A Study of “An English Pronouncing Dictionary for Japanese Students” (1923) by Sanki Ichikawa (No. 3)

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“An English Pronouncing Dictionary for Japanese Students” (1923) by Sanki Ichikawa is the only English pronouncing dictionary written by a Japanese. It was published more than ninety years ago. Since the dictionary is for Japanese students, it shows the Japanese meaning for each headword. This pronouncing dictionary functions both as an English pronouncing dictionary such as Daniel Jones’ “An English Pronouncing Dictionary” (EPD) and a compact English dictionary such as “The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Current English” (COD). This means Ichikawa’s dictionary has a good number of headwords, gives a simple meaning to each headword and also gives a broad transcription of pronunciation to each headword.

This article focuses on the 31,991 headwords in Ichikawa’s pronouncing dictionary. I would like to compare Ichikawa’s headwords with Jones’ ones in terms of: I. Layout of Headword, II. Ligature, III. Variants, and IV. Phrase as a Headword.

**Keywords:** English Pronouncing Dictionary, Sanki Ichikawa, English Education in Japan

I. Layout of Headword

The layout of headwords is very important when you look up a word in a dictionary. If a word you are looking for is listed in each separated line, you can find it easily. In this section, I would like to see how headwords are laid out in Ichikawa’s pronouncing dictionary in comparison with Jones’ EPD.

1. Layout of compounds

   Here, I would like to show how the headword **coffee** and its compounds are listed in both Ichikawa’s and Jones’ dictionaries.

   **Headword coffee and its compounds**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ichikawa’s: coffee</th>
<th>Jones’: coffee, -s: -bean/s, -cup/s, -house, coffee-bean, -houses, -mill/s, -pot/s, -room/s</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>coffee-bean</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coffee-cup</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
coffee-house, -houses
coffee-mill
coffee-pot
coffee-room

It is easy to find a word if it is listed in each separated line.

Under the headword fire, twenty-one compounds are listed straight in a line in Ichikawa’s. On the other hand, Jones’ description of fire and its compounds are laid out such as follows:

Jones’: fire-[alarm/s, -arm/s, -ball/s, -balloon/s]
    fire|box/es, -brand/s
    fire|brick/s, -brigade/s, -clay, -dramp,
        -eater/s, -engine/s, -escape/s, -fly,
        -flies, -guard/s, -iron/s, -lock/s
    fire|man, -men, -place/s
    fire|plug/s, -proof, -ship/s
    fire|side/s, -stone/s
    fire|water, -wood
    fireworks
    fire-worship, -per/s

(1) ~ (9)

Here, totally, thirty-one compounds are listed under nine groups: (1) ~ (9). Jones’ grouping of thirty-one compounds into nine subdivisions is due to the distinction between the compounds with hyphens and without hyphens; such as separating fireworks from fire-worship, -per/s.

2. Layout of headwords with more than two parts of speech

Some English words have more than one part of speech. For example, the word present has three parts of speech: a noun (i.e. a nice present), a verb (i.e. to present an argument) and an adjective (i.e. the present day). All those three lexicons with identical spellings but different parts of speech have different pronunciations and accents. Ichikawa describes those three as follows:

present (noun, adjective) présznt
present (verb) prizént

In Ichikawa’s pronouncing dictionary, there are 220 such pairs of words in total. They are classified and subdivided into five categories such as follows: (1) A pair of a
noun and a verb: 132 pairs, (2) A pair of an adjective and a verb: 38 pairs, (3) A pair of an adjective and a noun, and a verb: 25 pairs, (4) A pair of a noun and an adjective: 13 pairs, and (5) others: 12 pairs.

Followings are the detailed descriptions of the above mentioned five categories with the examples of headwords and the transcriptions of their pronunciations and accents.

(1) Pairs of a noun and a verb
   a. Different vowels: *duplicate*; (n.) djuːˈplɪkt [-ket] / (v.) djuːˈplɪkit
   b. Different accents: *imprint*; (n.) imprimir / (v.) imprint

(2) Pairs of an adjective and a verb
   a. Different vowels: *animate*; (adj.) əˈnɪmɪt [-met] / (v.) əˈnimɛɪt
   b. Different accents and vowels: *frequent*; (adj.) friːˈkwɛnt / (v.) frikwént
   c. Different consonants: *diffuse*; (adj.) difjúːs / (v.) difjúːz

(3) Pairs of an adjective and a noun, and a verb
   a. Different vowels: *confederate*; (adj., n.) kənˈfɛdərət [-ret] / (v.) kənˈfɛdərət
   b. Different accents and vowels: *present*; (adj., n.) prɛznt / (v.) prizɛnt
   c. Different consonants: *refuse*; (adj., n.) rɛfjuːs / (v.) rifjúːz

(4) Pairs of a noun and an adjective
   a. Different vowels: *aery*; (n.) ēəri [iəri] / (adj.) ɛiəri[ɛəri]
   b. Different accents: *instinct*; (n.) instiŋkt / (adj.) instiŋkt
   c. Different accents and vowels: *precedent*; (n.) prɛsɪdənt / (adj.) prɪsɪdənt
   d. Different consonants: *dingy*; (n.) dɪŋgi / (adj.) dɪŋ(d)ʒi

(5) Others
   a. A pair of an adverb and an interjection: *ay(e)*; (adv.) ei / (intj.) ai
   b. A pair of an adjective and a past-participle: *aged*; (adj.) ɪdʒɪd / ɪdʒd
   c. A pair of one noun and two adjectives:
      *gallant*; (n.) gælənt [ɡælənt] / (adj.) gælənt / (adj.) gælənt [ɡælənt]
   d. A pair of a noun and verb, and a verb: *incense*; (n., v.) insens / (v.) inséns
   e. A pair of an adjective and a noun, and an adjective:
      *invalid*; (adj., n.) ɪnˈvælɪd / (adj.) invælɪd
   f. A pair of a noun, a noun and verb, and an adjective:
      *minute*; (n.) mɪnɪt / (n., v.) mɪnɪt [-njuːt] / (adj.) mainjúːt [min-]
   g. A pair of an adjective and an adverb: *overland*; (adj.) əʊvəˈlænd / (adv.) əʊvəˈlænd
   h. A pair of a noun and verb, and an adjective:
      *rebound*; (n., v.) ribˈænd [rɪˈbænd] / (adj.) rɪˈbænd
i. A pair of a noun, an adjective and an adverb, and a verb:

south (S.) (n., adj., ad.) sauθ / south (v.) sauθ [sauθ]

j. A pair of an adverb and a preposition:

to; (adv.) tu: / (prep.) tu: (strong form), tu (before a vowel), tə (before a consonant)

k. A pair of a noun and an adverb:

whereabouts; (n.) (h)wɛərəbauts / (adv.) (h)wɛərəbauts

3. Comparison between Ichikawa’s and Jones’

Headwords like gallant and minute have three entries in Ichikawa’s pronouncing dictionary. Followings are descriptions of gallant from Ichikawa’s and Jones’.

gallant

Ichikawa’s: (n.) gælənt [ɡælənt]
(adj.) gælənt
(adj.) gælənt [ɡælənt]

Jones’: (s.), -s ‘gælənt [ɡɔˈlænt]
(adj.) (brave), -ly, -ness ‘gælənt, -li, -nis
(adj.) (amorous), -ly, -ness gɔˈlænt [ˈɡælənt], -li, -nis

These descriptions are almost identical.

Ichikawa describes incense with two categories. On the other hand, Jones describes them with three such as follows:

incense

Ichikawas’: (n., v.) insens
(v.) inséns

Jones’: (s.) ‘insens
(v.) (excite) in’sens
(v.) (burn, incense) ‘insens

In terms of an “economy” of language, Ichikawa’s descriptions seem simpler than Jones’.

Ichikawa describes words such as initiate and opiate with two categories. On the other hand, Jones describes those words with one category. Followings are descriptions of initiate from Ichikawa’s and Jones’.

initiate

Ichikawa’s: (n., adj.) iniʃiit [-iet]
(v.) iniʃiit

Jones’: i’nɪʃiit
Both the words such as **overwork** and **precipitate** have two categories in Ichikawa’s and three in Jones’. Following is the example of **precipitate**.

**precipitate**

Ichikawa’s: (n., adj.) prísípitit [-tet]

(v.) prísípiteit

Jones’: (s.) pri’sipítit [pra’s-, -teit]

(*adj.*) pri’sipítit [pra’s-]

(*v.*) pri’sipíteit [pra’s-]

As to the word, **undress**, Ichikawa’s description has a different sub-categorization from Jones’ such as follows:

**undress**

Ichikawa’s: (n.) ándres

(v.) ándrés

Jones’: (s. v.) ’án’dres [án-]

(*adj.*) ’ándres

I compared Ichikawa’s 220 pairs with Jones’. There are slight differences between their categorization as mentioned above, but the headwords and their parts of speech are almost the same.

II. Ligature

Ligature is a kind of compound letters such as Æ (capital ash), æ (ash), Ø (capital a-o ligature) and æ (a-o ligature). These symbols were used in some words but tend to be used less nowadays. In this section I extracted headwords with ligatures from Ichikawa’s pronouncing dictionary and compared them with ones in Jones’ dictionary.

1. Headword with “æ”

In Ichikawa’s pronouncing dictionary, there are 134 headwords having “æ”. Of these, twenty-nine words are plural “æ” such as **alga, -gæ**. In this section, I would like to analyze the rest of 105 headwords with ligature “æ”. Words with ligature “æ” tend to be avoided nowadays, so, first, I show how each headword with “æ” is transcribed in current English. I classify them into four categories.

1) Transposing “æ” to “æ”

There are thirty-five proper and common nouns as headwords which are transposed
only to “ae” such as follows:

**Actæon:** Actæon  
**ægrotat:** ægrotat

Other words belonging to this category are such as follows:

Æacus, Æetes, Ægean, Ægeus, Ægina, Æneas, Æolus, Æschines, Æschylus,  
Æsculapius, Æsop, Cæsar, Cæsarea(n), Dædalus, Hephæstus, Lacedæmon (=  
Sparta), Mycenæ, Nicaea, Pæstum, Phædo, Phædra, Piræus, Platæa, Thermopylæ,  
Timæus, Tyrtæus, aqua-vitæ, arbor-vitæ, encænia (-cienia), propædeutic, tædium  
vitæ, vis inertiae, quære

There are six headwords which are plural forms and transposed to “ae”:

**Parcae** (plural): Parcae

Other words belonging to this category are such as follows:

dramatis personæ (< -a), exuvia (<-vi-a), facetiæ, minutia (<-ti-a), personæ (< -a),

2) Transposing “æ” to “e”

There are twelve headwords which are transposed to “e” such as:

**Alpheus:** Alpheus

Other words belonging to this category are such as follows:

Æthiopia(n), Æmorrhoids, Æmal, Æmatite, Æmoglobin, Æmorrhage,  
palæographer, palæographic, palæography, palæolithic, palæontology

3) Transposing “æ” to “ae” and “e”

When words with ligature “æ” are transposed to both “ae” to “e”, some words prefer  
“ae” to “e” and vice versa. I categorize those words into four groups.

(1) Preferring “ae”

There are thirteen words which are transposed to “ae” and “e”, and spelling “æ” is  
pREFERRED and transcribed such as follows:

**Æolian:** Aeolian, Eolian = Æolian

Other words belonging to this group are such as follows:

Æneid, Æolic, Linnaean, Manichæism, Zacchæus, ægis, cæsura, diæresis (-ses),  
pæan, prætor, prætorial, quaestor

(2) Preferring “ae”, and “e” as American usage

There are six words which are transposed to “ae” and “e”, and “e” is labeled as an  
American usage such as:

**archæological:** archaeological, (Am.) archeological

Other words belonging to this group are such as follows:

- [34]
æstheticist, æsthetic, æstheticism, archaeology, esthet- ( = æsthet-)

(3) Preferring “e”

There are ten words which are transposed to “ae” and “e”, and “e” is preferred to “ae” such as follows:

Arimathæa: Arimathea, -thæa

Other words belonging to this group are such as follws:

cyclopædia (-pæd-), encyclopædia, encyclopædic(al), encyclopædist, estiv- (= æstiv-), hyæna (= hyena), mediæval, mediævalism, orthopedy (-pæd-)

(4) Preferring “e”, and “ae” as British usage

There are seventeen words which are transposed to “ae” and “e”, and “ae” is labeled as British:

anaæsthetist: anæsthetist, (Br.) anaæsthetist

Other words belonging to this group is such as follows:

Athenæum, Græco-, æstivation, anæsthetize, anæmia, anæmic, anaæsthesia, anaæsthetic, anapæst, anaæsthetic, cæcum, gynæcology, hyperæsthesia, orthopedic (-pæd-), primæval (= primeval), uræmia

4) Others

(1) There are two words which keep both “æ” and “ae” such as follows:

Ælfric: Ælfric, Aelfric

Cædmon: Cædmon, Caedmon

(2) There are two words which are transposed to “ae” and “e”, and have different meanings:

Ætna: Aetna (nymph), Etna (mountain)

Cæsarean: Caesarean (person) / Cesarean (operation)

(3) There are two words which are transposed to “a”, “ae” and “e”, and “ae” and “e”.

ÆEthelstan: Athelstan = Aethelstan, Ethelstan

pygmaean: pygmaean / pygmean

Totally, 105 headwords are analyzed and there are forty-four proper nouns and sixty-one common nouns with ligature “æ”. There are forty-one words which are transposed only to “ae” and twelve words only to “e”. Forty-six words are transposed to both “ae” and “e”. Of these, nineteen words are preferred to be described as “ae” and twenty-seven words as “e”. There are two words which keep both “æ” and “ae”, two words keep “ae” and “e” with different meanings, one word keeps “a”, “ae” and “e”, and one word keeps “ae” and “e” with equal value.
5) Comparison between Ichikawa’s and Jones’

There are only six headwords which have different descriptions from Jones’.

Ichikawa’s: æstivation
Jones’: estive- = æstive-

Followings are the rest of the five headwords from Ichikawa’s / Jones’.

encænia, -cænia / Encænia, mediæval / mediæval = medieval, mediævalism /
medievalism, orthopedic, -paed- / orthopedic, -paed-, orthopedy, -paed- /
orthopedy, -paed-

Headwords like Actæon, hyperæsthesia, Manichæism, Pæstum, Parcae, vis inertæ
are only found in Ichikawa’s but not in Jones’. A Latin origin headword, tædium
vitæ is partially listed in Jones’ as “tedium”. Other ninety-two, out of 105 Ichikawa’s
headwords with ligature “æ”, are identical with Jones’.

2. Headword with “œ”

In Ichikawa’s dictionary, there are twenty-two headwords having “œ” [i:]. In current
English, “œ” is transposed to common spellings of either “e” or “oe,” however the
transposition of the ligature is not consistent. Some words are spelled with “e” but
others with “oe”. As a general rule, proper nouns tend to keep “oe” spelling with [i:] sound. Common nouns tend to keep both “e” and “oe”, and the former is more like an
American usage and the latter is British.

1) Transposing “œ” to “oe”

There are eleven words which are transposed to “oe”. Eight of them are proper
nouns and three are common nouns.

Cœur de Lion: Coeur de Lion
hors d’oeuvre: hors d’oeuvre

Other words belonging to this category are such as follows:

Cræsus, Mœsa, Mœso-Gothic, Ædipus, Æneus, Ænone, Phæbe, onomatopœic,
onomatopœia

2) Transposing “œ” to “oe” and “e”

There are six words which are transposed to “oe” and “e”, and “oe” is labeled as a
British usage.

asafetida: asafetida, (Br.) asafoetida

Other words belonging to this category are such as follows:

diarrhoea, manœuvre, œcumene(al), œsophagus, outmanœuvre
3) Others

Phoenicia keeps both “œ” and “e”. The word amoeba is also transposed to “amoeba” and “ameba” and the latter is labeled as an American usage. The spelling “e” is preferred to “œ” in the word homœopathy. As a common noun, phœnic (P.) is transposed to both “phoenix” and “phenix,” and the latter is an American usage. On the other hand, as a proper noun for an American place name, it keeps “œ” and is spelled Phoenix.

4) Comparison between Ichikawa’s and Jones’

Those above mentioned words with ligature “œ” are also found in Jones’ dictionary. The following three words have some minor differences comparing Ichikawa’s description with Jones’.

a. Ichikawa’s: hors d’œuvre [without a hyphen]
   Jones’: hors-d’œuvre [with a hyphen]

b. Ichikawa’s: Mœso-Gothic [with a capital letter, G]
   Jones’: Mœso-gothic [with a small letter, g]

c. Ichikawa’s: onomatopœia
   onomatopœic
   Jones’: onomato | pœia, -pœic

They are minor differences: with or without a hyphen, with a capital or small letter, or two different headwords or derived forms. So, descriptions in Ichikawa’s and Jones’ dictionaries are quite similar in the case of ligature “œ”.

III. Variants

Several kinds of different pronunciation patterns are possible for one English word. They are called the variants of a word. In EPD, headwords like Rhodesia, Silesia, azure, and luxurious are described with more variants than any other headwords.

In this section, I would like to see how many variants of the above mentioned headwords are described in Ichikawa’s pronouncing dictionary.

Rhodesia is described in Ichikawa’s and Jones’ such as follows:

Rhodesia

Ichikawa’s: roudi:ziə [-siə]
Jones’: rou’di:ziə [-zjə, -sia, -sjə, -ziə, -jə, -ṣə, -fjə, -fjə, -jə]

-Rias [-zjan, -sian, -sjian, -ziən, -zən, -fjən, -fjən, -fən]

Jones’ EPD listed ten variants of Rhodesia and Rhodesian. On the other hand,
Ichikawa’s dictionary lists only one variant.

There are ten variants of Silesia and Silesian in EPD, and no variants in Ichikawa’s. There are six variants of azure in EPD, and two variants in Ichikawa’s.

The differences in the number of the variants show that the EPD is a dictionary to describe the pronunciation of English language in general, however Ichikawa’s pronouncing dictionary is edited for Japanese language learners. For that purpose, we do not need every variety of pronunciations for a word. Only one or two standard pronunciations are sufficient.

VI. Phrase as a Headword

The aim of pronouncing dictionaries is to describe a pronunciation of a word. In Jones’ EPD, we see a phrase like how do you do as a headword describing sentence stress as well as its pronunciation. In this section I would like to analyze what kinds of phrases are listed in Ichikawa’s pronouncing dictionary.

1. Ichikawa’s “Phrase-headword”

In Ichikawa’s pronouncing dictionary, there are 214 phrase-headwords. Of these, 113 headwords are proper nouns, which begin with capital letters. The other 101 are phrases beginning with small letters. The following are 214 etymologically and semantically analyzed phrases in Ichikawa’s pronouncing dictionary.

1) Phrases from French

There are twenty-six French or French-origin phrases in Ichikawa’s.

amour proper (= love of oneself), ancien régime (= old rule), belles lettres (= fine letters), bête noire (= black beast), chargé d’affaires (= in charge of affairs), de rigueur (= of strictness), de trop (= excessive), double entente (= double understanding), eau de Cologne (= water of Cologne), eau de vie (= water of life), en passant (= in passing), fin de siècle (= end of the century), hors d’œuvre (= outside the work), nouveau riche (= new rich), poste restante (= letter remaining), qui vive (= live who), raison d’être (= reason for being), savoir faire (= to know how to do), savoir vivre (= to know how to live), tableau d’hôte (= host’s table), coup d’état, en masse, entente cordiale, nom de plume, tableau vivant, à la carte

2) Phrases from Latin

There are forty-seven Latin or Latin-origin phrases in Ichikawa’s.
Hic jacet (= here lies), Ultima Thule (= furthest Thule), a fortiori (= with the stronger (reason)), a posteriori (= from what is after), a priori (= from what is before), ad valorem (= according to the value), bona fide (= in good faith), cui bono (= for whose benefit), dramatis personæ (= characters of the play), ex officio (= from office), felo de se (= evildoer upon himself), ignis fatuus (= foolish fire), nota bene (= note well), obiter dicta (= thing said by the way), prima facie (= first appearance), pro forma (= according to form), pro rata (= in proportion), pro tem (= for the time being), proxime accessit (= came very near), quid pro quo (= something for something), rara avis (= rare bird), sine die (= without day), sine qua non (= without which not), status quo (= state in which), sub rosa (= under the rose), sui generis (= of its own kind), sui juris (= of one’s own right), summum bonum (= highest good), terra firma (= solid land), terra incognita (= unknown land), tu quoque (= you too), tœdium vitæ (= weariness of life), vice versa (= the position being reversed), viva voce (= with the living voice), de facto, de novo, et cetera, ex parte, infra dig., lapis lazuli, mutatis mutandis, nem. con., per annum, per diem, pro & con, suppressio very, vis inertiæ

3) Phrases from foreign origin

Phrases from foreign origin other than French and Latin are such as follows:

Italian: sotto voce, da capo, prima donna; Turkish: Sublime Porte; Spanish: olla podrida

4) Phrases of religion

Religious phrases are mainly from Christianity and derived from Latin origin such as follows:

Ave Maria, Corpus Christi, Ecce Homo, kyrie eleison, Nunc Dimittis, Christian name, Good Friday, Stabat Mater, Te Deum

5) Phrases with common nouns

common sense, crown prince, dare say, dark room, Hookey Walker!, how do you do, hue and cry, inasmuch as, lang syne, lingua franca, omnium gatherum, per cent, pidgin English, prickly pear, spick and span, Stock Exchange, sulphuric (= sulfuric) acid, thank you, tit for tat, treasure trove, tug of war, white plague, white slave, Zoological Garden(s)

Some of the phrases above are now transcribed as compounds in some dictionaries: daresay, darkroom, omnium-gatherum, tug-of-war.

6) Person’s names
Ali Baba, Ali Pasha, von Bülow, Cœur de Lion, De Lancey, Don Giovanni, Don Juan, Du Buisson, Guido Reni, Le Marchant, Monna Lisa, New Yorker, Numa Pompilius, Omar Khayyam, Pole Carew, Santa Claus, Terra del Fuegian, Van Diemen, Van Eyck, Vasco da Gama

7) Phrases about politics
   common law, Horse Guards, King’s Bench, King’s Counsel, Magna C(h)arta, prime minister, Privy Council, Sinn Fein

8) Phrases about geographical names

9) Names from literature
   (1) Character names: Gil Blas, Don Quixote, Rip van Winkle, Rob Roy. (2) Titles: Lalla Rookh, Morte d’Arthur, Quentin Durward, Religio Medici, Sartor Resartus, Virginibus Puerisque, Westward Ho. (3) Authors: De Forest, De la Mare, De Quincey, De Vere, Du Maurier, Le Neve, Le Queux. (4) Others: Dotheboys Hall

10) Proper nouns
    (1) Proper nouns: De Brett, Black Maria, Guy Fawkes, Ruy Lopez, Tommy Atkins, Van Dyck, Vandyke. (2) Phrases including proper noun: Point Levis, bengal light, Leyden jar, Teddy bear, Turkish delight, Ursa Major, Ursa Minor, Welsh rabbit

Phrases in Ichikawa’s dictionary are mainly from Latin, French, proper noun, and foreign origins. I would like to compare those with Jones’s EDP.

2. Comparison between Ichikawa’s and Jones’
   In this section, 214 phrases in Ichikawa’s pronouncing dictionary are compared with the ones in Jones’ EPD. Of these, Ichikawa’s 148 phrases are identical with
Jones’. Here I would like to analyze the remaining sixty-six phrases.

1) Notational Differences

In Jones’, Ichikawa’s thirteen phrases are transcribed as a compound, not a phrase, with a dash. Among them, some proper nouns are spelled with small letters, and some common nouns are spelled with capital letters.

Ichikawa’s: bengal light
Jones’: bengal-light

Followings are other examples from Ichikawa’s / Jones’:

Black Maria / Black-Maria, East End / East-end, hors d’œuvre / hors-d’œuvre, ignis fatuus / ignis-fatuus, lang syne / lang-syne, lapis lazuli / lapis-lazuli, prima donna / prima-donna, treasure trove / treasure-trove

Ichikawa transcribes a phrase with a capital letter but not Jones’.

Ichikawa’s: Christian name
Jones’: christian-name

Those differences are also found in such phrases as: Horse Guards / Horse-guards.

There are some phrases which are full compounds in present English.

Present description: darkroom
Ichikawa’s: dark room
Jones’: dark-room

Those differences are also found in such phrases as: dare say / dare-say.

Looking through the transcriptions of compounds above, it seems like Ichikawa’s transcriptions are more like present English spellings.

2) Phrase-headword in PED

In Ichikawa’s pronouncing dictionary, there are forty-eight headwords which consist of more than two words. I would like to compare those headwords with Jones’ PED to see how those headwords are treated.

(1) Treated as separated headwords

There are twenty-six headwords which consist of two-or-three words but cannot be found in Jones’ PED. However, each word in a phrase-headword can be found in Jones’ PED. For example, Ecce Homo is an entry in Ichikawa’s dictionary, but not in Jones’. In Jones’ dictionary, “ecce” and “homo” are separated entries.

Ichikawa’s: Ecce Homo
Jones’: ecce
homo
Other phrases belonging to this category are such as follows:

Gretna Green, pidgin English, prickly pear, Privy Council, Quentin Durward, sotto voce, Undervoice, spick and span, Stock Exchange, sub rosa, Sublime Porte, sulphuric acid, Teddy bear, thank you, tit for tat, Tommy Atkins, tug of war, Turkish delight, United States, Ursa Major, Ursa Minor, Welsh rabbit, West End, white plague, white slave

(2) Part of a headword missed

Some phrase-headwords in Ichikawa’s pronouncing dictionary can be found only partially as an entry in Jones’. For example, in Ichikawa’s pronouncing dictionary, Corpus Christi is an entry but there is not an entry such as “Corpus Christi” in Jones’ PED. In Jones’ PED, you can find only a part of the phrase, “corpus (C)” as an entry but not “Christi”.

Ichikawa’s: Corpus Christi
Jones’: corpus (C)

There are seventeen phrase-headwords such as above in Ichikawa’s pronouncing dictionary. Followings are other examples from Ichikawa’s / Jones’:

Corpus Christi / Corpus, fin de siècle / fin, Hic jacit / hic, Hookey Walker! / walker, inasmuch as / as, kyrie eleison / kyrie, pro & con / pro, Religio Medici / Medici, Rio Grande / Rio, Sartor Resartus / resartus, Staten Island / Island, savoir vivre / savoir, status quo / status, terra firma / terra, terra incognita / terra, Ultima Thule / Thule, vis inertiae / vis

Ichikawa also adds a Japanese translation to each phrase. He treats it as a fixed phrase.

Finally, I would like to present the phrases which can be found only in Ichikawa’s pronouncing dictionary.

3) Phrases only in Ichikawa’s

There are eleven phrases-headwords which are not found in Jones’s EPD. They are those from Latin and French origins, and literary titles and character names such as follows:

Champs Elysées, Blas, Gil, von Bülow, de rigueur, Guido Reni, Morte d’Arthur, sui generis, summum bonum, suppressio very, tedium vitae, Virginibus Puerisque

Those headwords reflect something of Ichikawa’s concerns or his interest in English language. For example, Morte d’Arthur, the work of the English author Sir Thomas Malory, is not in Jones’ EPD. For further study, it is worth finding out the reason for

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Ichikawa’s putting this historically famous literary title as a headword as well as other phrases which are only in his dictionary.

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