



ILCAA  
Research Institute for Languages and Cultures of Asia and Africa  
Tokyo University of Foreign Studies  
2013





# CONTENTS

Director's Note .....	2
-----------------------	---

---

## Overview

Research Activities of ILCAA .....	4
Organization .....	5
Evaluation System of Research and Organization .....	6
Collaboration Network .....	8
Staff .....	9

---

## Joint Research

Core Research Programs .....	12
Joint Research Projects .....	13
Establishing Research Networks .....	22
Fielding: Building a Community of Field Linguists .....	22
Large-scale Research Projects .....	23
Established Academic Institutions .....	24

---

## Research Resources

Information Resources on Languages and Cultures of Asia and Africa .....	26
Publications .....	26
Overseas Research Offices .....	27
Phonetics Laboratory .....	28
Library .....	28

---

## Training and Capacity Building

Research and Professional Training / Capacity Building .....	30
Intensive Language Courses .....	30
Field Linguistics Workshops .....	31
Seminars on the Middle East and Islamic Studies .....	31

---



## Director's Note

Yuko MIO

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

The Research Institute for Languages and Cultures of Asia and Africa (ILCAA) promotes research on Asia and Africa, diverse regions with abundant natural and human environments, from linguistic, anthropological, and historical perspectives. We seek to reveal the universality and diversity of human languages, cultures, and history through regional research of Asia and Africa. With the advancement of globalization, languages and cultures of different parts of the world are rapidly becoming westernized and homogenous. The Asian and African societies, which have developed unique cultures, underpinned by their own long traditions and interactions with other societies across the world, have been not only generous enough to tolerate globalization but also strong enough to embrace it and use it to elevate their uniqueness. These cultures remind us that what we think of as “normal” is not universal; there are myriad ways of living and thinking, of customs, and traditions. This realization is the greatest pleasure for the researchers studying the languages and cultures of Asia and Africa and a valuable gift for people in the global community. While an increasing number of regions in Asia and Africa have achieved remarkable development as well as political and economic influence, some regions are still facing violent conflicts and perpetual poverty. Under the current rapid globalization, the landscapes of Asia and Africa will have immense and instant impact on not only Japan but the entire world as well as the future of human beings. ILCAA is committed to producing research results that will provide a new framework to better understand these important regions and to ultimately help build a peaceful and prosperous twenty-first century.

Established in 1964 as an inter-university research organization, ILCAA was designated as a “Joint Usage / Research Center” under the new scheme promoted by the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology in 2010. ILCAA aims to be even more open to both domestic and international communities and to continue and further advance the achievements made by the original organization. The rich cultures of Asian and African regions are so vast and diverse that our Institute cannot cover them with our own members only. Therefore, ILCAA, as a joint usage / research center affiliated with Tokyo University of Foreign Studies, has been engaged in collaborative research with a wide range of researchers, domestic and international, beyond the boundary of the Institute and the University. At the same time, ILCAA has been leading research activities within the Institute in the following four core areas that have been identified as our research focus: 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. ILCAA will continue to enhance and expand partnerships with domestic and international research communities and strive for even more profound research achievements in its studies of the languages and cultures of Asia and Africa. Thank you for your continuous guidance and support.

# Overview



View of the Ethiopian Highlands from Danqaz, Amhara Region, Ethiopia  
PHOTO: ISHIKAWA, Hiroki

# 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 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. Eight projects were newly launched in April 2013. Those projects were selected by the Advisory Committee for Research Collaboration, through careful screening 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.

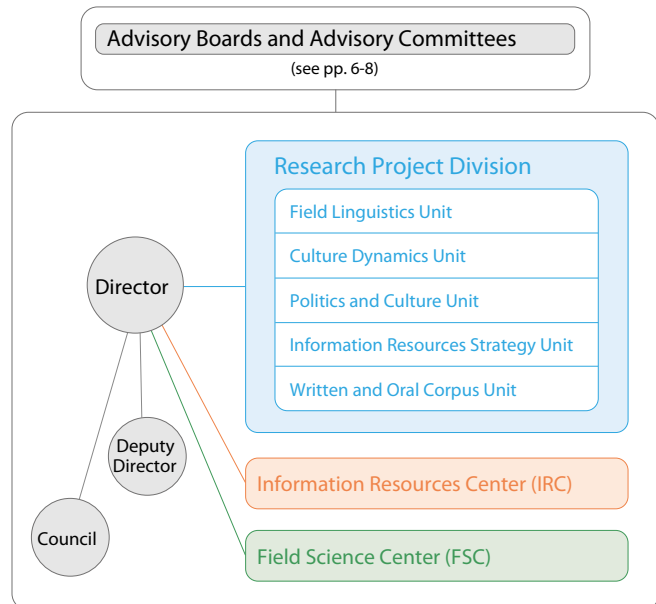


# Organization

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 2013 consists of the following members:

- IWASHITA, Akihiro. Prof., The Slavic Research Center, Hokkaido University
- KOBAYASHI, Masato. Assoc. 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., Kyoto Sangyo University
- SEGAWA, Masahisa. Prof., Center for Northeast Asian Studies, Tohoku University, Sendai
- TAKENAKA, Hidetoshi. Managing Editor, University of Tokyo Press
- TOMINAGA, Chizuko. Visiting Researcher, The Institute of Christian Culture Miyagi Gakuin Women's University
- WATANABE, Okitsugu. Professor Emeritus, The Graduate University for Advanced Studies, Hayama
- DANIELS, Christian Ashley. ILCAA
- HIEDA, Osamu. ILCAA
- IIZUKA, Masato. ILCAA
- MAJIMA, Ichiro. ILCAA
- MIO, Yuko. ILCAA
- NAKAYAMA, Toshihide. 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 2013 consists of the following members:

- KITAGAWA, Katsuhiko. Prof., Faculty of Economics, Kansai University, Osaka
- KURASAWA, Aiko. Prof. Emeritus, Keio University, Tokyo
- KURIMOTO, Eisei. Prof., Graduate School of Human Sciences, Osaka University
- HAYAMI, Yoko. Prof., Center for Southeast Asian Studies, Kyoto University
- HAYASI, Tooru. Prof., Graduate School of Humanities and Sociology, the University of Tokyo
- 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 Studies in Language and Culture, Osaka University
- DANIELS, Christian Ashley. ILCAA
- HIEDA, Osamu. ILCAA
- IIZUKA, Masato. ILCAA
- MAJIMA, Ichiro. ILCAA
- MIO, Yuko. ILCAA
- NAKAYAMA, Toshihide. ILCAA
- NISHII, Ryoko. ILCAA

## Committee for Language Training

The committee 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 2013 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. Emeritus, Osaka University
- YOSHIDA, Kazuhiko. Prof., Graduate School of Letter, Kyoto University
- KUREBITO, Tokusu. ILCAA
- MINEGISHI, Makoto. ILCAA
- NAKAMI, Tatsuo. ILCAA
- SAWADA, Hideo. ILCAA
- SHIBANO, Kohji. ILCAA
- SHIINO, Wakana. ILCAA
- SHIOHARA, Asako. ILCAA



### Committee for the Overseas Scientific Research Coordination Team

The committee is responsible for maintaining the activities of the Overseas Scientific Research Coordination Team (OSC). The Committee from April 2013 consists of the following members:

- FUJITA, Koji. Assoc. Prof., Graduate School of Environmental Studies, Nagoya University
- HASUI, Kazuhisa. Lecturer, Kagoshima University Graduate School of Medical and Dental Sciences
- 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
- ITO, Chiyuki. ILCAA
- KARIYA, Kota. ILCAA
- KONDO, Nobuaki. ILCAA
- MAJIMA, Ichiro. ILCAA
- NISHII, Ryoko. ILCAA
- OTA, Nobuhiro. ILCAA
- TAKASHIMA, Jun. 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 2013 consists of the following members:

- HAMADA, Masami. Prof. Emeritus, University of Kyoto/ Professor, 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
- WAZAKI, Haruka. Prof., College of International Studies, Chubu University, Aichi
- YOSHIZAWA, Seiichiro. Assoc. Prof., Graduate School of Humanities and Sociology, the University of Tokyo
- FUKAZAWA, Hideo. ILCAA
- ITO, Chiyuki. ILCAA
- KONDO, Nobuaki. ILCAA
- KUREBITO, Tokusu. ILCAA
- SUEYASU / HAFNER, Arnd, Helmut. ILCAA
- TOKORO, Ikuya. 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 2013 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., the Institute of Oriental Culture, the University of Tokyo
- OKUDA, Atsushi. Prof., Faculty of Policy Management, Keio University, Tokyo
- SAKAI, Keiko. Faculty of Law & Economics, Chiba University
- UCHIBORI, Motomitsu. Prof., The Open University of Japan
- KUROKI, Hidemitsu. ILCAA
- SHIOHARA, Asako. ILCAA
- TOKORO, Ikuya. 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 2013 consists of the following members:

- ANYANWU, Rose-Juliet. Prof., Goethe-University, Frankfurt / Main
- BERGE, Anna, Mary, Sophia. Assoc. Prof., University of Alaska Fairbanks
- FATHURAHMAN, Oman. Deputy Director, Center for the Study of Islam and Society, Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University (UIN)
- KNOST, Stefan. Associate researcher, Orient-Institut Beirut

- PANGILINAN, Michael Raymon Manaloto. Secretary, National Commission for Culture and the Arts (NCCA), Philippines
- PAROLIN, Gianluca, Paolo. Assoc. Prof., The American University in Cairo
- SEFATGOL, Mansur. Prof., University of Tehran
- SHI, Xiejie. Prof., Fudan University
- THUFAIL, Fadjar, Ibnu. Senior Researcher, Indonesian Institute of Sciences
- WULAN. Prof., Institute of Ethnology and Anthropology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences
- ITO, Chiyuki. ILCAA
- KAWAI, Kaori. ILCAA
- KONDO, Nobuaki. ILCAA
- WATANABE, Honoré. ILCAA

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

The committee is responsible for advising the director on matters pertaining to JaCMES from an international perspective. The Committee from April 2013 consists of the following members:

- ABU-HUSAYN, Abdul-Rahim. Prof., Faculty of Arts and Sciences, American University of Beirut
- AZAR, Pierre. Director, Japan Academic Center, Université Saint-Joseph de Beyrouth
- DAHER, Massoud. Prof., Faculty of Literature and Human Sciences, Lebanese University
- KUROKI, Hidemitsu. ILCAA

## Collaboration Network

ILCAA acts as a network center for active researchers and next generation scholars 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
- NAKAMI, Tatsuo. Prof., International Relations in East and Inner Asia
- SUEYASU/HAFNER, Arnd Helmut. Assoc. Prof., Sociology of Law, Chinese Legal History, Chinese Paleography
- SHI, Xiejie. Visiting Prof., Chinese Paleography (Sep. 1, 2013 – Mar. 31, 2014)
- WULAN. Visiting Prof., History (Jan. 6, 2014 – Jul. 31, 2014)

### 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 (Jan. 4, 2013 – Jul. 31, 2013)
- BERGE, Anna Mary Sophia. Visiting Prof., Linguistics (Jan. 15, 2013 – Jul. 31, 2013)

### 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. 1, 2012 – Jul. 31, 2013)

### Culture Dynamics Unit

- MIO, Yuko. Prof., East Asian Anthropology
- SHIINO, Wakana. Assoc. Prof., Social Anthropology, Ethnography of East Africa
- THUFAIL, Fadjar Ibnu. Visiting Prof., Anthropology (Nov. 1, 2013 – Feb. 28, 2014)

### Politics and Culture Unit

- DANIELS, Christian Ashley. Prof., History of Southwest China and Mainland Southeast Asia
- KURIHARA, Hirohide. Prof., Contemporary Vietnamese History
- ISHIKAWA, Hiroki. Assist. Prof., History of Sub-Saharan Africa

### Information Resources Center (IRC)

- IIZUKA, Masato. Prof., Islamic Studies, Middle Eastern Studies
- NAKAYAMA, Toshihide. Prof., Wakashan Languages (North American Pacific Northwest Coast), Usage-based Linguistics, Linguistic Typology
- ODA, Jun'ichi. Prof., Bibliometrics
- HOSHI, Izumi. Assoc. Prof., Linguistics of Tibetan Area
- KAWAI, Kaori. Assoc. Prof., Anthropology, East African Pastoralism
- SAWADA, Hideo. Assoc. Prof., Description of Burmish Minority Languages; Study of the Systems of Indic Scripts in Mainland Southeast Asia
- TAKAMATSU, Yoichi. Assoc. Prof., Ottoman History, Diplomats, Archival Science
- WATANABE, Honoré. Assoc. Prof., Salishan Languages
- NISHIKIDA, Aiko. Assist. Prof., Israeli-Palestinian Conflict, Middle Eastern Area Studies, Refugee Studies
- PAROLIN, Gianluca Paolo. Visiting Assoc. Prof., (May. 1, 2013 – Aug. 31, 2013)

### 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
- MAJIMA, Ichiro. Prof., West African Anthropology
- 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 and its Philology
- ITO, Chiyuki. Assoc. Prof., Phonology, Middle Korean, Ancient Chinese
- KONDO, Nobuaki. Assoc. Prof., History of Modern Iran
- OTA, Nobuhiro. Assoc. Prof., History of South Asia
- SHIOHARA, Asako. Assoc. Prof., Linguistics, Languages in Indonesia
- TOKORO, Ikuya. Assoc. Prof., Anthropology of South-East Asian Islanders
- KARIYA, Kota. Assist. Prof., West African Area Studies
- KNOST, Stefan. Visiting Prof., Islamic Studies (Feb. 1, 2014 – Jul. 31, 2014)
- PANGILINAN, Michael Raymon Manaloto. Visiting Assoc. Prof., Archival Science (Oct. 1, 2013 – Jul. 31, 2014)
- 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.

- ABE, Yuko. Bantu Languages
- EBIHARA, Shiho. Descriptive Linguistics, Tibetan Dialects
- FUKUSHIMA, Yasuhiro. Islamic Finance, Malaysian Studies
- FUJINAMI, Nobuyoshi. Modern Ottoman History
- FUJINO, Yohei. Anthropology of Religion, Area Studies (East Asia)
- KOYA, Nobuko. Cultural Anthropology, Thai Studies
- MATSUDA, Kuninori. Indian Mahayana Buddhism
- MURAO, Rumiko. Area Studies, High Mobile People, African Peasantry Studies, Ecological Anthropology
- NAKAMURA, Kyoko. Japanese Painting
- NISHIKAWA, Kazutaka. Han Chinese Immigrants History in Yunnan
- ODA, Masanori. Anthropology, Contemporary Art, Media Activism Study
- OSHIMA, Hajime. Hungarian Linguistics, Sociolinguistics
- OSOEGAWA, Taku. International Relations of the Middle East, Contemporary Politics in Lebanon and Syria
- SAKUMA, Yutaka. West African Anthropology
- SHIOTA, Katsuhiko. West African Languages
- UMEKAWA, Michihisa. Area Informatics, Geographical Information Analysis
- UMETANI, Hiroyuki. Mongolian Language

# Joint Research



Senior officials leading a procession of the traditional "Sut Manau"  
(a great religious dance of wealth), Myitkyina, Kachin State, Myanmar  
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; 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: NISHII, Ryoko

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 encompass the profound dichotomy itself 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 2 (LingDy2).

### Pluralistic World Understanding based on African Studies

Leader: FUKAZAWA, Hideo

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 us to understand 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 650 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 2013

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 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.

### **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) is about to launch a new project for an investigation similar to our project. When his project starts, we will conduct our project in cooperation with the project at Humboldt University.

### **Cross-linguistic Research on “Verbals”**

Project term: April, 2013 – March, 2015

Coordinator: YAMAKOSHI, Yasuhiro (Sapporo Gakuin University)

This project investigates the “verbals” (i.e. non-finite verbs) of various languages, especially of the Altaic-type (the agglutinating languages mainly spoken in middle, inner, and east Asia), and other languages that have different morphosyntactic features.

In traditional grammar, verbal inflections are divided into two classes: finite and non-finite. Such a classification is suitable for describing the grammar of Indo-European languages. Therefore, many grammars of other languages such as Altaic-type languages are also described using this classification (finite / non-finite). However, this classification sometimes seems unsuitable for other languages. For example, in the Hateruma dialect of Yaeyama Ryukyuan, the same inflectional form can be used as the predicate, of both the main and subordinate clauses. In Hateruma, enclitics decide the functions of verbs. Therefore, we cannot define both the finite and non-finite forms in this language. This phenomenon does not seem to be a rare case.



We consider the following four points: (1) how to describe the verbal inflection of languages that makes no distinction between the predicates of the main and subordinate clauses, (2) how to analyze the diversity of the functions of verbals, (3) (especially with regard to participles) how to distinguish between derivation (derivational nominalization) and inflection (inflectional nominalization), and (4) what the relationship is between the characteristics of adjectives and the functions of verbals. We aim to clarify the above points and suggest the diversity and cross-linguistic features of verbals using the primary data that individual co-researchers collected through their fieldwork.

### Investigation into the Possibilities and Implications of a Usage-based Approach to Grammar

Project term: April, 2013 – March, 2016

Coordinator: NAKAYAMA, Toshihide

This project aims to build a new descriptive and theoretical research framework that effectively captures the dynamicity of linguistic system.

In traditional descriptive and theoretical linguistic research, linguistic system (grammar) as a system of knowledge has been assumed to be independent of how language is used in actual discourse. As a result, grammar has been analyzed and modeled without paying much attention to the reality of language use. Recently, however, studies especially those in the area of language change show that language use in fact shapes grammatical patterns (supposedly a reflection of grammatical knowledge), and validity of separating linguistic system from language use has been questioned.

In spoken discourse, the choice of linguistic forms is affected not only by their grammatical makeup but also by pragmatic and interactional factors. The patterns and regularities observed there do not necessarily follow expectations held in traditional research: the patterns and regularities in spoken discourse are commonly much smaller scale or fragmentary; and spoken discourse contains patterns that cannot be explained on the basis of grammatical structure.

In this project, we will explore an alternative research framework that can account for the synchronic patterns and the dynamic aspects of linguistic structure as an integral whole.

### A Crosslinguistic Study of Nominalizer-final Constructions: The ‘Cogitation Process’ Approach

Project term: April, 2013 – March, 2016

Coordinator: TSUNODA, Mie (Rissho University)

The Japanese language contains a construction that has the following structure:

[Clause] Nominalizer Copula.

The nominalizer slot is occupied by the nominalizer =*no*, and the copula slot by =*da*. This construction is known as ‘the =*no=da* construction’, and has a wide range of uses. Mie Tsunoda (2004) proposed a model called ‘the cogitation process model to account for the varied uses of the =*no=da* construction. According to this model, when a person observes a situation, that person goes through the following four phases and utters the =*no=da* construction at Phase 4.

Phase 1: Recognition of a situation.

Phase 2: Question about the situation.

Phase 3: Conjecturing an answer.

Phase 4: Finding the answer.

In a stretch of discourse, that person may go through the four phases for the second time, and even for the third time. That is, the four phases may be repeated cyclically. This model provides a systematic and coherent account of this construction’s various uses, such as in simplex sentences, complex sentences, and discourse.

A nominalizer-final construction, which resembles the Japanese =*no=da* construction, occurs in several languages of Asia, such as Amdo Tibetan, Burmese, Central Tibetan, Korean, Mongolian, Newar, and Sibe. In these languages, the nominalizer-final construction is acknowledged, but its uses have not been sufficiently investigated. The present project mainly aims (i) to investigate the functions of this construction in these languages, and, (ii) to furnish contributions to general linguistics, particularly to discourse study.

### **Cross-linguistic Perspective on the Information Structure of the Austronesian Languages**

Project term: April, 2013 – March, 2016

Coordinator: UTSUMI, Atsuko (Meisei University)

This project uses a theoretical model to clarify the interaction between information structure (pragmatics) and grammar in Austronesian Languages from a cross-linguistic point of view. The interaction among languages may vary, so the co-researchers are required to indicate the kinds of interaction found within each language. These will be categorized into several types, after which the types that are frequently observed within Austronesian languages will be determined. In addition, the patterns of interaction in non-Austronesian languages will also be discussed. Moreover, we compare the interactions found in Austronesian languages and those frequently occurring in non-Austronesian languages to distinguish typologically universal phenomena from specifically Austronesian ones. Furthermore, the influence of language contact on the interaction between pragmatics and syntax in Austronesian languages will be examined.



## 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.

### **Studies on 'Chinese' as Multiple Imaginations and Dynamic Realities**

Project term: April, 2011 – March, 2014

Coordinator: TSUDA, Koji (The University of Tokyo)

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.

## Joint Research Projects

### **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 aims to 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.

### **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. It 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 (Kyoto University)

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 for this research. We must make good use of written sources in the parts of Africa where 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.

### **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 investigating the effect of the trans-national 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.

### **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 those 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 the country, which makes exchange of information difficult. The project offers researchers an opportunity to meet and exchange research information. It also encourages the exchange of information with Researchers from abroad. The project will contribute to the development of this field of study.

b. The project aims to create a synthesis of previous 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 a comparative study. The circumstances of Ottoman, Safavid and Mughal studies were quite different. Ottoman studies are based on extensive archives, while 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 the 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.



### **Economic Activities and Behaviors Based on Islam**

Project term: April, 2013 – March, 2016

Coordinator: FUKUSHIMA, Yasuhiro

This project intends to clarify the contemporary meaning and significance of economic activities by Shari'ah compliant industries and Muslims' economic behaviors such as production, distribution, and consumption of products and services provided by these industries, through multidisciplinary research and analysis by the researchers who study Islamic countries.

This project deals with 1) macro-level economic activities based on Islam, that is, Shari'ah compliant industries like Islamic finance, Halal food and cosmetics industry, fashion industry (abaya, hijab, jilbab, tudung, etc), pilgrimage (hajj, umrah, ziyarah) and tourism (Muslim-friendly hotel), and 2) micro-level economic behaviors based on Islam, that is, Muslims' production, distribution, and consumption affected by Shari'ah, especially five pillars and six articles of faith. The study region of this project includes to not only Middle East, North Africa, South, Southeast and Central Asia, but also Europe, North and South America. The joint research of researchers in this project, whose academic backgrounds are cultural anthropology, area studies, and economics, intends to investigate economic activities and behaviors based on Islam in / around Muslim world.

### **Study on the Relationship between Agriculture and Culture in Sub-Saharan Africa from Historical Perspectives (2)**

Project term: April, 2013 – March, 2016

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 they have obtained good results in the last few decades. In this project, researchers of the above-mentioned 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 although they have had an important role socially and culturally in Sub-Saharan African societies.

language and culture as expressed in these Javanese texts. Concurrently, we aim to create an international academic network for Javanese text research, by compiling the intended concordance through cooperation with researchers throughout the world.

### **Human Mobility and Multi-ethnic Coexistence in Middle Eastern Urban Societies (the second term)**

Project term: April, 2013 – March, 2016

Coordinator: KUROKI, Hidemitsu

This study, the second phase of the study of the same title conducted from 2010 to 2012, analyses the reality of human mobility and the expansion and transformation of urban spaces in six Middle-Eastern cities: Beirut, Aleppo, Jerusalem, Cairo, Istanbul, and Tehran, to reveal how multi-ethnic and multi-religious relations have formed and how these relations have affected modern political and social movements in the region. The objective of the second phase is to understand mobility and ethnicity in relation to multi-layered time and space encompassing cities, their backlands, and wider relevant areas, using the multi-layered basemap system. The Japan Center for Eastern Studies in Beirut and the Research Institute for Languages and Cultures of Asia and Africa (ILCAA) will take turns hosting seminars.

### **Transformation of Religions as Reflected in Javanese Texts**

Project term: April, 2013 – March, 2016

Coordinator: SUGAHARA, Yumi (Osaka University)

This project clarifies how foreign religions such as Hinduism, Buddhism, and Islam have been interpreted and transformed in Java from the 9th to 19th century by comparing and analyzing Javanese (old and modern Javanese) texts. First, we will compile a concordance of the Javanese texts that have been transcribed and published for academic purposes since the 19th century. Then, we will identify and analyze diachronic changes in these religions' concepts in Java as well as related changes in the Javanese



# 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 at 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/>



## 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/>



# Large-scale Research Projects

## Linguistic Dynamics Science Project 2 (LingDy2)



This project is a strategic project of ILCAA that aims (1) to advance and support the documentation and conservation of endangered and under-studied languages; (2) to advance the research on the nature of the structural diversity among human languages and on the complex dynamics that shape the linguistic structure.

The project is part of the larger-scale Linguistic Dynamics Science Project (LingDy) and builds on the work of the first phase of LingDy (AY2008-2012). It is run in collaboration with the Endangered Language Project at the London University, School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS) in Great Britain and with the Department of Linguistics at the Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology in Germany. The project was launched in 2013 as a five-year project under the financial support from the Japanese Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology.

The project inherits from LingDy-1 its commitment to the advancement of the understanding and preservation of linguistic diversity, but it also has a broader scope, with additional emphases on outreach activities (capacity-building and collaborative research) and application of academic research outcomes in wider social contexts. Academic research on linguistic diversity and its endangerment has matured over the last two decades: the methodology is now clearly established, and the vast quantity of high-quality research has resulted in numerous and regular publications. However, the outcome of academic research has yet to be widely felt and to be made fully accessible to the local speaker communities and the wider society. With the heightened urgency of language endangerment, it has become important for academic institutions to make a stronger commitment to the social application of academic research. LingDy-2's current emphases on 'outreach' and 'application' have emerged in response to this situation.

LingDy-2's efforts are directed particularly toward capacity-development and building a collaborative network in support of the research on linguistic diversity and its endangerment. The goal is to create self-sustaining support mechanisms that will last well beyond the duration of the project.

LingDy-2 consists of the following groups of activities:

Building a research network focused on language diversity and language endangerment

- a) Expanding academic collaborative research:
  - i) Research on endangered languages: collection and digitization/utilization of the primary data
  - ii) Research on structural diversity among languages
- b) Expanding collaborative research with speaker communities
  - i) Developing the methods of community outreach and public dissemination of academic research
  - ii) Developing research collaboration and capacity-building in the endangered language communities

Building infrastructure in support of the research network

- i) Online platform for research collaboration
- ii) Archive of data and materials of endangered and under-studied languages

Training the next-generation of researchers

- i) Offering training workshops
- ii) Fostering a researcher community
- iii) Providing opportunities for gaining professional experience in planning and organization of collaborative research

<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



Research photos taken in various Asian countries  
PHOTO: SAWADA, Hideo

# 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 by ILCAA. It is located in Beirut (Lebanon). 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-(0)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 State 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 140,000 volumes, 1,800 titles of journals, 10,000 reels of microfilm, 60,000 sheets of microfiche, and other research materials (documents, maps, photographs, videos), 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



An ice cream vendor and school children Mataram, the Lombok Island, Indonesia  
PHOTO: SHIOHARA, Asako

# 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 activities at ILCAA can be grouped into the following three categories:

## Seminars

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

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

## Graduate Courses and Postdoctoral Fellowships

ILCAA's Research Staff take part in teaching the graduate courses of Tokyo University of Foreign Studies; graduate students can choose one of them as their supervisor and the committee chairperson for their doctoral thesis. ILCAA also offers various opportunities for postdoctoral students.

## Junior Scholars Network

Through building and supporting academic networks and communities, ILCAA plays a central role in connecting junior scholars who specialize in studies of languages, cultures, and history of Asia and Africa, but who are affiliated with different institutions scattered across Japan.

- Fieldnet, Fieldling, etc.

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

## 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 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 may receive certificates from the Director of the Institute.

For a list of courses taught and the textbooks developed, visit the following 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 but not exclusively on documentation and description of underdocumented languages. They are complementary to courses offered at universities in Japan, thereby filling the gaps in the training of young linguists – an important role of ILCAA.

At most of the Field Linguistics Workshops, participants are required to bring their original data, i.e., data obtained through their original field research. The instructors give guidance, but the participants also learn from each other, through sharing their ideas and experience.

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 gathering, 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/>

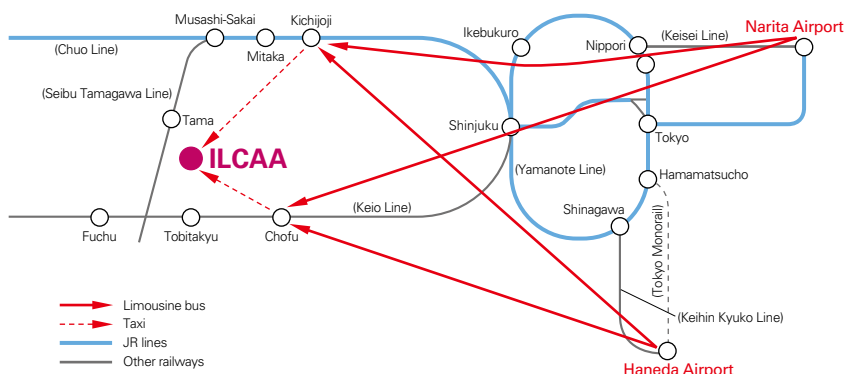


Along with the corporatization of Tokyo University of Foreign Studies in 2004, ILCAA registered the name “アジア・アフリカ言語文化研究所”, which stands for “ajia afurika gengo bunka kenkyuujo”. The logo shown here was also registered on 19 August 2005.

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

**ADD** 3-11-1 Asahi-cho, Fuchu-shi, Tokyo, 183-8534, Japan  
**TEL** +81-(0)42-330-5600  
**FAX** +81-(0)42-330-5610  
**MAIL** [ilcaa@aa.tufs.ac.jp](mailto:ilcaa@aa.tufs.ac.jp)  
**URL** <http://www.aa.tufs.ac.jp/en/>

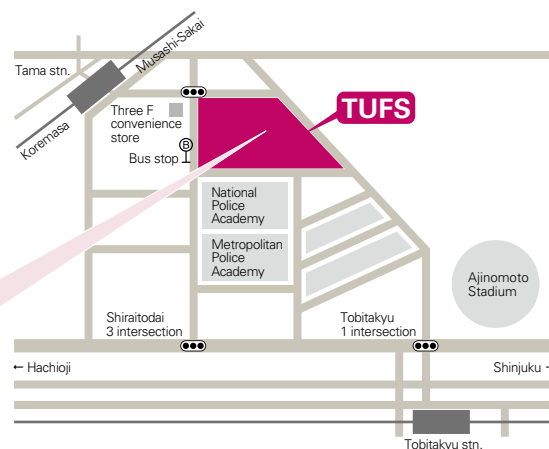
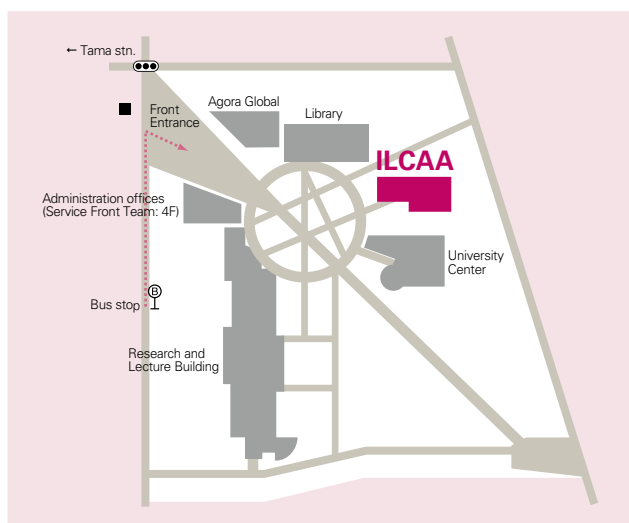
## Access



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 TUFU (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/>





### ■ Sisters in a village on the Island of Madagascar

There is a great mixture of Asian and African physical types among the Malagasy peoples. Sometimes even sisters and brothers by the same parents do not resemble each other, as is evident from this photography. This peculiarity is especially prominent in the area where I have conducted field-work for the past thirty years.

September 2012, in Befandriana, the Province of Majunga, Madagascar  
PHOTO: FUKAZAWA, Hideo