



ILCAA

Research Institute for Languages and Cultures of Asia and Africa  
Tokyo University of Foreign Studies

2011



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For the latest announcement and further information, please visit the Institute's Website : <http://www.aa.tufs.ac.jp/en/>



Director of the Research Institute for Languages and Cultures of Asia and Africa (ILCAA)  
**Hirohide KURIHARA**

## Director's Note

The Research Institute for Languages and Cultures of Asia and Africa (ILCAA) was established in 1964 as an inter-university research organization. Its mission is to lead and support comprehensive research on the languages and cultures of Asia and Africa. Since its foundation 46 years ago, ILCAA has been playing a vital role in developing and deepening Asian and African studies in Japan through a wide range of activities, including joint research projects involving domestic and international researchers, organization of international field research activities, collection and dissemination of research materials, training of junior scholars through intensive courses and workshops on languages and cultures, and compilation of dictionaries. This year, ILCAA has started a new page in its history as an “International Research Center for Languages and Cultures of Asia and Africa” under the newly inaugurated Joint Usage/Research Center scheme of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology.

Asia and Africa as an area are vast and rich in diversity in various dimensions. On both continents, there are countries whose political and economic presence has grown rapidly in recent years, but at the same time, there are those that continue to be plagued by conflicts and economic challenges. Considering the fact that over 70% of the world population (approximately 4.8 billion people) live in this Asia-Africa area, it would be fair to say that the fate of Asian and African countries significantly influences the future of the global community. In order to gain a deep understanding of Asia and Africa, it is important to expand the type of research activities that have been characteristic of our Institute.

With its research scope encompassing the vastness and diversity of Asia and Africa, ILCAA must clarify its research emphasis and maintain a broad network of active collaboration. We have sharpened our research focus by launching four core research programs: Linguistic Dynamics Science Research, Anthropological Explorations into the Linkage of Micro-Macro Perspectives, Human Mobility and Formation of Plural Societies in the Middle East and the Muslim World, and Pluralistic World Understanding based on African Studies. We are also strengthening and expanding our collaboration with a wide range of research communities, both domestic and abroad. We look forward to the opportunity to work with you in greatly advancing the study of Asian and African languages and cultures.

A view from the top of the hill: Sattahip, Chonburi province, Thailand PHOTO: KOYA, Nobuko



## Overview



## Research Activities of ILCAA

ILCAA is an international research center for languages and cultures of Asia and Africa, and it has been designated as one of the Inter-university Joint Usage/Research Centers in Japan, which is designated by the Japanese Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT).

The vast land masses of Asia and Africa are home to over 70% of humankind today, who evince great diversity in languages and cultures that are nonetheless intertwined inseparably. The aim of the research activities of ILCAA is to better understand this intricate and complex region, with all its historical background. The study of this area undoubtedly enhances our understanding of the international community. The linguistic and cultural diversity witnessed in this region offers a possible alternative model for understanding the world where such diversity can be maintained even in this century of globalization.

As an international Joint Usage/Research Center, ILCAA operates with the following three missions:

- Conducting collaborative research projects based on field sciences
- Processing, editing, and disseminating data on languages and cultures of Asia and Africa
- Training junior scholars through joint research, workshops, and seminars

In order to accomplish these missions and promote international academic exchange, ILCAA offers visiting positions to researchers outside of Japan and manages two overseas satellite offices, one in Lebanon and another in Malaysia.

ILCAA calls for application for new collaborative research projects every year. Eight projects were newly launched on April 2011. Those projects were selected by the Advisory Committee for Research Collaboration, through careful examination of the applicants' research plans, academic achievements, and possible contributions to ILCAA's activities.

ILCAA's major academic concerns today are represented by four core research programs chosen this year "Linguistic Dynamics Science Research",

"Anthropological Explorations into the Linkage of Micro-Macro Perspectives", "Human Mobility and Formation of Plural Societies in the Middle East and the Muslim World", and "Pluralistic World Understanding based on African Studies". In addition, ILCAA has two programs, Grammatological Informatics based on Corpora of Asian Scripts (GICAS) and Middle East and Islamic Studies (MEIS), both of which as were established as large-scale projects funded by MEXT.

These programs are expected to play a leading role in developing and deepening Asian and African studies both domestically and internationally.

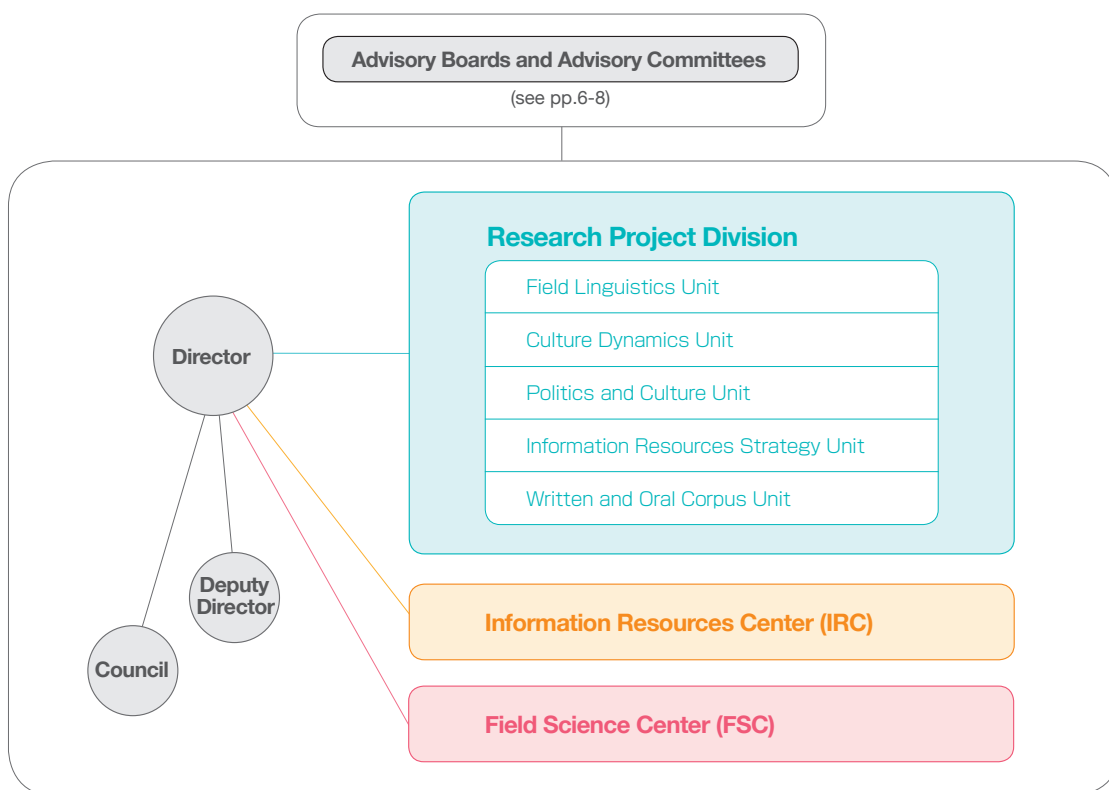
Although there are research institutions in Japan that focus their research on parts of Asia or Africa, ILCAA is the only research center that covers both these areas and all three disciplines: linguistics, anthropology, and history. As a unique center, ILCAA is committed not only to conducting fundamental research on the languages and cultures of Asia and Africa but functioning as a center for organizing joint research that transcends particular areas and/or disciplines; collecting, editing, and disseminating research resources; and providing training for future generations of researchers.



## Organization

The Institute consists of the Research Project Division, comprising five research units (Field Linguistics, Culture Dynamics, Politics and Culture, Information Resources Strategy, and Written and Oral Corpus) and two centers (Information Resources Center and Field Science Center). All

members of the Institute staff belong to one of these units or centers, and while pursuing their individual research, they organize and conduct joint research projects with scholars within and outside the Institute and also with those outside Japan. The Institute fully deploys these resources to meet its commitment to promote the research activities worthy of a truly international research center.



### Information Resources Center (IRC)

Information Resources Center (IRC) is a center within ILCAA to serve and assist the academic community both within Japan and abroad; it is committed to collecting, compiling, storing, and disseminating information resources related to the languages and cultures of Asia and Africa.

<http://www.aa.tufs.ac.jp/en/about/organization/irc/>

### Field Science Center (FSC)

In 2004, the center was tentatively established as a preparatory section within ILCAA. Then, since April 2005, FSC has officially started its activities. The original purpose of FSC is to establish 'field science' as a discipline by developing methods of field research in humanities, social and natural sciences. It also serves as a center for systematic accumulation of records of field research conducted by Japanese scholars and for enhancing collaboration and communication among field researchers.

<http://www.aa.tufs.ac.jp/en/about/organization/fsc/>



## Evaluation System of Research and Organization

Administrative and research activities at ILCAA are conducted through and/or monitored by various special boards and committees. All the boards and committees include eminent scholars and specialists outside of the Institute, in order to reflect the opinions of the academic community and to maintain transparency in the operation of ILCAA.

### Advisory Board

The Advisory Board acts as an advisory body to the Director in all matters pertaining to the operations of ILCAA. The Board consists of ILCAA staff and eminent scholars and specialists from other institutions, thus representing the inter-university nature of the Institute.

The Advisory Board from April 2010 to March 2012 consists of the following members:

- IWASHITA, Akihiro. Prof., The Slavic Research Center, Hokkaido University
- KUMAMOTO, Hiroshi. Prof., Graduate School of Humanities and Sociology, the University of Tokyo
- KURIBAYASHI, Hitoshi. Prof., Center for Northeast Asian Studies, Tohoku University, Sendai
- NISHIO, Tetsuo. Prof., National Museum of Ethnology, Osaka
- SATO, Yoichiro. Prof., Research Institute for Humanity and Nature, Kyoto
- SEGAWA, Masahisa. Prof., Center for Northeast Asian Studies, Tohoku University, Sendai
- TAKENAKA, Hidetoshi. Head of News Room, University of Tokyo Press
- TOMINAGA, Chizuko. Former Prof., Miyagi Gakuin Women's University, Sendai
- WATANABE, Okitsugu. Auditor, The Graduate University for Advanced Studies, Hayama
- FUKAZAWA, Hideo. ILCAA
- KURIHARA, Hirohide. ILCAA
- KUROKI, Hidemitsu. ILCAA
- MACHIDA, Kazuhiko. ILCAA
- MIO, Yuko. ILCAA
- NAGAHARA, Yoko. ILCAA
- NISHII, Ryoko. ILCAA

### Advisory Committee for Research Collaboration

The committee, composed of both ILCAA staff and outside members, functions to maintain a transparent research collaboration system at the Institute.

The Advisory Board from April 2010 to March 2012 consists of the following members:

- HAYASI, Tooru. Prof., Graduate School of Humanities and Sociology, the University of Tokyo
- KITAGAWA, Katsuhiko. Prof., Faculty of Economics, Kansai University, Osaka
- KURASAWA, Aiko. Prof., Faculty of Economics, Keio University, Tokyo
- KURIMOTO, Eisei. Prof., Graduate School of Osaka University
- MIZUSHIMA, Tsukasa. Prof., Graduate School of Humanities and Sociology, the University of Tokyo
- SHIMIZU, Hiromu. Director/Prof., Center for Southeast Asian Studies, Kyoto University
- SHOGAITO, Masahiro. Visiting Prof., Faculty of Cultural Studies, Kyoto Sangyo University
- YOKOYAMA, Yoshinori. Prof., Historiographical Institute, the University of Tokyo
- FUKAZAWA, Hideo. ILCAA
- KURIHARA, Hirohide. ILCAA
- KUROKI, Hidemitsu. ILCAA
- MACHIDA, Kazuhiko. ILCAA
- MIO, Yuko. ILCAA
- NAGAHARA, Yoko. ILCAA
- NISHII, Ryoko. ILCAA

### Committee for Language Training

This is a committee that is responsible for the language and linguistics training hosted by the Institute, such as Intensive Language Courses and Field Linguistics Workshops.

The Committee from April 2010 to March 2012 consists of the following members:

- HAYASI, Tooru. Prof., Graduate School of Humanities and Sociology, the University of Tokyo
- KISHIDA, Fumitaka. Prof., Graduate School of Language and Culture, Osaka University
- MINAMIDA, Midori. Director/Prof., Research Institute for World Languages, Osaka University
- YOSHIDA, Kazuhiko. Prof., Graduate School of Letter,

Kyoto University

- HIEDA, Osamu. ILCAA
- MACHIDA, Kazuhiko. ILCAA
- MINEGISHI, Makoto. ILCAA
- NAKAYAMA, Toshihide. ILCAA
- SAWADA, Hideo. ILCAA
- TAKASHIMA, Jun. ILCAA
- TOYOSHIMA, Masayuki. ILCAA
- WATANABE, Honoré. ILCAA

#### **Committee for the Overseas Scientific Research Coordination Team (OSC)**

This is a committee that is responsible for maintaining the activities of the Overseas Scientific Research Coordination Team (OSC).

The Committee from April 2010 to March 2012 consists of the following members:

- FUJITA, Koji. Assoc. Prof., Graduate School of Environmental Studies, Nagoya University
- HASUI, Kazuhisa. Lecturer, Graduate School of Medical and Dental Sciences, Kagoshima University
- ITO, Motomi. Prof., Graduate School of Humanities and Sociology, the University of Tokyo
- KIMURA, Hideo. Prof., Graduate School of Humanities and Sociology, the University of Tokyo
- KUBOTA, Junpei. Program Director, Research Institute for Humanity and Nature, Kyoto
- MOTOYAMA, Hideaki. Prof., National Institute of Polar Research, Tokyo
- OKAMOTO, Masaaki. Prof., Center for Southeast Asian Studies, Kyoto University
- SOGA, Toru. Prof., Faculty of Humanities, Hirosaki University, Aomori
- TAKAHI, Sachiko. Assoc. Prof., Faculty of Education and Human Studies, Akita University
- UMESAKI, Masahiro. Assoc. Prof., Graduate School of Medicine, the University of Tokyo
- ARAKAWA, Shintaro. ILCAA
- FUKAZAWA, Hideo. ILCAA
- KONDO, Nobuaki. ILCAA
- NISHII, Ryoko. ILCAA
- SHIINO, Wakana. ILCAA
- TSUDA, Koji. ILCAA
- WATANABE, Honoré. ILCAA

#### **Editorial Committee**

The editorial committee advises the director on matters relating to the policy and screening of publications of the Institute.

The Committee from April 2010 to March 2012 consists of the following members:

- ISHIKAWA, Noboru. Assoc. Prof., Center for Southeast Asian Studies, Kyoto University
- KAJI, Shigeki. Prof., Graduate School of Asian and African Area Studies, Kyoto University
- MORIGUCHI, Tsunekazu. Prof., Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Shizuoka University
- TAKAKI, Keiko. Prof., College of International Studies, Obirin University, Tokyo
- SHINMEN, Yasushi. Prof., Faculty of Letters, Chuo University, Tokyo
- YOSHIKAWA, Seiichiro. Assoc. Prof., Graduate School of Humanities and Sociology, the University of Tokyo
- HIEDA, Osamu. ILCAA
- KAWAI, Kaori. ILCAA
- KUREBITO, Tokusu. ILCAA
- KONDO, Nobuaki. ILCAA
- NAKAMI, Tatsuo. ILCAA
- NISHIKIDA, Aiko. ILCAA
- TSUDA, Koji. ILCAA

#### **International Advisory Board**

The committee advises the director on matters relating to the research collaboration system of the Institute from an international perspective.

The Committee from April 2011 to March 2012 consists of the following members:

- ARTAWA, Ketut. Prof., Udayana Univ.
- CHEN, Jian. Prof., Fudan Univ.
- CHIMEDDORJI. Prof., Inner Mongolia Univ.
- DIALLO, Abdourahmane. Assist. Prof., Private Dozent, Goethe-University of Frankfurt
- GROSSHEIM, Martin. Lecturer, Passau Univ.
- TAN, Le-kun. Assist. Prof., National Cheng Kung Univ.
- van der MOLEN, Willem. Library Advisor, Royal Netherlands Institute of Southeast Asian
- WU, Yingzhe. Assist. Prof., Inner Mongolia Univ.
- WU, Xiao An. Prof., Peking Univ.
- DANIELS, Christian Ashley. ILCAA





### Collaboration Network

ILCAA acts as a network center for active researchers and those of future generations studying the linguistics, history, anthropology, and area studies of Asia and Africa. (<http://www.aa.tufs.ac.jp/en/about/network/>)

#### Joint Research Projects

The Joint Research Projects, conducted by the members of the Institute together with outside researchers, constitute the core of research activities at ILCAA as the International Research Center for the Languages and Cultures of Asia and Africa.

#### The Overseas Scientific Research Coordination Team (OSC) and Fieldnet

Since 1975, the OSC has been engaged in establishing cooperative relationships, both among concerned researchers and institutions conducting overseas scientific research, and between researchers and the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT), and also the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (JSPS). There is also an online network website “Fieldnet”.

#### Academic Cooperation Agreements

ILCAA enters into agreements with overseas institutes, and promotes international academic exchange such as those of materials, information, and researchers, and promotes joint investigation.

#### ILCAA-Affiliated Scholars

“ILCAA-Affiliated Scholars” are a group of scholars who have been affiliated with ILCAA in one capacity or another. Members include past Research Staff, Visiting Professors, Research Associates, Fellows, and Junior Fellows.

#### The Japan Consortium for Area Studies (JCAS)

JCAS was established in 2004, with the aim of forming a network of research institutions engaged in area studies in Japan. ILCAA contributed to founding of JCAS and has been one of its organizing institutions.

- KUROKI, Hidemitsu. ILCAA
- SHIBANO, Koji. ILCAA
- SHIOHARA, Asako. ILCAA
- TSUDA, Koji. ILCAA

#### Committee for Overseas Research Office

The committee is in charge of discussing important matters pertaining to the Overseas Research Offices.

The Committee from April 2010 to March 2012 consists of the following members:

- KISAICHI, Masatoshi. Prof., Institute of Asian Studies, Sophia University, Tokyo
- NAGASAWA, Eiji. Prof., the Institute of Oriental Culture, the University of Tokyo
- OKUDA, Atsushi. Prof., Faculty of Policy Management, Keio University, Tokyo
- SAKAI, Keiko. Prof., Graduate School of Global Studies, Tokyo University of Foreign Studies
- TANIGUCHI, Jun'ichi. Assoc Prof., Faculty of Arts, Kyoto Women's University
- UCHIBORI, Motomitsu. Prof., The Open University of Japan
- KUROKI, Hidemitsu. ILCAA
- MIO, Yuko. ILCAA
- NISHII, Ryoko. ILCAA
- OTA, Nobuhiro. ILCAA
- TOKORO, Ikuya. ILCAA

#### International Advisory Committee for the Japan Center for Middle Eastern Studies (JaCMES)

This is a committee responsible for advising the director on matters pertaining to JaCMES from an international perspective.

The Committee from April 2010 to March 2012 consists of the following members:

- ABU-HUSAYN, Abdul-Rahim. Prof., Faculty of Arts and Sciences, American University of Beirut, Lebanon
- DAHER, Massoud. Prof., Faculty of Literature and Human Sciences, Lebanese University
- KARAM, Khalil. Vice-President, Saint Joseph University, Lebanon
- KUROKI, Hidemitsu. ILCAA



## Staff

### Research Staff

Research staff are full-time researchers of ILCAA. They conduct their own individual researches and are responsible for organizing and conducting collaborative research projects with researchers outside of ILCAA; they have an obligation to connect researchers within Japan and also with those outside Japan.

### Visiting Professors and Scholars

ILCAA offers visiting positions (at the rank of Prof. or Assoc. Prof.) that allow international researchers to spend six to eleven months at ILCAA in order to conduct collaborative research projects with the ILCAA research staff and researchers in Japan.

Four to six researchers are in residence every year.

### Information Resources Strategy Unit

- TOYOSHIMA, Masayuki. Prof., Medieval Japanese Philology (esp. Jesuit Mission press and related early Christian documents)
- ITO, Chiyuki. Assoc. Prof., Phonology, Middle Korean, Ancient Chinese
- SUEYASU/HAFNER, Arnd Helmut. Assoc. Prof., Sociology of Law, Chinese Legal History, Chinese Paleography
- CHEN, Jian. Visiting Prof., Chinese Paleography (Sep. 1, 2010 – Aug. 31, 2011)

### Field Linguistics Unit

- HIEDA, Osamu. Prof., Studies of African Languages
- HOSHI, Izumi. Assoc. Prof., Linguistics of Tibetan Area
- KUREBITO, Tokusu. Assoc. Prof., Chukchi Language
- SHIOHARA, Asako. Assoc. Prof., Linguistics, Languages in Indonesia
- ARTAWA, Ketut. Visiting Prof., Linguistics and English (Sep.5, 2011 – Jul.31, 2012)
- DIALLO, Abdourahmane. Visiting Assoc. Prof., Linguistics (Feb.1, 2012 – May.31, 2012)

### Written and Oral Corpus Unit

- MINEGISHI, Makoto. Prof., Linguistic Typology of South and Southeast Asian Languages
- NAKATANI, Hideaki. Prof., Indian Buddhism, Middle Indic, Generalized Science of Humanity
- SHIBANO, Koji. Prof., Multimedia Database Systems, Multilingual Information Processing, Computer Assisted Language Learning
- TAKAMATSU, Yoichi. Assoc. Prof., Ottoman History, Diplomats, Archival Science

### Culture Dynamics Unit

- MIYAZAKI, Koji. Prof., Anthropology of Austronesian Societies
- KAWAI, Kaori. Assoc. Prof., Anthropology, East African Pastoralism
- NISHIKIDA, Aiko. Assist. Prof., Israeli-Palestinian Conflict, Middle Eastern Area Studies, Refugee Studies
- van der MOLEN, Willem. Visiting Prof., Old Javanese Manuscripts (Sep. 1, 2011 – Jul. 31, 2012)

### Politics and Culture Unit

- DANIELS, Christian Ashley. Prof., History of the Tay Cultural Area
- KURIHARA, Hirohide. Prof., Contemporary Vietnamese History
- NAKAMI, Tatsuo. Prof., International Relations in East and Inner Asia
- CHIMEDDORJI, Visiting Prof., History of the Mongols and Qing Dynasty (Jan. 5, 2011 – May. 23, 2011)
- GROSSHEIM, Martin. Visiting Assoc. Prof., Contemporary History of Vietnam (Sep. 1, 2010 – Aug. 31, 2011)

### Information Resources Center (IRC)

- IIZUKA, Masato. Prof., Islamic Studies, Middle Eastern Studies
- MACHIDA, Kazuhiko. Prof., Indo-Aryan Languages, Grammatological Informatics
- NAGAHARA, Yoko. Prof., History of Southern Africa
- ODA, Jun'ichi. Prof., Bibliometrics
- TAKASHIMA, Jun. Prof., History of Religions, Hinduism, Computer-aided Text Analysis
- NAKAYAMA, Toshihide. Assoc. Prof., Wakashan

- Languages (North American Pacific Northwest Coast), Morphosyntax, Linguistic Typology
- SAWADA, Hideo. Assoc. Prof., Descriptive Study of Tibeto-Burman Languages in Kachin State of Myanmar and Northeast India
  - ISHIKAWA, Hiroki. Assist. Prof., History of Sub-Saharan Africa

#### Field Science Center (FSC)

- FUKAZAWA, Hideo. Prof., Social Anthropology of the Malagasy Speech Communities in the Indian Ocean
- KUROKI, Hidemitsu. Prof., Area Studies of the Middle East, Modern History of the Arab East
- MIO, Yuko. Prof., East Asian Anthropology
- NISHII, Ryoko. Prof., Anthropology of Mainland Southeast Asia
- ARAKAWA, Shintaro. Assoc. Prof., Tangut Language and its Philology
- KONDO, Nobuaki. Assoc. Prof., History of Modern Iran
- OTA, Nobuhiro. Assoc. Prof., History of South Asia
- SHIINO, Wakana. Assoc. Prof., Social Anthropology, Ethnography of East Africa
- TOKORO, Ikuya. Assoc. Prof., Anthropology of South-East Asian Islanders
- WATANABE, Honoré. Assoc. Prof., Salishan Languages
- TSUDA, Koji. Assist. Prof., Social Study of Ethnic Chinese in Insular Southeast Asia (Especially in Indonesia)
- TAN, Lekun. Visiting Assoc. Prof., Sociolinguistics, Discourse/Pragmatics (Sep. 15, 2010 – Jul. 15, 2011)
- WU, Xiao An. Visiting Prof., Overseas Chinese, Southeast Asian History, Asian History (Sep. 1, 2011 – Jul. 31, 2012)
- WU, Yingzhe. Visiting Assoc. Prof., Khitan (Qidan) Script and Language (Sep. 1, 2011 – Jun. 30, 2012)

#### Adjunct Research Staff

- BHASKARARAO, Peri. Prof., Phonetics, South Asian Languages
- TAKACHIO, Hitoshi. Assoc. Prof., Cultural Anthropology, History of Anthropological Ideas

#### Research Associates

Research Associateships are fixed-term positions for junior researchers (post-doctoral level). They are salaried and are responsible for participating in various activities and assisting the research staff in conducting research projects; these activities are a part of the academic training for junior scholars at ILCAA. The term is usually three years.

- FUKUSHIMA, Yasuhiro. Islamic Finance, Malaysian Studies
- ISHIMORI, Daichi. Cultural Anthropology, Oceanic Studies
- KOJIMA, Yasuhiro. Caucasian Languages
- KOYA, Nobuko. Cultural Anthropology, Tai Studies
- MATSUDA, Kuninori. Indian Mahayana Buddhism
- MURAO, Rumiko. Area Studies, High Mobile People, African Peasantry Studies, Ecological Anthropology
- NAGASAKI, Iku. Descriptive Linguistics Yukaghir (Siberia)
- ODA, Masanori. Anthropology, Contemporary Art, Media Activism Study
- OKAWA, Mayuko. Social Anthropology, Middle-Eastern Area Studies, Return Migration Studies
- OSOEGAWA, Taku. International Relations of the Middle East, Contemporary Politics in Lebanon and Syria
- OTSUKA, Kosei. Tibeto-Burman Languages, Linguistics
- UMEKAWA, Michihisa. Area Informatics, Geographical Information Analysis

The Pastoral Chamus Girls in Kenya, dressing traditional costume PHOTO: KAWAI, Kaori



## Joint Research



## Core Research Programs

Core Research Programs represent the current axes of Joint-Research in ILCAA. In 2010 we set up the four Core Research Programs below.  
<http://www.aa.tufs.ac.jp/en/projects/>

### Linguistic Dynamics Science Research

Leader: NAKAYAMA, Toshihide  
 Members: HOSHI, Izumi. KUREBITO, Tokusu.  
 SAWADA, Hideo. SHIOHARA, Asako.  
 WATANABE, Honoré.

The goal of this program is to advance research on the nature of structural diversity among human languages and on the complex dynamics that shape the linguistic structure.

Diversity and dynamics are aspects that have been significantly underestimated, or ignored, in mainstream theoretical linguistic studies.

Traditionally, languages have been assumed to share a large part of the basic structure as Universal Grammar. However, a gradually increasing number of descriptive grammars on under-documented languages suggest that structural variation among human language is much deeper and more complex than we ever expected.

Language as a system has generally been considered to be autonomous. That is, the properties of the linguistic system are independent of external functional forces, including socio-cultural, historical, and pragmatic forces. Such a view has begun to be questioned recently in the research on language change and on use of grammar within discourse.

If we take the results of descriptive and usage-based research seriously, we need to reevaluate and reformulate the traditional theoretical framework. This project aspires to build a new, realistic theoretical framework for capturing the nature of human language.

This program is run in coordination with the Linguistic Dynamics Science Project (LingDy).

### The Anthropological Explorations into the Linkage of Micro-Macro Perspectives

Leader: FUKAZAWA, Hideo  
 Members: KAWAI, Kaori. MIO, Yuko. NISHII, Ryoko. NISHIKIDA, Aiko. ODA, Jun'ichi. SHIINO, Wakana. TAKACHIO, Hitoshi. TAKASHIMA, Jun. TOKORO, Ikuya. TSUDA, Koji.

Most of field researches in cultural/social anthropology until 1970's were carried out in relatively small and isolated communities. In recent years, however, anthropological themes on macro perspective vary from nation states and "the modern world system" to globalism/ transnationalism. On the other hand, another subjects on micro perspective such as habitus, affordances, tacit knowledge, intercorporeality and so on which are focused upon an individual's body are more and more prevalent.

Under these theoretical backgrounds, we think that anthropologists must attempt to construct a new anthropological perspective which will be able to sublimate the profound dichotomy between individual and society, structure and agency. Therefore the main subject of our anthropological core program aims to graft and integrate the macro perspective theory and the micro perspective theory, or to explore the linkage of micro-macro perspectives.

### Human Mobility and Formation of Plural Societies in the Middle East and the Muslim World

Leader: KUROKI, Hidemitsu  
 Members: IIZUKA, Masato. KONDO, Nobuaki. NISHII, Ryoko. NISHIKIDA, Aiko. ODA, Jun'ichi. TAKAMATSU, Yoichi. TOKORO, Ikuya.

This project explores the meaning and reality of "plurality" in the societies of the Middle East and the Muslim world by focusing on the historical development of human mobility and the contemporary dynamism of Muslim- Non-Muslim relations.

Extending the scope of research from the Middle East to South East Asia, we study the following subjects: historical development of the pluralistic composition of societies; networking and moral-constructing functions of Islam; social impact of migration and diaspora; and



identity strategy and political thoughts and actions.

An axis of this program is the international joint research project “Human Mobility and Multi-ethnic Coexistence in Middle Eastern Urban Societies”, which will be conducted at the Japan Center for Middle Eastern Studies (JaCMES) in Beirut, Lebanon. Various types of seminars, workshops, and educational programs for post-doc researchers, Ph.D. candidates, and MA students will be held at ILCAA, JaCMES, and Kota Kinabalu Liaison Office. Another objective of our program is to digitalize historical sources such as ancient maps, travelogues, pictures, and periodicals.

#### **Pluralistic World Understanding based on African Studies**

Leader: NAGAHARA, Yoko

Members: FUKAZAWA, Hideo. ISHIKAWA, Hiroki. KAWAI, Kaori. SHIINO, Wakana.

In the overwhelming tide of globalization the African Continent is undergoing a significant change in recent years. The historians and anthropologists at ILCAA are trying to grapple with the contemporary problems in various regions and communities of the Continent through their research with a longer historical perspective. Their research is organized under this program to promote pluralistic world understanding.

Some of the topics under the Program are: colonial experiences and social change, relationship between nomads and agricultural people, migration of the people and interrelationship of the groups, women and single people in the societies, etc. The members of this program organize open seminars, introductory seminars for younger researchers and students, and promote cooperation with international scholarship while each of them conducts their own research on one or another topic. The result of the research will be published in the form of books and articles, and on the web-site as well.

The research in the program questioning the structure of the modern world itself, will help understanding the historical background of the contemporary problems of African countries, such as military conflict and refugees, political autocracy, social discrimination, etc. and contribute to the fundamental solution of these problems.

### **Joint Research Projects**

ILCAA Joint Research Projects, conducted by the members of the institute in collaboration with researchers outside the institute, constitute the core of research activities at ILCAA as the International Research Center for the Languages and Cultures of Asia and Africa. Members of all the projects who are not regular staff at ILCAA are all given an affiliation with ILCAA as Joint Researchers.

The Joint Research Projects are evaluated annually by the Advisory Committee for Research Collaboration, which includes researchers within and outside ILCAA. Projects are evaluated in terms of all of their activities, including their output, publications of the results, and their overall academic significance.

Research results of Joint Research Projects in the past include about 600 publications and on-line dictionaries and databases that are available for use by any researchers and the general public.

<http://www.aa.tufs.ac.jp/en/projects/jrp/>

#### **Ongoing Projects in 2011**

(Projects are categorized into three groups, linguistics, anthropology, and history/area studies; however, many of them are interdisciplinary in nature.)

### **Linguistics**

#### **Missionary Linguistics (2nd stage)**

Project term: April, 2009 – March, 2012

Coordinator: TOYOSHIMA, Masayuki

During the “Grand Voyage Era” through the 16th and 17th centuries, dictionaries, grammars, as well as doctrines and disciplines of Christianity were produced both in Latin/Spanish/Portuguese and in the languages that were targets of the propaganda. “Missionary Linguistics” is a comparatively young branch of the history of linguistics, which treats these documents as testimonies of the first encounter of the Latin grammar with the languages that are fundamentally different from Latin, in Asia, Africa, and South America.

Sources of “Missionary Linguistics” as well as its researchers are scattered all over the world; hence there is a need for international cooperative researches. One of the objectives of this joint research project is to provide fundamental resources and tools of “Missionary Linguistics” for international cooperative researches.

The project acquired funding from the JSPS (Japan Society for Promotion of Science)’s special fund “Invitational Training Program for Advanced Japanese Research Institutes” in 2009, which enabled the project to hold an International Conference, “The 6th International Conference on Missionary Linguistics”, in March 2010. The JSPS Program and the International Conference will make this project a much more international one in the coming years.

#### **Construction of Shared Research Resources for Korean Historical Linguistics**

Project term: April, 2009 – March, 2012

Coordinator: ITO, Chiyouki

This project aims to analyze various aspects of Korean historical linguistics, such as phonology, morphology, syntax, philology of Old, Middle and Modern Korean, and to construct shared research resources while developing analytic tools of the Korean database.

The following activities are planned: 1) Periodic meetings where the latest research results of the collaborators are presented. 2) Publication of working papers on Korean historical linguistics. 3) Designing several programs/techniques to deal with Korean historical texts efficiently.

4) Further development of the Korean linguistics website.

#### **Cross-Linguistic Studies on Clause Combining**

Project term: April, 2010 – March, 2013

Coordinator: WATANABE, Honoré

This project brings together linguists working on typologically diverse languages to carry out cross-linguistic studies on clause combining. The project investigates clause combining of various types across typologically different languages in order to examine the diversity, types, and commonality of the phenomenon. We will consider not only the commonly recognized constructions of coordination and subordination, but also “insubordinating” construction, i.e., the use of formally

subordinate clauses without matrix clauses.

This project is a part of the “Linguistic Dynamics Science Project” at ILCAA.

#### **Comparative Study on the Languages of the North from Typological Perspective**

Project term: April, 2010 – March, 2013

Coordinator: KUREBITO, Tokusu

This project will conduct comparative research on various grammatical phenomena of the languages distributed over the area from north eastern Siberia to North America (languages of the North, hereinafter). This area, which is also supposed to be the route of mankind’s movement from the Old World to the New has attracted linguists’ attention for its preeminent language density consisting of different types and families. Typological diversity of these languages covers a broad variety of both morphological and syntactic matters such as synthesis and cohesiveness, morphological means, marking of grammatical relationship, word order, and grammatical category. The languages of both areas, north eastern Siberia and North America, have so far been studied separately from each other. However, there are a number of grammatical phenomena which show similarity beyond the Continents. Therefore, it is becoming more and more important to view the area from an overall perspective. With cooperation from specialists at home and abroad, our Institute is expected to become a unique base for the typological study of the languages of the North.

This project is a part of the “Linguistic Dynamics Science Project” at ILCAA.

#### **Descriptive Studies of Indonesian Languages: their Variety and Similarity**

Project term: April, 2010 – March, 2013

Coordinator: SHIOHARA, Asako

This project aims at the development of descriptive studies on Indonesian Languages, and to conduct the following two activities.

I. To clarify the grammatical diversity and similarity among Indonesian Languages, by gathering data and knowledge on individual languages presented by each researcher. The main topic of the project is ‘grammatical voice’, on which there will be typological and historical

discussions. Grammatical voice is related to many other grammatical topics such as ‘indication of information structure’ and ‘tense/aspect mood’; so looking into the topic will lead to a deeper understanding of a greater part of the grammar of the languages of this area.

In addition to the main topic, a sub-topic, which will be presented by the participants, will be dealt with.

II. To conduct a digital archiving of linguistic data, on which the linguistic research in I above will be based.

This project is a part of the “Linguistic Dynamics Science Project” at ILCAA.

### **Historical Study of Normative Glyphs of Chinese Characters (2nd stage)**

Project term: April, 2010 – March, 2013

Coordinator: ISHIZUKA, Harumichi (Prof. Emer. Hokkaido University)

This project aims to describe the historical shifts in the standards of the Chinese characters (or KANJI) glyphs. Sources of the research are taken from those materials (engraved, hand-written or printed documents) that gave the normative standards, or those that succeeded those norms of the glyphs, of China, as well as Sino-Japanese, Sino-Korean, and Sino-Vietnamese ones. The historical overview is given by the HNG (Hanzi normative glyphs) database (<http://joao-roiz.jp/HNG/>), which has been constructed and maintained by the project, and was awarded the 1st “Shirakawa Memorial Academic Award in Asian Script Cultures”.

### **New Trends in the Studies on Qidan Scripts**

Project term: April, 2010 – March, 2013

Coordinator: MATSUKAWA, Takashi (Otani University)

One of the unique ‘pseudo-Chinese scripts’, Qidan scripts were established during the Liao (Qidan) dynasty (916-1125). In Liao, the Mongolic language ‘Qidan’ was the official language together with Chinese. The language was written in two different systems of scripts. They are called ‘Qidan large script’ and ‘Qidan small script’. Though it seems that the former is ideogram and the latter is phonetic letter, the scholars did not go into details. Since the materials for the synthetic study have been rare during the last centuries, decoding them has not been a priority

till now.

In recent years, however, new materials concerned with the scripts have been discovered in China and Mongolia and have aroused strong interest among scholars.

Moreover, the information throughout the texts in the Qidan scripts is beginning to affect historical study on Liao. Some linguists have a passionate interest in the Qidan scripts and the language.

Under these circumstances, this project analyses the system of Qidan scripts linguistically with the cooperation of researchers who specialize in Qidan scripts, pseudo-Chinese scripts, Mongolic languages, Altaic language, Chinese phonology and the history of Liao. After the last term, the project will release the products, lists, and data on Qidan scripts, texts and articles as results.

### **A Study of Variability in Deictic Expressions**

Project term: April, 2010 – March, 2012

Coordinator: HAYASI, Tooru (The University of Tokyo)

Although deictic expressions, such as demonstratives, pronouns, person and tense markers, are basic elements of a language, it is difficult to precisely define their usage. This is because their usage is closely related to the situation of utterance. In this project, we do not aim to define the usage of deictic expressions. Instead, we will introduce, discuss and investigate a diversity of deictic expressions of Asian languages, including fixed expressions with deictics. We expect to eventually have a collection of detailed descriptions of deictics of Asian languages. We also expect to devise new methods of investigating deictics.

This project is a part of the “Linguistic Dynamics Science Project” at ILCAA.

### **Typological Studies of Information Structures and Linguistic Forms in Africa**

Project term: April, 2011 – March, 2014

Coordinator: HIEDA, Osamu

The aims of the project are: 1) to study how languages express informational structures phonologically, morphologically or syntactically; 2) to demonstrate what typological diversity African languages show in the relationship between information structures and linguistic



forms; and 3) to examine whether African languages are characterized geographically in the relationship between information structures and linguistic forms. To study these themes, the project members have organized a research network. Humboldt University Project leader: Tom Guldemann (Humboldt University) plans to start a new project for an investigation similar to our project. When his project starts, we will conduct our project in cooperation with his.

### Anthropology

#### **Human Society in Evolutionary Perspectives— Stage 2: “Institution”**

Project term: April, 2009 – March, 2012

Coordinator: KAWAI, Kaori

This project aims at developing theoretical perspectives on the nature of human society, paying due attention to making comparisons along the evolutionary axis between non-human primates and human societies. In this connection, it will contribute to rethinking the extent to which “culture” could plausibly be said to have shaped the formation of characteristically human society. As the second stage of the long-term research project, the focus will be on the “institution”, which follows the first stage’s focus on “group”. This project is scheduled to run for three years, and workshops will be opened five times a year. Discussion will be concentrated on the final theoretical achievement of this project. The project will also prepare for publication of the collection of resulting papers.

#### **Studies on ‘Chinese’ as Multiple Imaginations and Dynamic Realities**

Project term: April, 2011 – March, 2014

Coordinator: TSUDA, Koji

Focusing mainly on East and Southeast Asia, this study investigates from various perspectives how a certain group of people identify themselves as ‘ethnic Chinese’ and how they imagine ‘their world’ and try to establish relationships within it.

Needless to say, the idea of ‘being Chinese’ depends on historic contexts in each area of East and Southeast Asia. Also, the circumstances regarding the ‘ethnic Chinese’ is drastically changing with the political changes in each

country, especially in Southeast Asia, with the increasing importance of China in the geopolitical power balance, and with the accelerated progression of globalization.

Given these situations, this study proposes to examine specific cases from various perspectives to reveal 1) how people with different origins or cultural backgrounds (re)produce ‘memory’ currently, 2) what kind of ‘memory’ they (re)produce, 3) how they imagine and realize the notion of ‘us’ and 4) in what ways their act is recognized as ‘Chinese’ by themselves or other people. Through this study, we discuss the benefits and limitations of simply connecting certain social phenomena with the idea of ‘Chineseness’ in academia.

#### **‘Single’ and Family: The Anthropological Study of ‘Enishi (Karmic/Relation/Connection)’**

Project term: April, 2010 – March, 2013

Coordinator: SHIINO, Wakana

This research is about the people who are categorized as ‘single’ in the society from the standpoint of socio-cultural anthropology. We will study by paying specific attention to the existence of the ‘single’ and the way of life, by using Enishi, a Japanese word, which means karmic/relation/connection.

At that time, we focus on ‘single’ in society and concerned about family and kinship relations, and in addition, on the relationship between ‘single’ and the state which put considerable impact on the individual person.

#### **Anthropology of Trans-area Migration in East/ Southeast Asia: Culture, Ethnicity and Identity within Cross-marriage/Cross-divorce Network]**

Project term: April, 2010 – March, 2013

Coordinator: ISHII, Kayoko (Nagoya University of Commerce & Business)

This research project aims to analyze trans-border marriage migration networks (including divorce migration) within Asian countries, particularly the Asia Pacific area. Hitherto, many anthropological scholars have discussed trans-border migration in the Asia Pacific area, but very few have focused on marriage migration and its network or mechanisms. Even fewer studies have discussed migration by way of divorce. This research group aims to contribute further to migration studies by

analyzing network building and mechanisms of marriage/divorce migrations.

Small-scale workshops based on this research group's members shall be held three times every year. Research outputs from each member shall be presented and discussed at the workshops. An international symposium based on the three-year project is expected to be held during the last/third year. The selected symposium outputs are expected to be edited and published as an academic book.

#### **Towards a Multi-disciplinary Approach for Developing and Harmonizing Field Methods in Anthropology and Development Studies**

Project term: April, 2010 – March, 2013

Coordinator: MASUDA, Ken (Nagasaki University)

1. To place the anthropological field methods, like participant observation and qualitative interviews, in the context of social investigation in a broad sense.
2. To explore a combination of different methods including qualitative research and quantitative investigations such as epidemiology, statistics, GIS.
3. To consider the possibility of technical fusion through examination of the outcome of the Demographic Surveillance System (DSS) in Asia and Africa.
4. To find new ways of applying these methods to actual development subjects.

Each development program requires “field work” to confirm facts and identify problems to be solved. However, it is thought that the methods of investigation should be quick and prompt as in the Rapid Ethnographic Method (Rapid Appraisal). Members of this project are interested in inventing new methods that pay attention to “noise”, which is likely to be trimmed by such a prompt and “linear” investigation; members are also interested in combining such methods with anthropological “spiral” movement of thinking. This approach will make social development fieldwork more fruitful in the light of increasing demands for qualitative research methods among development practitioners.

#### **History/Area Studies**

##### **Indonesian Manuscript Project**

Project term: April, 2009 – March, 2012

Coordinator: MIYAZAKI, Koji

The aim of this project is to explore new perspectives in the studies on Indonesian cultures, societies and languages, by developing methods of using Indonesian manuscripts as the source of study. It is also planned to train young researchers in these fields. Focus is put on Javanese manuscripts in this three-year project. Thorough research on catalogues and existing inventories, the project members, in collaboration with researchers overseas, will contribute to constructing a database of Javanese manuscripts and corpora which will form the basis for further studies on Java. It is planned to expand the scope of the project to the manuscripts written in other Indonesian languages, after the three years activities of the project.

##### **Study on the Relationship between Agriculture and Culture in Sub-Saharan Africa from Historical Perspectives**

Project term: April, 2010 – March, 2013

Coordinator: ISHIKAWA, Hiroki

With the economic depression of Sub-Saharan Africa becoming an international crisis, the need for greater expertise in agriculture, which is a key industry in most of the region, becomes urgent. In Japan, a great deal of effort has been made by researchers of agriculture, anthropology, and agricultural economics to study the agriculture of Sub-Saharan Africa, and these researchers have obtained good results in the last few decades. In this project, researchers of the disciplines and historians will jointly examine the relation between agriculture and culture in Sub-Saharan Africa from historical perspectives. The goal of this project is to explore a new field of study on agriculture in Sub-Saharan Africa by emphasizing subjects related to staple food crops. There remain numerous unsettled historical questions about these crops even though they have had an important role socially and culturally in Sub-Saharan African societies.

### **Human Mobility and Multi-ethnic Coexistence in Middle Eastern Urban Societies**

Project term: April, 2010 – March, 2013

Coordinator: KUROKI, Hidemitsu

By analyzing human mobility and the spatial expansion of major Middle Eastern cities (Beirut, Aleppo, Istanbul, and Tehran), this project will elucidate the process of development of multi-ethnic relations and their influence on political and social movements in the modern period. The results of studying the relationship between Muslims and non-Muslims in the Middle East will be of value to the civilizational strategy of Muslim and non-Muslim coexistence in global society, and also to multi-ethnic studies in general. Using the Japan Center for Middle Eastern Studies (JaCMES) in Beirut as the study base, this project will bring together researchers from multi-disciplinary fields (history, geography, anthropology, political science, urbanism, etc.) from Japan and abroad.

### **What It Means to Write on Wood: A New Boundary-crossing Approach on Ancient Chinese Slip and Tablet Documents**

Project term: April, 2011 – March, 2014

Coordinator: SUEYASU/HAFNER, Arnd Helmut

The aim of the project is to build up a new comprehensive methodology of research on ancient Chinese wood and bamboo slips and tablets.

Research on ancient Chinese wood and bamboo slips and tablets has had a long and fruitful academic tradition in Japan. Notwithstanding a high awareness of this invaluable heritage, the members of this project do not deny that this tradition, which mainly has been based on materials from military facilities of the north-western frontier region and characterized by an inclination to an institutional history approach, is increasingly outstripped by the ceaseless discovery and the unprecedented variety of both excavating sites and excavated material. The huge wave of newly excavated material has resulted in a boom in research on ‘unearthed material’, of which wood and bamboo slips and tablets undeniably compose an important part. Still, this new research on wood and bamboo slips and tablets generally focuses on textual material corresponding to known classical literature. Unearthed texts are taken as another version of their

paper-counterparts and, too often, wood and bamboo slips and tablets are mistaken as mere substitutions for paper as writing material. As a result, most parts of social information that has been stored in form of shape or location of the slips and tablets have been neglected. This project attempts to overcome the limitations of the Japanese traditional institutional history approach and, at the same time, to avoid diminishing the research on unearthed material to a mere philology of unearthed ancient texts.

### **The Formation of Cultural Areas in East and Southeast Asia: the Tay Cultural Area and Other Areas**

Project term: April, 2011 – March, 2014

Coordinator: DANIELS, Christian

Past research on the Tay Cultural Area has emphasized the influence of the surrounding pre-modern and modern states of Myanmar (Burma), Thailand and Vietnam. With respect to China, research has mainly concentrated on the relationship of the TCA with Yunnan and Guangxi provinces. Researchers have tended to examine the ethnic groups, cultures, and languages within the framework of continental Southeast Asia. The TCA connects with the Chinese, Tibetan, and Mongol worlds to the north, and with the maritime world of the Bay of Bengal in the south.

This project will analyse the history, cultures, and languages of the TCA from the macro-perspective of a north-south axis. The principle purpose is to clarify how the history, cultures, and languages of the TCA changed with contact and interaction between ethnic groups and political regimes located both north and south. This principle purpose includes examining how changes in the Tibetan, Mongol, and Chinese worlds influenced the Tay Cultural Area. By taking the TCA as a case study, the project will contribute to the elucidation of the formation process of cultural areas in East and Southeast Asia.

### **Citizenship for Migrants and Refugees: A Comparative Study of Institution and Practices about Inclusion and Exclusion from Nation-States**

Project term: April 2011 – March 2014

Coordinator: NISHIKIDA, Aiko

The purpose of this project is to clarify the current development of migration in light of the complex acquisition of citizenship and residency to investigate inclusion and exclusion of migrants and refugees from nation-states. In pursuit of this aim, we will consider the idea of nationality, membership in the nation-state, citizenship, and the potential rights of citizens that usually accompany nationality separately, and will explore the possibility of unilateral development for each. Modern phenomena such as activated transnational movements and the prevalence of supra-national associations illuminate the difficulty of coping with human mobility by each country separately. It has become irrelevant to consider migrants and refugees as deviant factors of societies; instead, new ideas are required to understand their situation. Thus, the research questions will be: Is it possible to expect citizenship without nationality? How do the current nation-states tackle the issues of nationality and citizenship? What is the relationship between citizenship and national identity? We will invite scholars who share an interest in these questions and investigate them through comparative study of institutions, and policies and practices about citizenship.

### **How to Write African History – New Perspectives and Methods**

Project term: April, 2011 – March, 2014

Coordinator: NAGAHARA, Yoko

There is a widespread misunderstanding among Africanists that the principal discipline for reconstructing and representing African history is anthropology because African societies are non-literate and oral sources should be used instead of searching for non-existent written records. This kind of understanding/misunderstanding is often related to the division of the African continent into Sub-Saharan Africa and North Africa. This division is combined with another division of the African Continent into the Christian/heathen part and the Islamic part,

although these have different implications. We can further point out that the distinction between Islamic and non-Islamic parts have been disproportionately emphasized in contemporary world politics since 9/11.

The present research project first examines the problems around the regional division and considers the possibility and impossibility of understanding and representing the Continent as a whole, without necessarily being committed to the Pan-African idea.

The problem of regional division is at the same time related to that of periodization. One should be careful in applying the common division of pre-colonial, colonial, and postcolonial eras. We should pay more attention to the historical phenomena which can be found through two or three of these eras.

In questioning the division of time and space in African history, we attach importance to Africa's connection with the outside world. It has been reflected only fragmentarily in the traditional African historiography with a few exceptions. Cooperation with the researchers of the history of the Middle East and the Indian Ocean seems essential in this regard.

How to deal with the historical sources is essential in this research. We must make good use of written records in the parts of Africa where the Islam is dominant, but other records such as those in Ethiopia, for instance, are also examined. Examining the possibility of colonial records and missionary records from a new perspective is also a part of our task. Relationship between these written sources and oral sources will be a focal point of this research.

Throughout the research project the viewpoint of gender will be given great importance.

It will help us to find new sources, both written and oral, and to reconsider the dominant division of time and space in African history.

### **Early Modern Islamic States and Plural Societies**

Project term: April, 2011 – March, 2014

Coordinator: KONDO, Nobuaki

a. Japan has a number of researchers who are studying Ottoman, Safavid and Mughal history. However, these researchers are scattered throughout Japan, so it is difficult to exchange information. The project offers researchers an

opportunity to meet each other and to exchange research information. In this sense, researchers from abroad will be welcome to exchange research information. The project will contribute to develop this field of study.

b. The project will create a synthesis of the studies.

Although some excellent individual studies concerning these empires have been done in the past ten years, there has been little effort to create a synthesis. We will try to put these individual studies into a wider context.

c. The project is designed as comparative study. The circumstances of Ottoman, Safavid and Mughal studies were quite different. The Ottoman studies are based on extensive archives, while the Safavid studies still rely on narrative sources such as court chronicles. New Safavid sources are edited and published constantly while Mughal sources are rarely published. However, these empires inherited a tradition of Turk-Mongol statecraft as well as a Persian system of bureaucracy. Therefore, information on one empire will help with analysis of the other empires.

**Multi-disciplinary Study on Islam and Cultural Diversity in Southeast Asia**

Project term: April, 2011 – March, 2014

Coordinator: TOKORO, Ikuya

This project examines the inherent nature of Islam in Southeast Asia, which is becoming more socially influential in local contexts as well as examining the effect of the transnational Islamic revival and other related trends in local culture and society by utilizing multiple fields/ research methods (history, anthropology, political science, international relations, jurisprudence, and religious studies), by including specialists.



## Establishing Research Networks

### The Overseas Scientific Research Coordination Team (OSC)



Since 1975, the OSC has been engaged in establishing cooperative relationships, both among concerned researchers and institutions conducting overseas scientific research, and between researchers and MEXT, and also JSPS. The head office of OSC is in FSC, and the ILCAA staff has been coordinating its activities together with researchers and academics from various institutions.

OSC is organizing an annual “OSC Forum”, where around 100 researchers from all over Japan meet at ILCAA to exchange information about their academic areas of study. OSC also holds an annual workshop on field sciences.

<http://www.aa.tufs.ac.jp/en/projects/osc/>

### Fieldnet



We are a network of scholars who frequently conduct field research abroad. Our aim is to promote field research by creating a fellowship through online and offline activities. We are based in FSC. Through Fieldnet, you can obtain useful information about fieldwork abroad and the technicalities involved, for example, the research permit, how to collect data from the Colonial Era, counterparts and co-researchers, and resource persons. Further, you can interact with scholars from various fields, who will provide you with new ideas and a multidisciplinary perspective in your own research. Thus, you can organize new research groups and become active in pioneering fields in order to resolve academic and social problems.

<http://www.aa.tufs.ac.jp/en/projects/fieldnet/>

## Large-scale Research Projects



## Large-scale Research Projects

### Linguistic Dynamics Science Project (LingDy)



LingDy is a strategic project of ILCAA that endeavors to build an international collaborative research framework that supports and advances research on linguistic diversity and endangered languages. It was launched in 2008 as a five year project under the financial support from MEXT. The goal of this project is twofold:

1. To invigorate and systematize the documentation research of under-studied languages;
2. To advance the research on the nature of the structural

diversity among languages and on the complex dynamics (involving cognitive, socio-cultural, historical, and pragmatic forces) that shape the structural diversity.

The activities of the project include the following:

- Promotion of advanced research on linguistic diversity;
- Construction of infrastructure supporting international research collaboration;
- Construction of environment for sharing research material;
- Construction of network of young descriptive linguists;

<http://www.aa.tufs.ac.jp/en/projects/lingdy/>



**Established Academic Institutions**

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



GICAS is one of the “COE” (Centers of Excellence) academic institutions funded by the Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research (Priority Areas Research) of the MEXT.

GICAS was built in 5 years, from 2001 to 2005, with an approximate total budget of 500 million yen. “Grammatological Informatics” is a new academic branch, which concentrates on giving a well-founded scientific basis for the research of “scripts and characters” (quite rich and abundant, especially in Asia) of the human language through their re-evaluation as an infrastructure of the communication.

GICAS builds the Corpora of Canons, royal manuscripts, as well as other linguistic sources, that is “Corpora of Asian Scripts” which reflect the long academic tradition of thoughts and contemplations on “scripts and characters” in Asia and the history of their usage. Only through the verification through this Corpora implemented by the utmost advanced techniques of information processing, emerges the new academic sphere of “Grammatological Informatics” which is well-founded and promotes the practical applications of its outcomes.

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

GICAS became an autonomous COE institution since 2006 after a five-year grant-in-aid by MEXT. It undertakes the task of offering a new paradigm of grammatological informatics as well as upbuilding the result of the projects so far.

<http://www.aa.tufs.ac.jp/en/projects/gicas/>

**Middle East and Islamic Studies (MEIS)**



MEIS was established in 2010 as an autonomous academic institution to take over the 5-year large-scale project “Research and Educational Project for Middle East and Islamic Studies” (the former MEIS), which was carried out from 2005 through 2009 academic years.

The former MEIS project was supported by special research fund of Japanese Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, and was engaged in following activities.

1. Setting up and managing two overseas satellite offices;
  - Japan Center for Middle East Studies (JaCMES) in Beirut, Lebanon and Kota Kinabaru Liaison Office in Saba, Malaysia
2. Joint research projects on the Middle East and/or Islam
3. Seminars on the Middle East and Islamic Studies for students of postgraduate and post-doctoral level.

In addition to the above mentioned regular program activities, occasional seminars, symposia, and conferences were held on various topics, such as seminars on the Arabic, Ottoman, Persian and Javanese historical manuscripts. These activities contributed to advance and train the researchers of younger generation.

MEIS is designed to continue its contribution to the developments of Middle Eastern and Islamic Studies at both national and international level, in conjunction with the newly born Core Research Program “Human Mobility and Formation of Plural Societies in the Middle East and the Muslim World”, and Field Science Center (FSC), which runs two overseas satellite offices after 2010.

<http://www.aa.tufs.ac.jp/en/projects/meis/>

Rembang Regency, Central Java Province, Indonesia: a peddler's basket filled with commodities PHOTO: TSUDA, Koji



## Research Resources





### Information Resources on Languages and Cultures of Asia and Africa

#### IRC Projects

The Information Resources Center (IRC) promotes and supports the digitization and compilation of various information resources of the languages and cultures of Asia and Africa. Through an annual review process IRC adopts projects of such nature submitted by the ILCAA staff. IRC also provides support for digitization and publicizing of the results of various activities of the Institute, such as the Intensive Language Courses.

<http://www.aa.tufs.ac.jp/en/about/organization/irc/>

#### On-line Resources

Results of ILCAA's Joint Research Projects and those by the research staff include online dictionaries and databases; they are made available on the Institute's website for shared use for researchers outside of the Institute and also for the general public.

<http://www.aa.tufs.ac.jp/en/projects/on-line/>

#### Public Exhibitions

ILCAA occasionally holds special exhibitions for the general public, to display the Institute's collection of rare materials on the languages and cultures of Asia and Africa, and also the results of research on such materials.

<http://www.aa.tufs.ac.jp/en/event/exhibitions/>

## Publications



### Publications

***Journal of Asian and African Studies***: a biannually published, peer-reviewed journal on linguistics, history, and cultural anthropology. The submitted papers, from both within Japan and abroad, are reviewed by the editorial committee of the journal that includes researchers within and outside the Institute.

***Asian and African Languages and Linguistics (AALL)***: an annual refereed linguistic journal first issued in 2006. In principle, it deals with descriptive studies on minority languages in Asia and Africa, based on the original data mainly obtained by the author's own fieldworks.

***Study of Languages and Cultures of Asia and Africa Monograph Series***: the volumes of the series

are representative of research results of ILCAA.

***Area and Cultural Studies***: mainly includes the outcomes of Joint-research projects of ILCAA.

***Language Course Materials***: the textbooks and materials developed for Intensive Language Courses, all developed originally by the instructors for each course.

***Asian and African Lexicon***: the results of field research by the staff and affiliated researchers of ILCAA. The content varies from basic word lists to extensive dictionaries.

***Field+ (Field Plus)***: a magazine of ILCAA first published in 2009.

Most of the publications are distributed gratis to academic institutions and researchers.

For the latest complete list of publications, and for inquiries, see: <http://www.aa.tufs.ac.jp/en/publications/>



## Overseas Research Offices

In order to better coordinate and conduct joint research with scholars outside of Japan, ILCAA maintains two satellite offices overseas: one in Beirut (Lebanon) and another in Kota Kinabalu (Malaysia).

<http://www.aa.tufs.ac.jp/en/projects/satellite/>

### Japan Center for Middle Eastern Studies (JaCMES)



JaCMES is the first overseas satellite office established in Beirut (Lebanon) by ILCAA. It was officially sanctioned by Lebanese government's cabinet resolution of December 15, 2005. The inauguration ceremony of JaCMES took place on February 1, 2006. Activities of JaCMES are considered as both Field Science Center (FSC) and MEIS activities.

The purposes of JaCMES are as follows:

1. To enhance academic foundation of Middle Eastern Studies in Japan
2. To promote academic exchange between Japan and the Middle East, especially Lebanon
3. To support young Japanese researchers of Middle Eastern Studies

It has developed joint research project functions by conducting following activities:

1. International Symposia involving Lebanese Researchers
2. Workshops for young Japanese researchers
3. Dispatch of young Japanese researchers to the Middle Eastern Area
4. Conferences and Workshops for academic exchange
5. Introduction of academic information about Lebanon on the web site

The head of JaCMES is Hidemitsu Kuroki, professor of ILCAA.

Address:

Japan Center for Middle Eastern Studies (JaCMES)  
2nd Floor, Azariyeh Building, A2-1, Bashura  
Emir Bashir Street, Beirut, Central District, LEBANON  
Tel/fax: +961-1-975851

### Kota Kinabalu Liaison Office

Kota Kinabalu Liaison Office is now open in the Institute for Development Studies (IDS) which was established by the Sabah Government. It serves as an integrated base for social, economical and cultural studies and academic exchange activities in Sabah with the generous cooperation and assistance from IDS. This Liaison Office aims to promote international academic exchanges, forming international networks, strengthening joint research activities in order to advance the studies on Southeast Asian countries.

The head of the office is Ikuya Tokoro, associate professor of ILCAA.

Address:

Kota Kinabalu Liaison Office, ILCAA-TUFS  
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### Phonetics Laboratory

The phonetics laboratory of the Institute, under the supervision of Information Resources Center (IRC), has some basic equipment, such as the Computerized Speech Laboratory (CSL4500), for the analysis of speech sounds. 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.

A sound-treated recording room forms part of the phonetics laboratory. With the high-end solid-state sound recorders provided in the recording room, high quality live recording of speech samples is possible, for example, of speech of language consultants. Moreover, processing the recordings with the instruments provided in the laboratory is also possible.

<http://www.aa.tufs.ac.jp/en/projects/phonetic-lab/>



### Library

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 now, library holdings total 130,000 volumes, 1,600 titles of journals, 11,000 reels of microfilm, 63,000 sheets of microfiche, and other research materials (documents, maps, photographs, videos) in new mediums such as CD-ROMs.

The library has holdings of several rare and hard to find materials. Among them are: a valuable collection by the late Prof. Erin Asai (1895-1969), a renowned scholar of Austronesian studies; A collection of theatrical posters in Ottoman period; Views in Cairo, a collection of lithographs depicting Cairo in 19th century by Robert Hay.

For further details, please see the following website:  
<http://www.aa.tufs.ac.jp/en/projects/library/>

Madrasa (Islamic School) in Mindanao Island, the Philippines PHOTO: TOKORO, Ikuya



## Training and Capacity Building



**Research and Professional Training / Capacity Building**

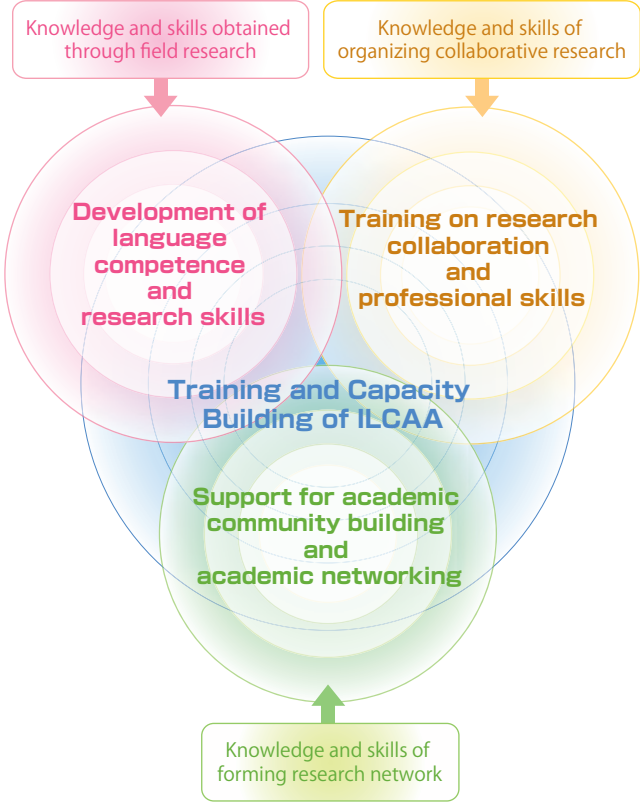
The experience and expertise accumulated through research activities of ILCAA are mobilized to provide unique training opportunities in order to cultivate new generations of researchers and stimulate new development of research activities. Many of these training activities are unique to ILCAA as they are difficult to provide in typical graduate programs. The training offered at ILCAA can be categorized broadly into the following three areas:

1. Development of language competence and research skills  
 ILCAA has a long history of offering intensive courses on less commonly taught languages of Asia and Africa, as well as various types of lectures, seminars and workshops on particular geographic areas or research questions.

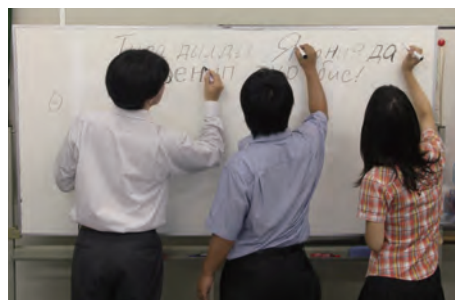
- Intensive Language Courses, Documentary Linguistics Workshop, Seminars on the Middle East and Islamic Studies, etc.

2. Training on research collaboration and professional skills  
 ILCAA has been providing junior researchers with opportunities to participate in planning and organization of collaborative research projects.  
 - Graduate program, advisement of post-doctoral researchers, Corpus-based Linguistics and Language Education, etc.

3. Support for academic community building and academic networking  
 Through building and supporting academic networks and communities, ILCAA plays a crucial role in connecting junior scholars across institutional boundaries.  
 - Fieldnet, Fieldling, etc.



## Intensive Language Courses



### Intensive Language Courses

The Institute has offered intensive courses on various Asian and African languages since 1967.

The purposes of Intensive Language Courses are:

- to provide training of basic language skills to beginners who pursue Asian and African studies.
- to offer specialized knowledge of language(s) and of linguistic research that is essential both to field research as well as to philological research.
- to improve basic learning environment of minor languages, for which materials are undeveloped, by compiling learning materials and improving them through the courses.

Both Japanese specialists and native teachers collaborate

in each course.

To accomplish the above purposes, a committee consisting of the instructors, ILCAA staff, and outside experts of language education discuss on teaching methods and execution plans.

Moreover, the committee evaluates each course after the courses have taken place.

Courses given at Osaka are conducted in cooperation with Research Institute for World Languages, Osaka University. Students are selected from applicants nationwide for each course. After successful completion of the course, the students receive certificates from the Director of the Institute. For a list of courses taught and the textbooks developed, visit the website <http://www.aa.tufs.ac.jp/en/training/ilc/>

## Field Linguistics Workshops



### Field Linguistics Workshops

ILCAA offers various workshops on field linguistics, aimed especially at graduate and post-graduate students and junior scholars.

Workshops offered are mostly on documentation and description of underdocumented languages. These courses are designed to complement the graduate training in linguistics offered at universities in Japan.

There are three series of workshops under Field Linguistics Workshops:

#### Documentary Linguistics Workshop

This Workshop aims to provide methodological and technical training in various aspects of language documentation research. This Workshop series is run in collaboration with the Hans Rausing Endangered Languages Project at SOAS, University of London.

#### Grammatical Studies Workshops

Workshops on various grammatical topics.

#### Technical Workshops

Workshops on technical issues concerning field linguistics, such as managing and processing linguistic data.

<http://www.aa.tufs.ac.jp/en/training/fieldling-ws/>



## Seminars on the Middle East and Islamic Studies

### **Seminars on the Middle East and Islamic Studies (MEIS) for Students of Postgraduate and Postdoctoral Level**

The MEIS Seminars are conducted as a part of the activities by the project MEIS since 2005. The seminars aim to provide the latest academic information and also to provide opportunities to improve presentational and discussion skills for students of postgraduate and postdoctoral levels who are interested in Middle Eastern and/or the Islamic world.

The seminars include lectures by researchers from both TUFs and other universities, presentation training for students, and discussions.

<http://www.aa.tufs.ac.jp/en/training/meis/meis-semi/>

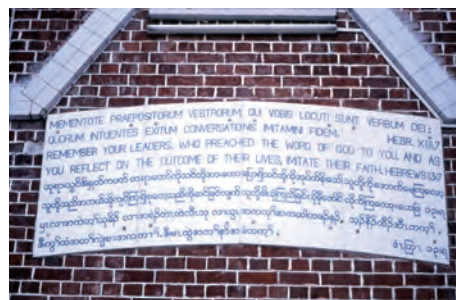
### **Seminar in Ottoman paleography and diplomatics**

This seminar aims to develop the participants' ability to read Ottoman documents and registers by analyzing examples of manuscript documents from Ottoman archives. It is held for two days, once per year, and is cosponsored by Islamic Area Studies Center at Toyo Bunko. (Islamic Area Studies is one of the programs supported by National Institutes for the Humanities.)

### **Beirut Seminar for Young Researchers**

The seminar meeting "Middle Eastern and Islamic Studies in Japan: the State of the Art" is to provide opportunity for young researchers who work in Japan specializing in human and social sciences on the Middle East and Islam to present their studies in Beirut and to discuss extensively with researchers of respective field. Being selected among applicants from universities and institutes in Japan, the participants are dispatched to Japan Center for Middle Eastern Studies in Beirut to present their papers in English for 25-30 minutes, followed by 15-20 minutes of questions, comments, and discussions from/with the invited researchers from Lebanon and other countries.

<http://www.aa.tufs.ac.jp/en/training/meis/beirut-semi/>



### Corpus-based Linguistics and Language Education (CbLLE)

“Corpus-based Linguistics and Language Education” (CbLLE) is funded under the “Global COE” program of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology for establishing education and research centers. CbLLE will be run for five years from 2007 jointly by the TUFS Graduate School of Area and Culture Studies and ILCAA, TUFS.

Corpus-based linguistics is the domain of linguistics that uses language corpora for the analysis of various subsystems of language such as phonetics, phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics, and also language variation.

With the motto “from field research to linguistic corpus creation, from corpus analysis to language pedagogy,” CbLLE aims at the enrichment of research, educational and developmental environments to strengthen the integration of subfields of linguistics – primary data collections in field, corpus building and linguistic analysis and its application to language education. To attain the goal, we effectively integrate the activities and results from the three research components: Field linguistic research component, Corpus linguistic research component, and Linguistic informatics research component.

CbLLE also aims at nurturing researchers and educators who acquire the methods of the above three subfields of research in a well-balanced manner.

<http://www.aa.tufs.ac.jp/en/projects/cblle/>

## Fieldling: Building a Community of Field Linguists



### Fieldling: Building a Community of Field Linguists

“Fieldling” is a research project that aims to create a collaborative framework, a ‘community’, for junior researchers who are scattered throughout Japan but are actively involved in descriptive linguistics through their original linguistic field work.

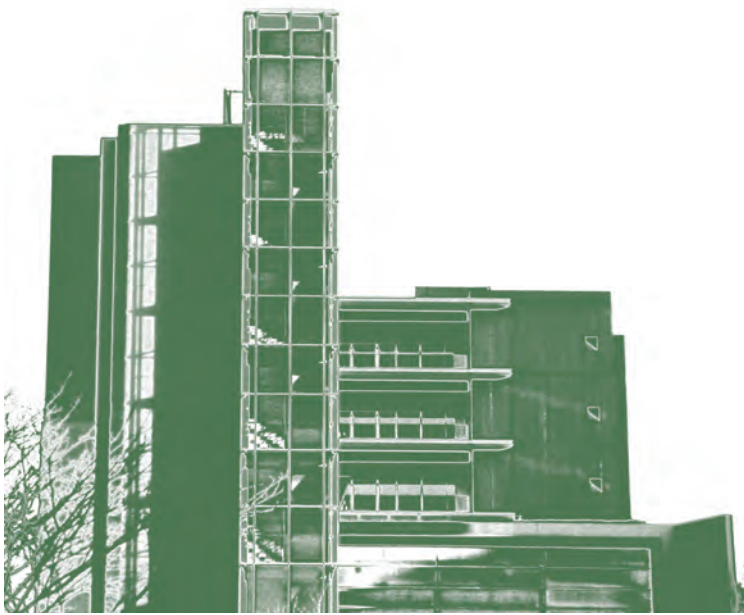
Since its inception in 2005, Fieldling has hosted numerous conferences and workshops, all proposed and carried out by the participating researchers. Fieldling now has the basis of its operation within the Linguistic Dynamics Science Project.

Following activities are conducted by the project.

1. organizing conferences on specific topics in which the participants bring together data from their own field research for presentation and discussion
2. organizing workshops aimed at improving methodologies and techniques of data analysis
3. publishing data and results of field work
4. managing an interactive website, where the researchers can share their knowledge and information
5. managing a website to inform and enlighten the general public for better understanding of descriptive linguistics and language documentation.

<http://www.aa.tufs.ac.jp/en/training/fieldling/>



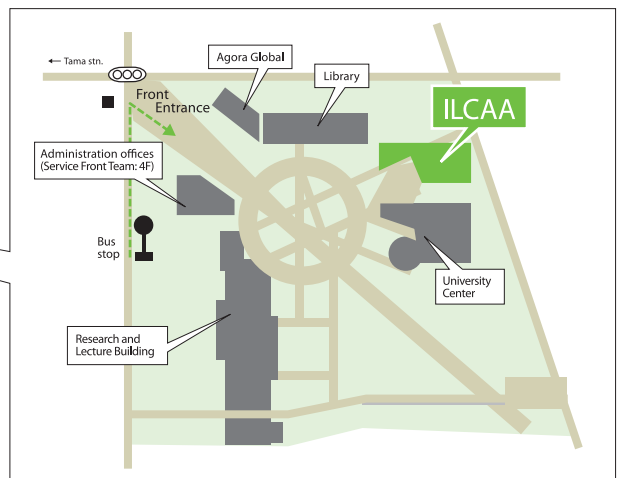
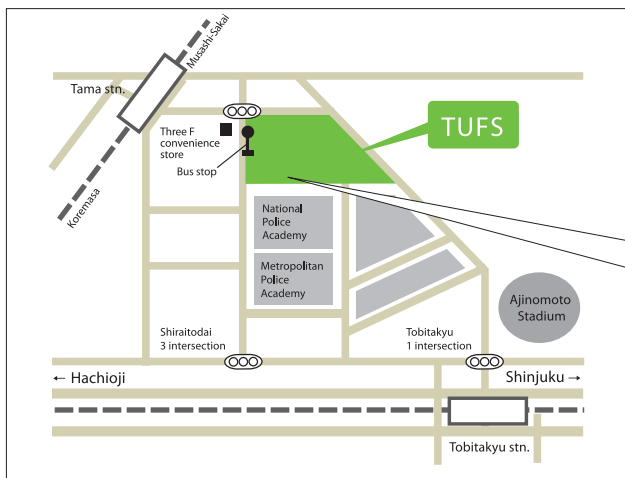
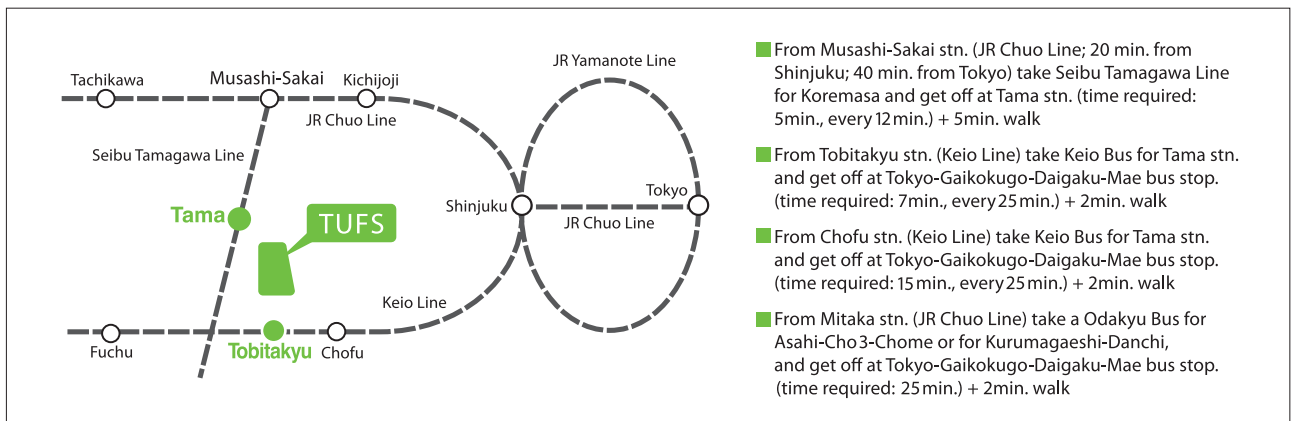


Along with the corporatization of Tokyo University of Foreign Studies in 2004, ILCAA registered the name "アジア・アフリカ言語文化研究所", which stands for "ajia afurika gengo bunka kenkyuujo". The logo shown here was also registered on 19 August 2005.

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**Access**



#### CHILDREN AT A LAKE

About two kilometers southwest of Mysore Junction Station, there is a small lake called Kukkara Halli (named after the nearby settlement, which means "cloth washer's settlement" in Kannada). I spotted and stopped by the lake as I walked down Hunsur Road on the way back to the hotel. Children playing at the boat pier rallied around me when I was taking photos. The girl at the top right of the photo might be of Anglo-Indian origin. The children waved and yelled "thank you!" to me as I left the lake. The smile of the friendly children was memorable.

October 2011, in Mysore, Karnataka, India.

Photo: Hideo Sawada