



ILCAA

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

2012





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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, 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. Based on the academic results accumulated for more than 40 years, 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 since 2010.

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 75% of the world population (approximately 5.2 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.

Overview



Baalbek, World Heritage from Hellenistic period in Lebanon
PHOTO: NISHIKIDA, Aiko

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 75% 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. Six projects were newly launched on April 2012. 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 : "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 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.

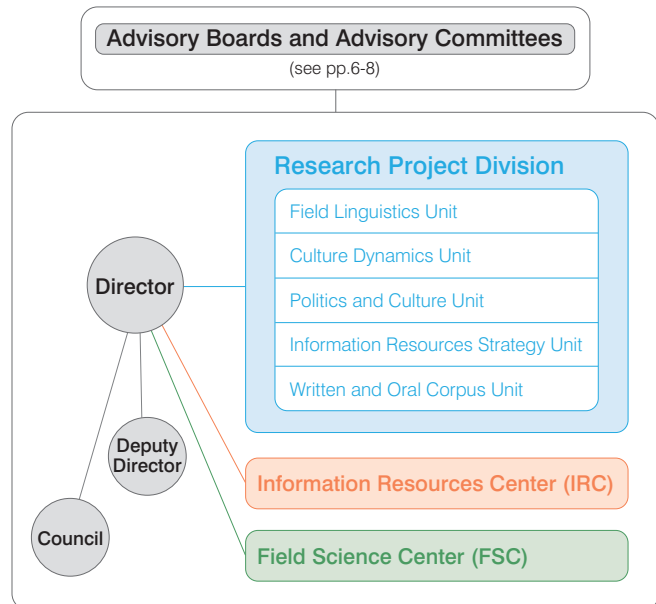


Organization

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.

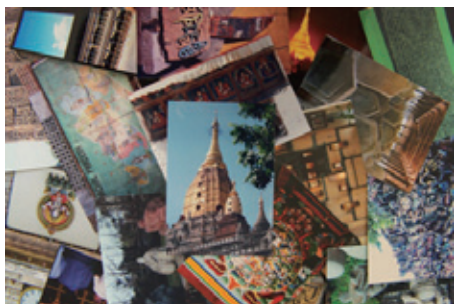
The Institute fully deploys these resources to meet its commitment to promote the research activities worthy of a truly international research center.



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 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. Deputy Director-Generals/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 2012 consists of the following members:

- HAYAMI, Yoko. Prof., Center for Southeast Asian Studies, Kyoto University

- 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
- YOKOYAMA, Yoshinori. Prof., Historiographical Institute, the University of Tokyo
- YONEDA, Nobuko. Prof., Graduate School of Language and Culture, Osaka University
- 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 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. Prof., Graduate School of Language and Culture, Osaka University
- YOSHIDA, Kazuhiko. Prof., Graduate School of Letter, Kyoto University
- HIEDA, Osamu. ILCAA
- KUREBITO, Tokusu. ILCAA
- MINEGISHI, Makoto. ILCAA
- NAKAYAMA, Toshihide. ILCAA
- SAWADA, Hideo. ILCAA
- SHIBANO, Koji. ILCAA
- SHIOHARA, Asako. ILCAA
- TOYOSHIMA, Masayuki. ILCAA

Committee for Overseas Scientific Research

This is a committee that is responsible for maintaining the activities of the Overseas Scientific Research Coordination Team (OSC). The Committee from April 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. Prof., Research Institute for Humanity and Nature, Kyoto
- MOTOYAMA, Hideaki. Prof., National Institute of Polar Research, Tokyo
- OKAMOTO, Masaaki. Assoc. 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
- HOSHI, Izumi. ILCAA
- KARIYA, Kota. ILCAA
- KONDO, Nobuaki. ILCAA
- MAJIMA, Ichiro. ILCAA
- NISHII, Ryoko. ILCAA
- NISHIKIDA, Aiko. ILCAA
- TAKASHIMA, Jun. 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 2012 consists of the following members:

- HAMADA, Masami. Professor Emeritus, University of Kyoto/ Prof., Ryukoku University, Kyoto
- ISHIKAWA, Noboru. Prof., Center for Southeast Asian Studies, Kyoto University
- IWATA, Rei. Prof., Graduate School of Human and Socio-Environmental Studies, Kanazawa University
- MORIGUCHI, Tsunekazu. Prof., Faculty of Humanities

and Social Sciences, Shizuoka University

- YOSHIZAWA, Seiichiro. Assoc. Prof., Graduate School of Humanities and Sociology, the University of Tokyo
- WAZAKI, Haruka. Prof., College of International Studies, Chubu University, Aichi
- HIEDA, Osamu. ILCAA
- KAWAI, Kaori. ILCAA
- KONDO, Nobuaki. ILCAA
- NAKAMI, Tatsuo. ILCAA
- NISHIKIDA, Aiko. ILCAA
- WATANABE, Honoré. 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 2012 consists of the following members:

- ANYANWU, Rose-Juliet. Prof. Goethe-University, Frankfurt/Main
- ARTAWA, Ketut. Prof., Udayana University
- BERGE, Anna Mary Sophia. Assoc. Prof., University of Alaska Fairbanks
- DIALLO, Abdourahmane. Private Dozent, Goethe-University, Frankfurt/Main
- FATHURAHMAN, Oman. Deputy Director, Center for the Study of Islam and Society, Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University (UIN)
- van der MOLEN, Willem. Library Advisor, Royal Netherlands Institute of Southeast Asian and Caribbean Studies
- PAROLIN, Gianluca Paolo. Assoc. Prof., The American University in Cairo
- SEFATGOL, Mansur. Prof., University of Tehran
- WU, Xiao An. Prof., Peking University
- WU, Yingzhe. Assoc. Researcher, Inner Mongolia University
- DANIELS, Christian Ashley. ILCAA
- ITO, Chiyuki. ILCAA
- KARIYA, Kota. ILCAA
- KUROKI, Hidemitsu. 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 2012 consists of the following members:

- HOSAKA, Shuji. Assistant Director, JIME Center/ Senior Research Fellow, The Institute of Energy Economics, Japan

- KISAICHI, Masatoshi. Prof., Institute of Asian Studies, Sophia University, Tokyo
- NAGASAWA, Eiji. Prof., Institute for Advanced Studies on Asia, the University of Tokyo
- OKUDA, Atsushi. Prof., Faculty of Policy Management, Keio University, Tokyo
- SAKAI, Keiko. Prof., Faculty of Law & Economics, Chiba University
- UCHIBORI, Motomitsu. Prof., The Open University of Japan
- KUROKI, Hidemitsu. 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 2012 consists of the following members:

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

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

- MACHIDA, Kazuhiko. Prof., Indo-Aryan Languages, Grammatological Informatics
- TOYOSHIMA, Masayuki. Prof., Medieval Japanese Philology (esp. Jesuit Mission press and related early Christian documents)
- SUEYASU/HAFNER, Arnd Helmut. Assoc. Prof., Sociology of Law, Chinese Legal History, Chinese Paleography

Field Linguistics Unit

- HIEDA, Osamu. Prof., Studies of African Languages
- KUREBITO, Tokusu. Assoc. Prof., Chukchi Language
- ANYANWU, Rose-Juliet. Visiting Prof., Linguistics and African Languages (Oct. 1, 2012 – Apr. 30, 2013)
- BERGE, Anna Mary Sophia. Visiting Prof., Linguistics (Jan. 15, 2013 – Jul. 31, 2013)
- 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

- MIYAZAKI, Koji. Prof., Anthropology of Austronesian Societies
- SHIBANO, Koji. Prof., Multimedia Database Systems, Multilingual Information Processing, Computer Assisted Language Learning
- FATHURAHMAN, Oman. Visiting Prof., Islamic Philology (Sep. 21, 2012 – Jul. 31, 2013)
- van der MOLEN, Willem. Visiting Prof., Old Javanese Manuscripts (Sep. 1, 2011 – Jul. 31, 2012)

Culture Dynamics Unit

- MIO, Yuko. Prof., East Asian Anthropology
- KAWAI, Kaori. Assoc. Prof., Anthropology, East African Pastoralism
- SHIINO, Wakana. Assoc. Prof., Social Anthropology, Ethnography of East Africa
- WU, Xiao An. Visiting Prof., Overseas Chinese, Southeast Asian History, Asian History (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

Information Resources Center (IRC)

- IIZUKA, Masato. Prof., Islamic Studies, Middle Eastern Studies
- NAGAHARA, Yoko. Prof., History of Southern Africa
- NAKAYAMA, Toshihide. Prof., Wakashan Languages (North American Pacific Northwest Coast), Usage-based Linguistics, Linguistic Typology
- ODA, Jun'ichi. Prof., Bibliometrics
- ITO, Chiyuki. Assoc. Prof., Phonology, Middle Korean, Ancient Chinese
- SAWADA, Hideo. Assoc. Prof., Description of Burmish minority languages; Study of the systems of Indic scripts in Mainland Southeast Asia
- SHIOHARA, Asako. Assoc. Prof., Linguistics, Languages in Indonesia

Staff

- TAKAMATSU, Yoichi. Assoc. Prof., Ottoman History, Diplomats, Archival Science
- ISHIKAWA, Hiroki. Assist. Prof., History of Sub Saharan Africa
- ARTAWA, Ketut. Visiting Prof., Linguistics and English (Sep. 5, 2011 – Jul. 31, 2012)

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
- NISHII, Ryoko. Prof., Anthropology of Mainland Southeast Asia
- TAKASHIMA, Jun. Prof., History of Religions, Hinduism, Computer-aided Text Analysis
- ARAKAWA, Shintaro. Assoc. Prof., Tangut Language, Tangut Philology
- HOSHI, Izumi. Assoc. Prof., Linguistics of Tibetan Area
- KONDO, Nobuaki. Assoc. Prof., History of Modern Iran
- MAJIMA, Ichiro. Assoc. Prof., West African Anthropology
- OTA, Nobuhiro. Assoc. Prof., History of South Asia
- TOKORO, Ikuya. Assoc. Prof., Anthropology of South - East Asian Islanders
- WATANABE, Honoré. Assoc. Prof., Salishan Languages
- KARIYA, Kota. Assist. Prof., West African Area Studies
- NISHIKIDA, Aiko. Assist. Prof., Israeli-Palestinian Conflict, Middle Eastern Area Studies, Refugee Studies
- WU, Yingzhe. Visiting Assoc. Prof., Khitan (Qidan) Script and Language (Sep. 1, 2011 – Jun. 30, 2012)
- SEFATGOL, Mansur. Visiting Prof., History of Iran (Sep. 1, 2012 – Jul. 31, 2013)

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
- KOJIMA, Yasuhiro. Caucasian Languages
- KOYA, Nobuko. Cultural Anthropology, Thai 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
- OSHIMA, Hajime. Hungarian Linguistics, Sociolinguistics
- OSOEGAWA, Taku. International Relations of the Middle East, Contemporary Politics in Lebanon and Syria
- UMEKAWA, Michihisa. Area Informatics, Geographical Information Analysis

Joint Research



Worshippers lighting incense sticks from lotus shaped candles
at Yu Fa (Jade Buddha) Temple, Shanghai
PHOTO: SAWADA, Hideo

Core Research Programs

Core Research Programs represent the current axes of Joint-Research in ILCAA.

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

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

Leader: KUROKI, Hidemitsu

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 West Africa and 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.

The Anthropological Explorations into the Linkage of Micro-Macro Perspectives

Leader: FUKAZAWA, Hideo

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, 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.

Linguistic Dynamics Science Research

Leader: NAKAYAMA, Toshihide

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).



Pluralistic World Understanding based on African Studies

Leader: NAGAHARA, Yoko

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, migration of the people and interrelationship of the groups, women and gender in

the societies, etc. The members of this program organize research seminars, introductory seminars for younger scholars 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 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 2012

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

Linguistics

Studies on Event Integration Patterns in African Languages

Project term: April, 2012 – March, 2015

Coordinator: KAWACHI, Kazuhiro (National Defense Academy of Japan)

Covering spoken languages in all the major language phyla in Africa (Niger-Congo, Nilo-Saharan, Afroasiatic, and Khoisan), and including sign languages in Africa in its scope of study, this project investigates how African languages

Joint Research Projects

characteristically integrate different types of components of macro-events (complex events) in such semantic domains as motion, state change, and aspect to express them morphosyntactically (Talmy 1985, 1991, 2000), and addresses theoretical issues raised by previous studies (e.g., what macro-events are, whether another typological type like the equipollent type exists) and those that we may encounter as our studies advance. Many African languages have been reported to commonly use multi-verb constructions to integrate event components, but no systematic comparison between morphosyntactic or semantic structures of these constructions seems to have been made so far. By comparing not only languages within Africa with each other but also languages in Africa with those in other areas of the world, the project examines how the African languages under study are classified into the typological types and whether there is any property that is characteristically found across African languages. The project further looks at how consistently characteristic patterns of expressing events are found across different semantic domains within each individual language, language family, and phylum.

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.

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 "in subordinating" 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.

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.

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.

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 by the 1st “Shirakawa Memorial Academic Award in Asian Script Cultures.”



Anthropology

Human Society in Evolutionary Perspectives (3)

Project term: April, 2012 – March, 2015

Coordinator: KAWAI, Kaori

This joint research project aims to take a view of human society over a long term from an evolutionary historical perspective. Hence, using the three academic disciplines of primatology, ecological and social/cultural anthropologies as a base, this joint research project comprises the work of experts in fields such as social philosophy and ethics. The first phase of this long-term joint research project focused on the theme of 'groups', which was conducted between 2005 and 2008. The second phase, undertaken between 2009 and 2011, focused on the theme of 'institutions'. This pattern of changing themes continues as the research progresses, and the theme established for the third phase is 'others'. The results of the first and second research phases show that human beings establish a wide variety of groups, and that they live in complex and multifarious societies equipped with a wide variety of institutions. This joint research project offers an inverse perspective on the evolution of human society and its sociality, thus far, by examining the nature of the existence of 'others' and how they appear, relate and confront one another.

Regional Ethnography and Anthropological Spatial Conceptualization: Inquiry of Methodological Potential

Project term: April, 2012 – March, 2015

Coordinator: TAKAKURA, Hiroki (Tohoku University)

This project rethinks the role and possibility of ethnographic information and ethnography itself in the humanities and social sciences. In addition, it explores the potential of anthropological inquiry in Japan. Anthropologists have regional interests related to the site of their fieldwork, such as "Africa" or the "Middle-East", as well as the theoretical questions. Although theoretical inquiries can be shared with all anthropologists, regional questions are usually shared only with those concerned with a particular region. This project focuses on the concept and methodology that have developed in a particular regional ethnography. Taking account of the research history of each

regional ethnography, we will define the role and effect of the information and knowledge provided by the regional ethnography. The members of this project consist of anthropologists who work in different regions of the world.

The Modes of Articulation of Local Societies to Contemporary Science as Ways of Thought and Practice

Project term: April, 2012 – March, 2015

Coordinator: KASUGA, Naoki (Hitotsubashi University)

No anthropologist denies the present-day importance of science; however, those who discuss science have seldom been willing to avail themselves of the significant achievements of anthropological research on ways of thought. In this project, anthropologists with expertise in research on science and technology will work with leading researchers in philosophy and natural science to bring attention to specific cases for in-depth discussion, and explore the modes of articulation of contemporary science as it applies to the lives of people in local communities in terms of ways of thought and practice.

'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 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.

Especially, 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.

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’ are 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.



History/Area Studies

Study of Nationhood in Contemporary Africa: New Media, Globalization, and Democracy

Project term: April, 2012 – March, 2015

Coordinator: NAITO, Naoki (The University of Tokushima)

This project considers the possibilities for African states and civil societies by examining issues related to state formation or reformation in Africa and surrounding areas. The project will focus primarily on three domains related to state crises and (re)formation: 1) the rise of new media such as mobile phones and the Internet; 2) the influence of the global economy and transnational economic activities; and 3) political or social movements such as democratization and indigenous movements. The project will compare ethnographic data related to the above-mentioned domains and consider the diverse nature of the nation-state in the context of globalization.

Reconsidering Intermediate Social Groups in Premodern South Asia

Project term: April, 2012 – March, 2015

Coordinator: OTA, Nobuhiro

This project aims at reconsidering the roles and functions of various intermediate groups in South Asia during the pre-colonial period. It investigates how these groups were formed and developed in their respective historical contexts. It has been pointed out that in premodern South Asia there were various intermediate social groups enjoying a certain degree of autonomy and independence, such as villages, unions of villages («regional communities»), cities, merchant associations, religious orders or cults, and «castes». By paying special attention to the conflicts and negotiations among the groups and between these groups and their states, the project will arrive at a new understanding of the historical development of South Asian society. It examines various types of social groups of premodern South Asia and seeks to reveal the diversity in the forms of societal ties underlying their formation and integration by making comparative studies of different groups.

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.

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 (TCA) 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.

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.

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.

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.

Joint Research Projects

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.

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.

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.

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 "Overseas Scientific Research 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

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/>

Research Resources



A bookstore in Dakar, Senegal
PHOTO: KARIYA, Kota

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

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
Institute for Development Studies (IDS), c/o. IDS lot 2-5,
Wisma Setia, Off Jalan Pintas, Pinampang, Kota Kinabalu,
Sabah, MALAYSIA
Phone: +60-88-246116, 246167, 242871
Fax: +60-88-234707



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/>

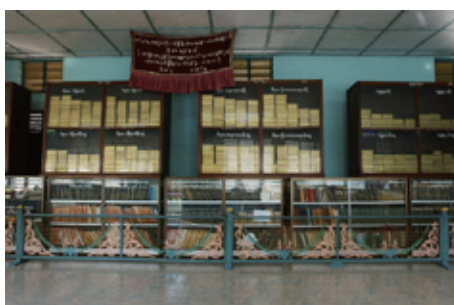


Library

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/>



Training and Capacity Building



Children playing under the Rinpung Dzong (fortress like building serving as religious and administrative center), Paro district, Bhutan
PHOTO: TAKASHIMA, Jun

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

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 those 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.

Each course is taught by a team of Japanese specialists and native teachers.

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 Graduate School of Language and Culture, 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

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 started as a part of the activities of the project MEIS in 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 the Middle East and/or the Muslim Societies.

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/>



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.

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/>



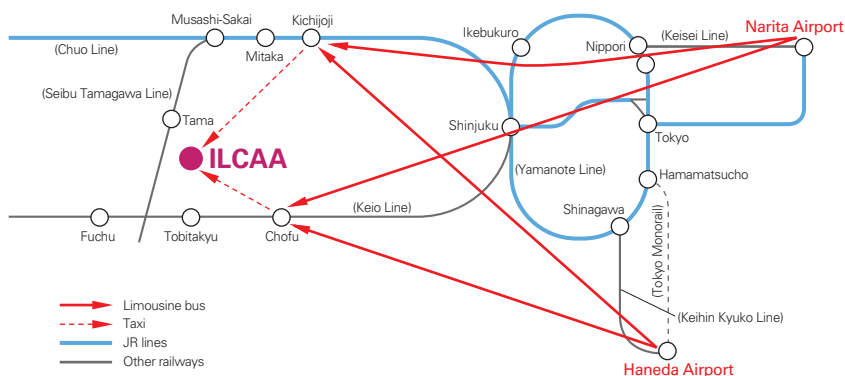


Along with the corporatization of Tokyo University of Foreign Studies in 2004, ILCAA registered the name “アジア・アフリカ言語文化研究所”, which stands for “ajia afurika gengo bunka kenkyuujō”. The logo shown here was also registered on 19 August 2005.

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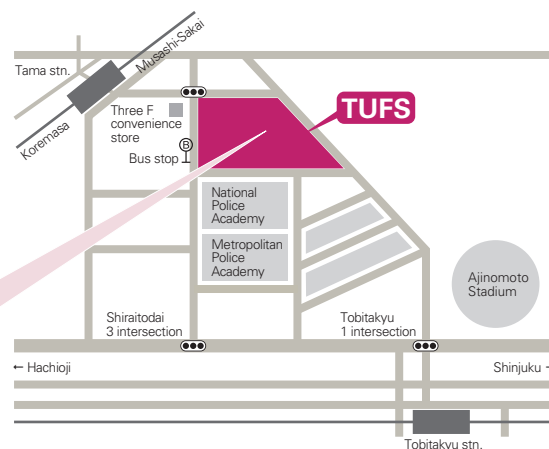
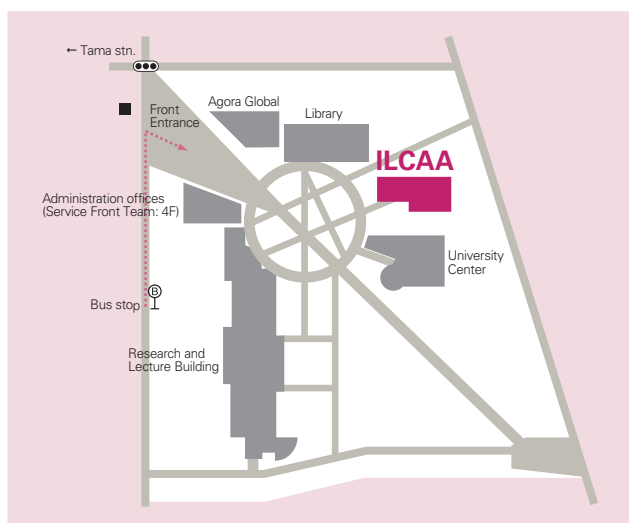
Access



Since ILCAA is situated away from both Narita and Haneda International Airports and there are no trains connecting the airports to the station close to ILCAA, we recommend that you take an airport limousine bus from the airports to “CHOFU Station”, and then take a taxi.

- To reach ILCAA directly, take a limousine bus to “CHOFU Station” (app. 2hrs from Narita and 1.5hrs from Haneda), then take a taxi to TUFFS (15min). 8 services are available daily from/to Narita, and 20 services from/to Haneda.
- If you are staying around the JR “Chuo-sen” (“Chuo-Line”) stations “MUSASHI-SAKAI” or “MITAKA”, take a limousine bus to “KICHIJOJI Station” (app. 2hrs from Narita and 1.5hrs from Haneda), then take a taxi to the hotel (10-15min). 12 services are available daily from/to Narita, and 18 services from/to Haneda.

For details and other options to come to ILCAA, see: <http://www.aa.tufs.ac.jp/en/about/access>



Priest and Cross, Aksum, Ethiopia

The Church of Abba Pantalewon is located in a suburb of Aksum, the ancient capital of Ethiopia. One day I visited this church, which was bathed in the rays of the afternoon sun. A priest welcomed me and showed me a cross and other treasures of the church. After lingering there for a long while, I expressed my thanks and said farewell to him. The priest blessed me. His voice of blessing was so solemn that I actually felt that Christianity took root in this land.

February 2010, in Aksum, Tigray, Ethiopia
Photograph by Hiroki Ishikawa