state government sets about the repair works to develop this historic site as a tourist destination, while some raise an objection to it and demand to leave the site as it is. Although an auto-rickshaw (three-wheeled mini-taxi) is a convenient means of transport for moving around the scattered ruins, its entry into the site might be prohibited some day from the standpoint of preservation.

(in Hampi, Ballari district, the Karnataka state, India, Photo by OTA Nobuhiro, October 1995)

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.

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:

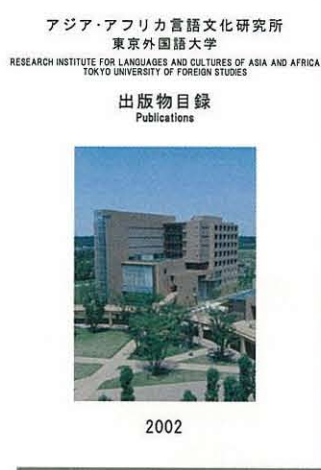
List of Students with Doctoral Degrees (as of April, 2002)

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, <i>Wasf al-At'ima al-Mu'tada</i> (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 <i>yo</i> , <i>ne</i> , and <i>yone</i> 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

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 (http://www.aa.tufs.ac.jp/book/book_e.html) or write to us by either mail, fax or E-mail(editcom@aa.tufs.ac.jp).



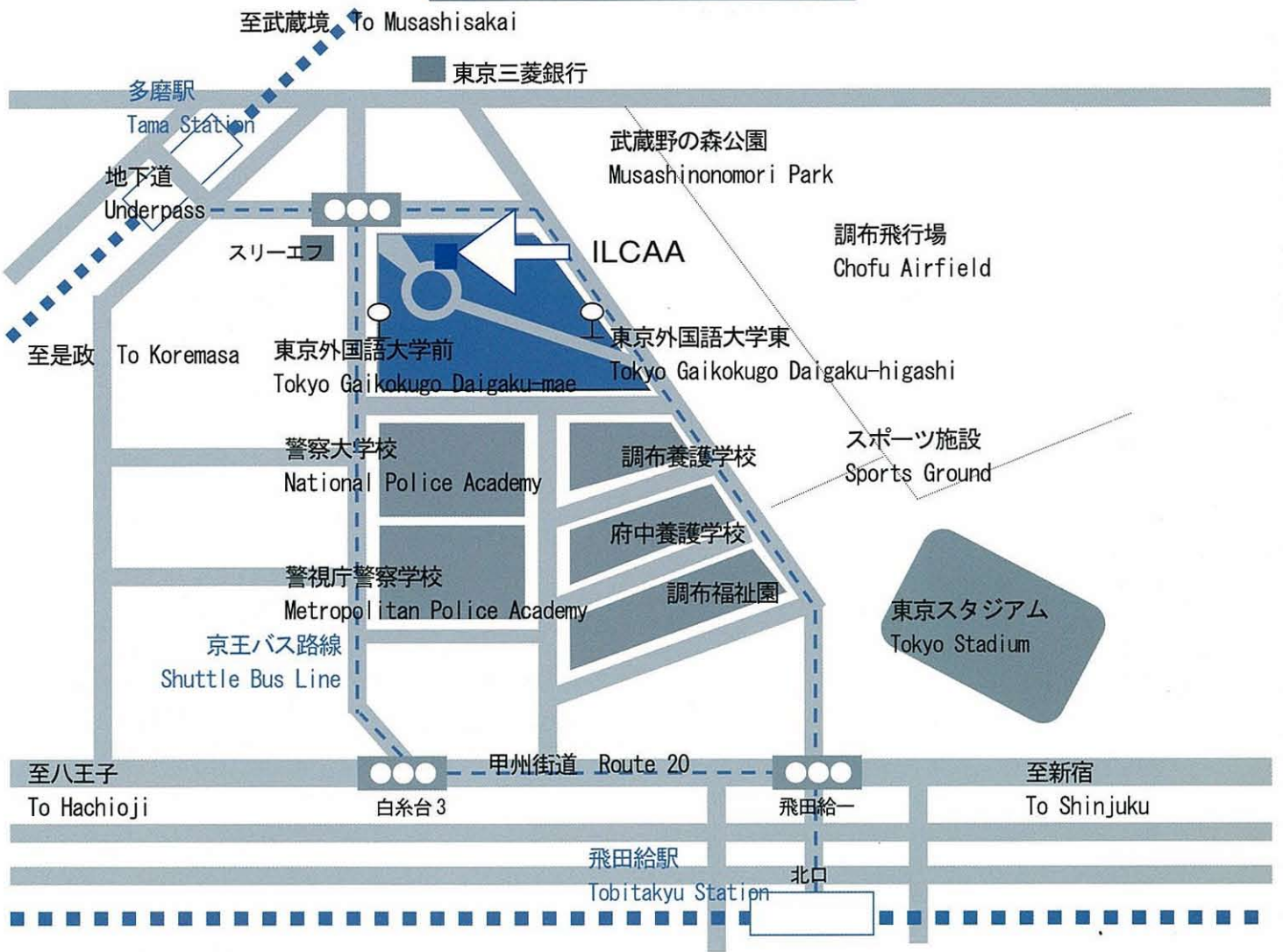
- Periodicals
- Study of Languages and Cultures of Asia and Africa Monograph Series
- Asian and African Lexicon
- Textbooks for Language Training
- Questionnaire / Language Education Materials
- Language Information Processing
- Regional / Cultural Research: East Asia
- Regional / Cultural Research: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

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.

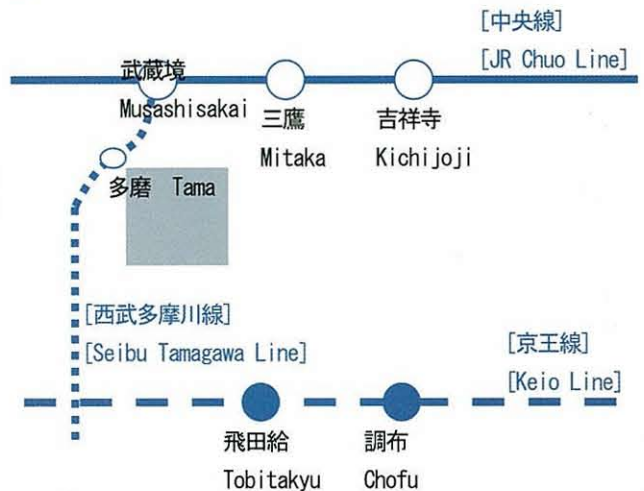
<http://www.aa.tufs.ac.jp/>

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".



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