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**A new vision and new frontiers of Japanese linguistics. *Ainu Language Western Sources in the Handbooks of Japanese Language and Linguistics* (12) Ainu Volume**

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**Introduction**

The goal of the present anniversary text\* on the subject rich in great pompous words (*vision, frontiers, new*) but tamed with the restrictions formulated in its a bit mysterious subtitle is to introduce *the largest* – in scope, proportions, and resources involved so far – international project in the field of Japanese linguistics emerging from Japan, under the auspices of what stands behind the acronym NINJAL.

First then – what is NINJAL? Still in the shadow of the US occupation of Japan following World War II, on November 21, 1948, an institution labeled National Japanese Language Research Institute (*Kokuritsu Kokugo Kenkyūjō* 国立国語研究所) was founded as an “independent administrative agency” with the aim to “scientifically study, survey, promote, and to guard and secure the proper usage of the Japanese language”<sup>2</sup>.

As in many other countries with similar respective “state ~ official language”-related “independent” (interestingly – of what?) institutions established, the said Institute was intended to prioritize, and focus on, language purity, characteristically understood “[political] correctness” and language planning and policy for what was “one ethnically homogenous (“nation-”) state with one homogeneous language”, and thus immune to any “minority-protection” issues and conventions on the assumption best and most straightforwardly pronounced by Japan’s then prime minister Yasuhiro Nakasone in October-November 1986 that there was “no minority race in

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\*which constitutes a transcript and documentation of the presentation delivered under the title as above on March 25 at the International online Conference *Practicing Japan – 35 Years of Japanese Studies in Poznań and Kraków* ポズナン&クラクフ日本学専攻科設立35周年記念学会 (March 24-26, 2022).

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<sup>2</sup> A summary quotation from various official documents.

Japan” as defined by the 1948<sup>3</sup> *United Nations Declaration on Human Rights*, hence there are no minority rights or minority attributes to protect in his country Japan (repeated later by many leading Japanese politicians long after, and in spite of, research and legal advancements – e.g. Tarō Aso in 2005)

It turned out, however, that the Institute staff started treating seriously also the other “priority”, namely the “scientific study” and the greatest, in this author’s view, challenge resulting from this “fancy” for academic involvement (read: disobedient academicians all of a sudden demonstrated interest in academic research !) appeared to be a dictionary of the *Okinawan language* (not <Okinawan dialect(s)> !), dated (in the Preface p. 2) as early as Shōwa 38 (Kokuritsu Kokugo Kenkyūjo 1975, cf. Picture 2.<sup>4</sup>) !

Almost exactly 61 years after its foundation (on October 1, 2009), the Institute underwent a “re-establishment” to constitute “the sixth organization of the Inter-University Research Institute Corporation *National Institutes for the Humanities*”<sup>5</sup> --- under its Japanese name seemingly unchanged but wrapped up snugly in additional narrations, the English name expanded to National Institute for Japanese Language *and Linguistics* (Picture 1.).



Picture 1.

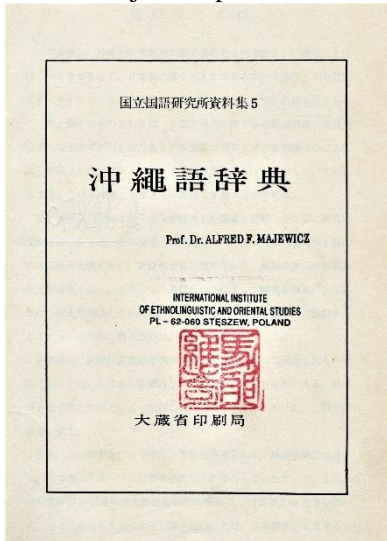
One of the first NINJAL initiatives, after the said re-establishment, was a research “project of compiling a series of comprehensive handbooks covering major fields of Japanese linguistics” to be published, with the

<sup>3</sup> Interestingly, almost the same date appears for the second time in this short fragment of the present text.

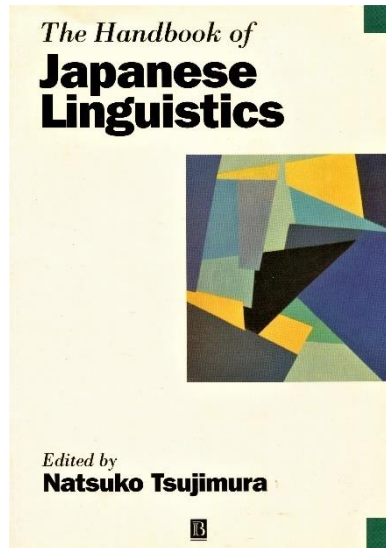
<sup>4</sup> For technical and practical reasons conditioned by aims (especially sufficient overall legibility), the size proportions and original colors as well as (il)legibility of details in presented iconic material have not been rigorously observed.

<sup>5</sup> The remaining five being the National Museum of Japanese History, the National Institute of Japanese Literature, the International Research Center for Japanese Studies, the Research Institute for Humanity and Nature, and the National Museum of Ethnology.

cooperation from, and by De Gruyter Mouton under the label *Handbooks of Japanese Language and Linguistics*, abbreviated to <HJLL>. The cover displayed in Picture 4 is electronic-only and symbolic but reflects the cover design of the entire HJLL series which is briefly, and best, advertized on the back cover of individual volumes: “surpass[ing] all currently available reference works on Japanese in both their scope and depth”, “*provid[ing]* a comprehensive survey of nearly the entire field of Japanese linguistics for the general academic community as well as for specialists [...]”, and *including* a balanced (what an elegant word!) selection of contributions by *established linguists* from Japan as well as outside Japan summariz[ing] *milestone achievements* [...], *provid[ing]* *overview[s]* of the state of the art, and *pointing to future directions of research in the field*”<sup>6</sup>. And it is precisely the reason for the attributives <NEW>, <VISION>, and <FRONTIERS> in the title of this jubilee presentation.



Picture 2.



Picture 3.

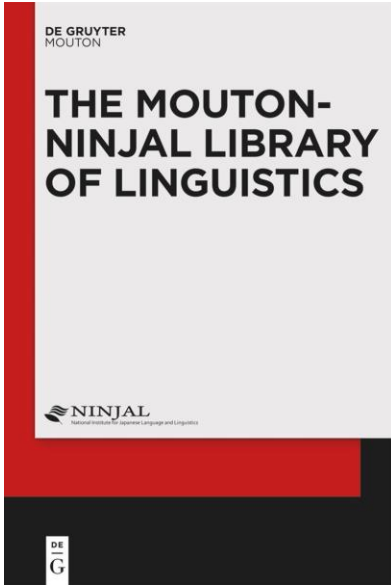
The series label reminds this author of a, familiarly sounding, another established (and also collective) work, namely Tsujimura 1999 (3.) with its

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<sup>6</sup> Again, summary quotations from the back cover and the General Editors (Masayoshi Shibatani and Taro Kageyama)’s “Preface” in individual volumes; italics AFM.

16 chapters by 18 contributors and 556 pages, but what is striking when one compares it with HJLL is the volume – at least twenty times larger in the case of the latter. Compare also the contents of Tsujimura (consecutive chapters: “Accent”, “Mora and Syllable”, “The Phonological Lexicon”, “Variationist Sociolinguistics”, “Scrambling”, “Reflexives”, “Passives”, “Causatives”, “Quantification and *wh*-Constructions”, “Words Formation”, “Tense and Aspect”, “Lexical Semantics”, “First Language Acquisition”, “Sentence Processing”, “Discourse Analysis and Pragmatics”, and Sociolinguistics: Honorifics and Gender Differences”) with the titles only of the respective planned volumes of HJLL:

1. *Handbook of Japanese Historical Linguistics*
2. *Handbook of Japanese Phonetics and Phonology*
3. *Handbook of Japanese Lexicon and Word Formation*
4. *Handbook of Japanese Syntax*
5. *Handbook of Japanese Semantics and Pragmatics*
6. *Handbook of Japanese Contrastive Linguistics*
7. *Handbook of Japanese Dialects*
8. *Handbook of Japanese Sociolinguistics*
9. *Handbook of Japanese Psycholinguistics*
10. *Handbook of Japanese Applied Linguistics*
11. *Handbook of the Ryukyuan Languages*
12. *Handbook of the Ainu Language.*



Picture 4.

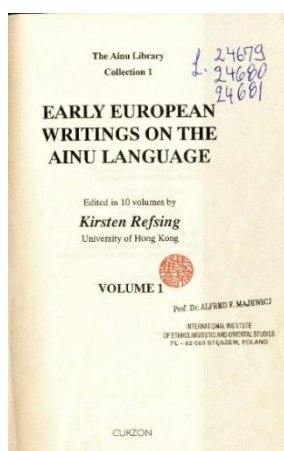
Now comes the time for this writer's personal confession: I had the privilege and honor to have been invited to join the team of these selected "established" linguists – prospective contributors of individual chapters in individual volumes – with the proposal to author a chapter on "early European records of the Ainu language" planned for volume 12. For some time I kept trying to evade that doubtlessly honorable proposal on the grounds that respective reference materials did exist and that there were "established linguists", other than me, renowned for their research and accomplishments in the discipline and thematic sphere. The pressure, nevertheless, continued to insist on the need for a new look at, and assessment of, the existing legacy, and allegedly

involved also persons I dared recommend for the job.... Instead, they apparently succeeded in recommending me.

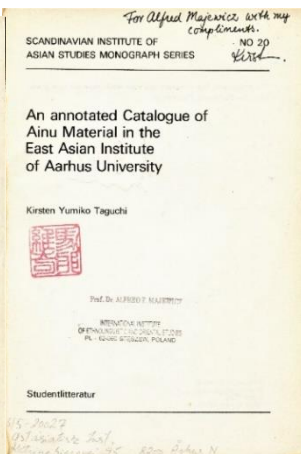
In the first place, I drew the attention of the NINJAL project managers to the editor of the impressive 25-volume *Ainu Library*, Kirsten Refsing; Picture 5. is the title page of volume 1 of the ten-volume anthology of "early European" works devoted to the Ainu language (EEWL), constituting one of the four subseries of that *Library*<sup>7</sup>. Refsing also compiled *i.a.* a catalog of Ainu materials held at Aarhus University (Taguchi 1974, 6.) and is mentioned in this text. Among further examples of competent and reliable bibliographies to base the preparation of the needed chapter on to be mentioned in this context were Adami (1981, 1991; Picture 7.), Dettmer (1967–97), Dobrotvorskiy (1875b), Piłsudski (1912: XXV– XXVI), and Irimoto (1992).

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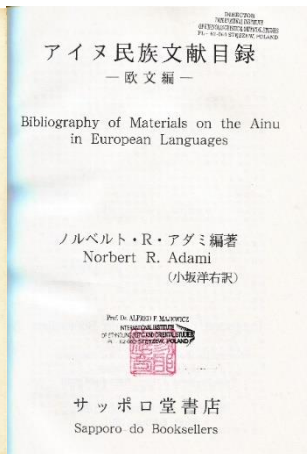
<sup>7</sup> The other three being EEWCTD, EEWCRF, and EEWI.



Picture 5.



Picture 6.



Picture 7.

In the pursuit of *rapprochement* I was invited to introduce my own concept, or rather vision, of the said chapter structure and content to several meetings and the blueprints seemed accepted while the project was at a fairly advanced stage. What follows are excerpts from a relatively recent (within a year) list of volumes in the NINJAL HJLL series already with the indication of editors of individual books with their respective affiliations and information on the books already released (at that time, eight out of twelve published!):

◆New publication project in progress◆

## HANDBOOKS OF JAPANESE LANGUAGE AND LINGUISTICS [HJLL] Series

(Berlin/Boston: De Gruyter Mouton)

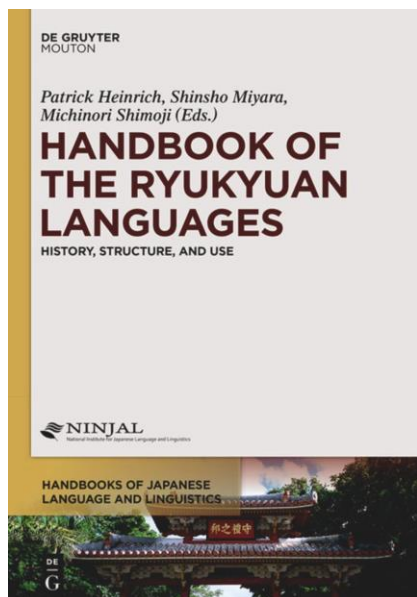
[TOP](#) > シリーズの構成と目次 / Organization of the Series and Contents

### シリーズの構成と目次 / Organization of the Series and Contents

[Series Information \(degruyter.com\)](#)

ISSN: 2199-2851, e-ISSN: 2199-286X

1. *Handbook of Japanese Historical Linguistics*  
Ed. by Bjarke Frellesvig (Oxford / NINJAL), Satoshi Kinsui (Osaka U / NINJAL) and John Whitman (NINJAL)  
[More Information \(degruyter.com\)](#)
2. *Handbook of Japanese Phonetics and Phonology* **Already Published!**  
Ed. by Haruo Kubozono (NINJAL)  
[More Information \(degruyter.com\)](#)
3. *Handbook of Japanese Lexicon and Word Formation* **Already Published!**  
Ed. by Taro Kageyama (NINJAL) and Hideki Kishimoto (Kobe U)  
[More Information \(degruyter.com\)](#)
4. *Handbook of Japanese Syntax* **Already Published!**  
Ed. by Masayoshi Shibatani (Rice U / NINJAL), Shigeru Miyagawa (MIT) and Hisashi Noda (NINJAL)  
[More Information \(degruyter.com\)](#)
5. *Handbook of Japanese Semantics and Pragmatics* **Already Published!**  
Ed. by Wesley Jacobsen (Harvard U) and Yukinori Takubo (U of Kyoto / NINJAL)  
[More Information \(degruyter.com\)](#)
6. *Handbook of Japanese Contrastive Linguistics* **Already Published!**  
Ed. by Prashant Pardeshi (NINJAL) and Taro Kageyama (NINJAL)  
[More Information \(degruyter.com\)](#)
7. *Handbook of Japanese Dialects*  
Ed. by Nobuko Kibe (NINJAL), Tetsuo Nitta (Kanazawa U) and Kan Sasaki (Sapporo Gakuin University)  
[More Information \(degruyter.com\)](#)
8. *Handbook of Japanese Sociolinguistics*  
Ed. by Fumio Inoue (NINJAL), Mayumi Usami (Tokyo U of Foreign Studies) and Yoshiyuki Asahi (NINJAL)  
[More Information \(degruyter.com\)](#)
9. *Handbook of Japanese Psycholinguistics* **Already Published!**  
Ed. by Mineharu Nakayama (Ohio State U / NINJAL)  
[More Information \(degruyter.com\)](#)
10. *Handbook of Japanese Applied Linguistics* **Already Published!**  
Ed. by Masahiko Minami (San Francisco State U / NINJAL)  
[More Information \(degruyter.com\)](#)
11. *Handbook of the Ryukyuan Languages* **Already Published!**  
Ed. by Patrick Heinrich (Dokkyo U), Shinsho Miyara (formerly, U of the Ryukyus) and Michinori Shimoji (Kyushu U / NINJAL)  
[More Information \(degruyter.com\)](#)
12. *Handbook of the Ainu Language*  
Ed. by Anna Bugaeva (NINJAL)  
[More Information \(degruyter.com\)](#)



Picture 9.

Picture 9. shows, as an example, the cover and back of the already published (2015) volume on *the Ryukyuan languages* which includes descriptions of grammatical structures of six among them besides an impressive amount of other material more general in character (like an “Overview” including *i.a.* sections on “What, if anything, is Ryukyuan?”, the relationship of the Ryukyuan languages with Japanese, “Proto-Ryukyuan” and, of course, on Western studies in the field, “Linguistic features”, “Sociolinguistics” or – separately – “Sociology of language”). The text on the back cover ends with the firm conviction that “the handbook will serve as standard reference work for years to come” – and, actually, that applies to the entire series.

The volume serving here as our case study is yet to appear\*\* but its cover (Picture 10.) and final contents have already been established<sup>8</sup>:

Preface (Masayoshi Shibatani and Taro Kageyama)

Introduction to the Handbook of Japanese Language and Linguistics  
(Masayoshi Shibatani and Taro Kageyama)

Introduction (Anna Bugaeva)

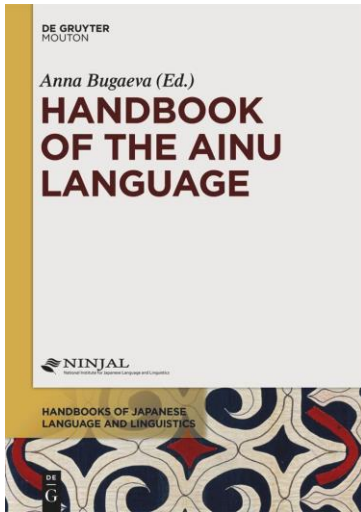
## I. Overview of Ainu studies

1. Ainu: A head-marking language of the Pacific Rim (Anna Bugaeva)
2. Ainu ethnic origins (Juha Janhunen)

\*\* Added November 2, 2022: The book was published earlier than expected , in October 24, 2022, with the price tag €390,00.

<sup>8</sup> Even the price (€310,00) and pre-paid price (for Poland PLN 1,224.28 as of April 7, 2022) is to be found in the Web.





Picture 10.

3. Major old documents of Ainu and some problems in the historical study of Ainu (Tomomi Satō)
4. Ainu language Western records (Alfred F. Majewicz)
5. The Ainu language through time (José Andrés Alonso de la Fuente)
6. Ainu elements in early Japonic (Alexander Vovin)
7. Language contact in the north (Hidetoshi Shiraishi and Itsuji Tangiku)
8. Hokkaido Ainu dialects: Towards a classification of Ainu dialects (Hiroshi Nakagawa and Mika Fukazawa)
9. Differences between Karafuto and Hokkaido Ainu dialects (Itsuji Tangiku)
10. Ainu oral literature (Shiho Endō)
11. Meter in Ainu oral literature (Osami

Okuda)

12. The history and current status of the Ainu language revival movement (Tetsuhito Ōno)

## **II. Typologically interesting characteristics of the Ainu language**

13. Phonetics and phonology (Hidetoshi Shiraishi)
14. Parts of Speech – with a focus on the classification of nouns (Hiroshi Nakagawa)
15. Verbal valency (Anna Bugaeva and Miki Kobayashi)
16. Noun incorporation (Tomomi Satō)
17. Verbal number (Hiroshi Nakagawa)
18. Aspect and evidentiality (Yasushige Takahashi)
19. Existential aspectual forms in the Saru and Chitose dialects of Ainu (Yoshimi Yoshikawa)

## **III. Appendices: Sample texts**

20. An uwepeker “Retar Katak, Kunne Katak” and kamuy yukar “Amamecikappo” narrated in the Chitose Hokkaido Ainu dialect by Ito Oda (Anna Bugaeva)
21. “Meko Oyasi”, a Sakhalin Ainu ucaskuma narrated by Haru Fujiyama (Elia dal Corso)

Subject index

So, a few comments:

Crucial for decisions shaping the initial version of the requested chapter turned out to be an invitation to present and discuss its vision of mine at the International Conference *North Asia and the North Pacific as a Linguistic Area* convened at Hokkaido University, and particularly the vivid discussions which led to a series of questions and conclusions on which the present survey has been based.

The initial and fundamental question was what actually the potential user would like, and could expect, to find in such a chapter of the *Handbook* with such a title that would satisfy her/his expectations better than the reference material already existing. More specific questions concerned issues such as:

- whether only the so-called “early writings in Western~European languages” should be taken into account and, if so,
- what date should be the chronological end line;
- whether the term “Western~European languages” should cover only the tongues of “the international sphere of influence” or should the chapter also provide information as well as data recorded in metalanguages from the “lesser-used languages” of the West;
- whether source-authors and source-collectors should be limited to “Western” nationals or should the criterion be rather language-oriented (i.e., should sources available in Western languages but written by e.g. Japanese authors be included or excluded);
- how much attention should be paid to the oldest records of the Ainu language, taking into account their significance and usefulness/uselessness for, and function in, the current research.

The overall conclusion was that something different, new, and *value-adding* must be written about what is old and seemingly well-established on this matter to suit/fit the entire series.

Before, the respective surveys were almost exclusively limited to the “history of Ainu studies” in response to the demand limited in the same way. Researchers involved in the history of studies on the Ainu language have been naturally excited by discovering and listing the oldest sources recording a very limited number of words – and this should be cherished and evaluated positively. On the other hand, such records were very imprecise, often resulting from mishearings, false interpretations, errors in notation and/or the misreading of handwriting in rewriting and typesetting for publication. Besides, one has to remember that linguistics as a discipline, with its transcription systems, terminology, etc., did not exist at the time of

collecting such data – so collectors could be *anyone but* linguists. Therefore, there are voices among today’s linguists which oppose taking into account such materials postulating their total negligence and exclusion from research – on the grounds that one cannot rely on nonprofessional, second hand, fragmented, and inaccurate data.

Such records, however, do have their value, above all for a rather small number of well-trained linguists capable of identifying the recorded items and using them for rational purposes, like e.g. studying the historical or regional variations of the language, detecting xenic elements or influences or patterns of influences, looking for forms useful in comparative studies, etc., etc. For historians (and, of course, linguists) such lists constitute, above all, evidence of contacts of voyagers, explorers, travelers, missionaries, etc., with the natives – now known to be the Ainu.

Besides, one has to remember that there is a difference of cosmic proportions in the importance between records of languages completely extinct (or dead but still remembered only by a handful of elders) and languages that still can (and then urgently should) be recorded. Since a language can be assumed to be dead when its transgenerational transmission stops, Ainu should be treated as such – and in such cases *every* record is precious and irreplaceable as a fragment of mankind’s heritage.

Thus, the material for the commissioned chapter offered in its first version had neither chronological nor “national” limits and has been organized into descriptive sections (like e.g. “genetic affinity”, “geographical distribution”, “phonetics”, “grammars and grammatical structure”, “word lists”, “dictionaries”, “dialects”, “texts”, but also “geographic distribution”, “phonographic records”, “onomastics” (rather than toponymics), “inscriptions”, “Japanese sources with English glossing”, and even “unpublished material” and “web-only material”), each followed by its own bibliography. Taken into account for selection were all records known to exist in what is commonly perceived as “Western” languages, regardless of the nationality of authors and other factors enumerated.

This sort of chapter content determined its character – primarily bibliographical, with the bibliography becoming thus classified and only in part overlapping with the existing bibliographies of the Ainu language and Ainu linguistics.

All necessary bibliographical data have been verified for the absolute majority of cases, although one should remember that in many cases the publications referred to were extremely rare and hardly accessible otherwise than in photocopies, and certain data are simply confusing or absent,

including cut-off pagination, the lack of the original title page, the lack of the author's name or varying versions of it provided in different sources, incorrectly interpreted data from the title page by individual bibliographers, errors in bibliographies, etc.<sup>9</sup>. All data in languages using in writing characters other than Roman have been transliterated in Roman characters, followed by the original notation.

The result was rather highly praised but... it was rejected. The text was pronounced to be disproportionately extensive in relation to the remaining chapters and the classified bibliography incompatible with the concept of *the* entire HJLL series. Unbelievably, also the Japanese writing graphics proved to be incompatible with the series with such a label as well.

Below, the title page, contents, and structure of the submitted trial version (subsequently returned for re-editing and revision):

**EUROPEAN RECORDS OF THE AINU LANGUAGE ?// WESTERN-LANGUAGE RECORDS OF THE AINU LANGUAGE WITH A CLASSIFIED BIBLIOGRAPHY ?// AINU LANGUAGE WESTERN RECORDS** for NINJAL HJLL volume *Handbook of the Ainu Language*

## **Contents**

### **1. Introduction**

1. 1. Introduction. **Reference**

1. 2. List of abbreviations used in bibliographical data and cross-references

### **2. General and bibliographies**

2. 1. General and bibliographies. **References**

### **3. Genetic affinity; glottogenesis, comparative word lists; areal studies, typological studies**

3. 1. Genetic affinity; glottogenesis, comparative word lists; areal studies, typological studies. **References**

### **4. Geographical distribution, population, and sociolinguistic perspectives**

4.1. Geographical distribution, population, and sociolinguistic perspectives. **References**

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<sup>9</sup> Unfortunately, errors and inexactitudes common in academic publications even today.

**5. Phonetics**

5. 1. Phonetics. **References**

**6. Grammatical (structural) descriptions and grammars**

6. 1. Grammatical (structural) descriptions and grammars. **References**

**7. Wordlist-type vocabularies, museum catalogs, and lexical studies**

7. 1. Wordlist-type vocabularies, museum catalogs, and lexical studies. **References**

**8. Dictionaries**

8. 1. Dictionaries. **References**

**9. Dialects and sociolects**

9. 1. Dialects and sociolects. **References**

**10. Texts and text interpretation**

10. 1. Texts and text interpretation. **References**

**11. Phonographic records**

11. 1. Phonographic records. **References**

**12. Onomastics**

12. 1. Onomastics. **References**

**13. Ainu “inscriptions”**

13. 1. Ainu “inscriptions”. **References**

**14. Japanese-language sources with English glossing**

14. 1. Japanese-language sources with English glossing. **References**

**15. Known significant unpublished material**

15. 1. Known significant unpublished material. **References**

**16. WWW-only published materials - selection**

16. 1. WWW-only published materials. **References**

**17. Conclusion**

### Chapter 3. Ainu language Western records

Alfred Majewicz

#### 1. Introduction

The mainstream academic studies on the Ainu language in the 20th century were the domain of prominent Japanese linguists like Kyōsuke Kindaichi and Shirō Hattori, and linguists specializing in Ainu proper such as e.g. Mashiho Chiri, Itsuhiko Kubodera, Suzuko Tamura, Kyōko Murasaki, and Tōru Asai, and were conducted, with results published, in Japanese. Not for all of them, however, was the primary aim a structural description of the tongue; some of them focused on the astonishingly rich folklore of the Ainu, especially their *epic* called *urakami urakau* and their literary values. 1906 is

Picture 11.

I still hold the opinion that the character of the text justified the structural deviation but on the grounds that *it is not my book and not my project* I rearranged the material to meet the expectations of the editors and, on the other hand, to save the maximum possible amount of the information offered in the version as presented above. Picture 11. reflects the *pre-final* title page of the text after the requested adjustments and typesetting.

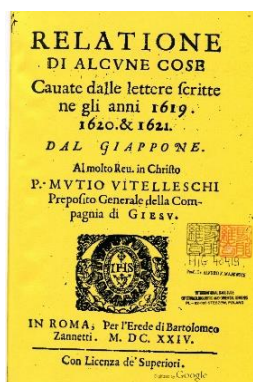
A brief exemplificatory selection of records described in the chapter in question with illustrations displayed during the said anniversary conference which follows<sup>10</sup> was inspired by the title of one of Refsing's papers (2014) perhaps optimally characterizing the history of studies on the Ainu language as ranging "from collecting words to writing grammars".

This little survey starts with the Latin text below believed to be the earliest so far known record of the Ainu language in any Western language in which one finds (only two, but of great importance) lexemes which are definitely Ainu: *ainu moshir* 'the land of the Ainu' and *repun kur* 'alien people from beyond the seas, a foreign land', i.e. WE and the OTHERS. The record is attributed to Jesuit Father Ignacio Moreira (Morera~Monteiro~Montero, attribution said to be uncertain) and dated 1590 or 1591; incidentally, the words were heard and written down not in the *Ainu Land* but in... Kyoto (here quoted after Cieslik 1962:[40], cf. also 40 ff., see also Kodama 1970:14–5).

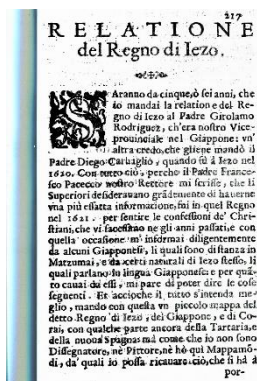
<sup>10</sup> No illustrations have been foreseen to be included in the chapter under scrutiny.

*De Iezorum insula*

Pars insulae quae hoc loco apponitur, est eius quam Japonenses **Iezorum** vocant, indigenae **Ainomoxori** et iuxta id quod ex incolis cognitum est, ipsi ad alias adhuc insulas, quae ad occasum sunt, commeare solent, imo et ad aliam regionem quae supra Iezorum insulam conspicitur et ad septentrionem tendit, vocaturque **Rebuncur** quam cum Coraica regione continuam esse ipsi Corianses testantur. Gens haec Iezorum inculta et impolita omnino est, robusta tamen et valida satis, pellibus corpora induit, arcus breviores Japonensibus gestat, enses e collo suspendit, aliisque multis rebus potius Tartaros imitatur, quam Japonenses, quibus tamen finitima est ut in hac tabula videre licet. Haec exquisivimus tum ex hominibus Japonensibus tum ex quodam homine eiusdem insulae qui ad Quambacudonum [Hideyoshi] delatus est quo tempore Legatio a Prorege Indiae missa **ad urbem Miacensem** [Kyoto; > *Miyako* ‘the capital’] pervenit<sup>11</sup>.



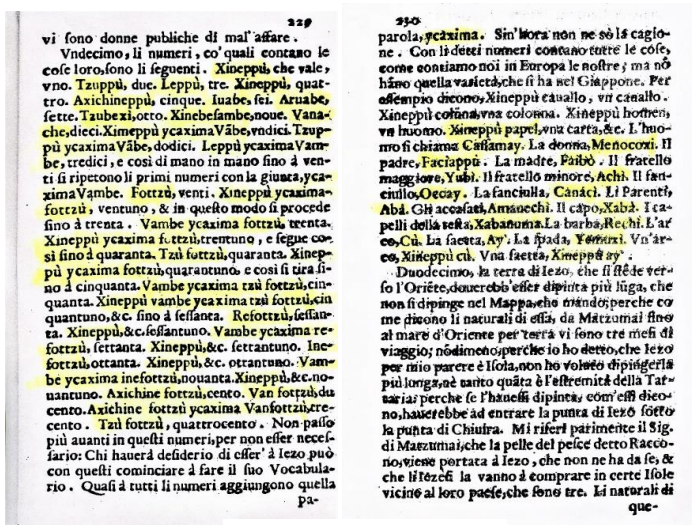
Picture 12.



Picture 13.

Western-language Ainu word lists inevitably start with Jesuit missionary Jeronymo (~Jeronimo ~Jerolamo ~Girolamo ~Jerome ~Hieronim(o)) de Angelis with his 1624~1625 “list of 54 Ainu words”. Actually, the variations on the given name depend on the language in which de Angelis’s text has

<sup>11</sup> For this author, the text sounds almost like, and resembles, the famous opening of C. Julius Caesar’s *De bello Gallico commentarii* (*Gallia est omnis divisa in partes tres, quarum unam incolunt Belgae, aliam Aquitani, tertiam, qui ipsorum lingua Celtae, nostra Galli appellantur*). English translation of Moreira’s text in Kodama 1970:14-5, Japanese translation in Cieslik 1962:106.



Picture 14.

10.	Porei aqui os numeros com que contão os Yezos as cousas.	lingoa de Yezo	de Japam	lingoa de Yezo	
1	Xineppu	.....	fitotçu	Tçufottçu	.....40
2	Tçuppù	.....	futatçu	Xineppu ycaxima tçufottçu	.....41
3	Lippu	.....	mitçu	Tçuppù ycaxima tçufottçu	.....42
4	Xineppu	.....	yotçu	et sic de caeteris	etc.
5	Axiquineppu	.....	yçutçu	Vambe icaxima tçufottçu	.....50
6	Ivabe	.....	mutçu	Xineppu Vambe ycaxima	
7	Arvabe	.....	nanatçu	tçufottçu	.....51
8	Tçubexi	.....	yatçu	et sic de caeteris	etc.
9	Xinebesambe	.....	coconotçu	Refottçu	.....60
10	Vanaçe	.....	touo	Xineppu	.....61
				etc.	etc.
11	Xineppu ycaxima		Vambe ycaxima refottçu		.....70
	Vambe	.....	jüychi		
12	Tçuppù ycaxima		Xineppu Vambe ycaxima		
	Vambe	.....	jüni	refottçu	.....71
13	Leppu ycaxima		etc.	etc.	
	Vambe	.....	jüsan		
	et sic de caeteris		etc.		

30. sogro ; 51. site. i. competidor, companheiro, cumplice ;

Picture 15.

been written (more precisely, on his signature under the text) or the language of narration about him; astonishingly, there are no such lists in either of the two editions indicated by the dates referred to. Pictures 12.–13. show the 1624 cover and the first page of the description of Yezo<sup>12</sup>. Picture 14. shows pages from the first, 1624 edition with Ainu words, marked in yellow,

<sup>12</sup> I.e. Hokkaido; in fact, the name was used to designate all lands north of Japan (= Honshu), Sakhalin, Kuril, Komandor, and Aleutian islands included but, with the time passing and information on those lands growing, its range was more and more limited to finally be used to call what later became Hokkaido.



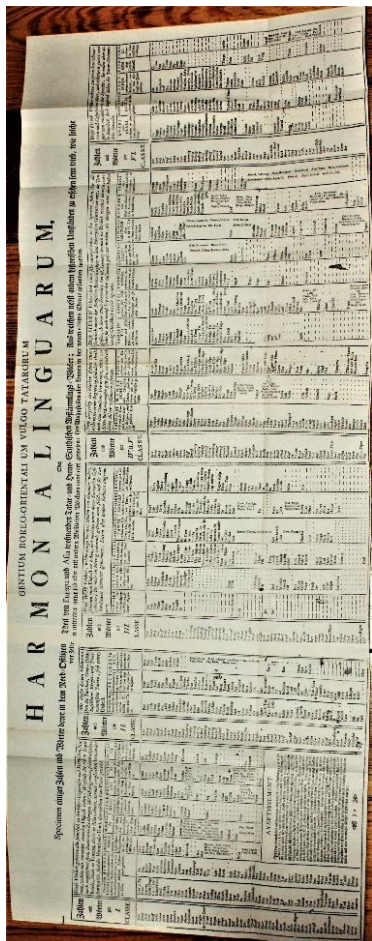
mingled with the text which, mostly, is an explanation of the quinary in the vigesimal counting system in use by the Ainu.

De Angelis's list, nevertheless, does exist in a document in Portuguese dated 1621, see its fragment as published by Cieslik 1962: (36)f., Picture 15.

A list of Ainu numerals (26 lexical items) can also be found in Strahlenberg's *Tabula Polyglotta* 1730 (the seventh column from the right in 16., enlarged in 17.), and the title page of the 1730 book (18.).

Particular number names are easily recognizable, provided one knows them (1 *shinep* [*sinip*], 2 *tub[ichi]* [*tubich*], 3 *reb[ichi]* [*renich*], 4 *inep* [*inip*], 5 *ashkinep* [*askinip*], 6 *iwampe* [*ivanini*], 7 *aruwampe* [*arvampij*], 8 *dobisampe* [*tupsampij* ~ *tubich tubich inip*], 9 *shinibesampe* [*sinip sampij*],

10 *wambe* [*vampij*],... 20 *howat*) – then it is even easy to detect an error (misprint ? – one and four are the same here).



Picture 16.

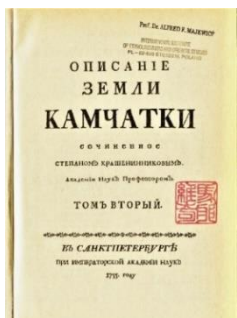


Picture 17.

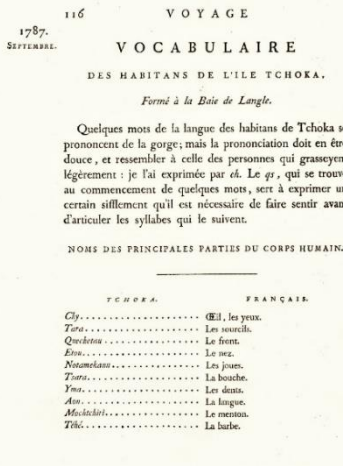
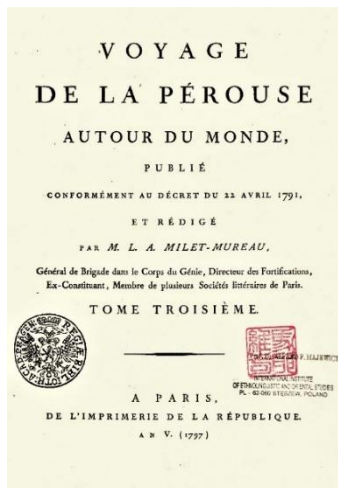
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Picture 18.

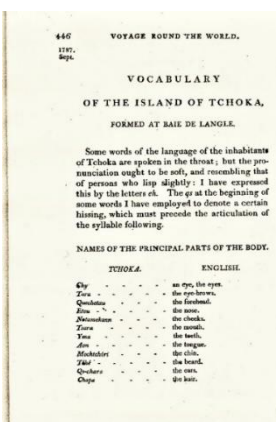
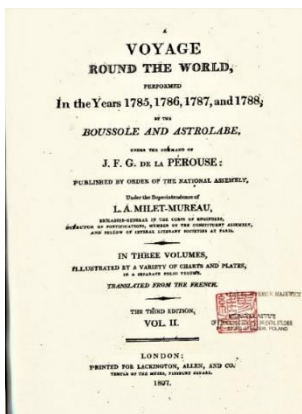


Picture 19.



Picture 20.

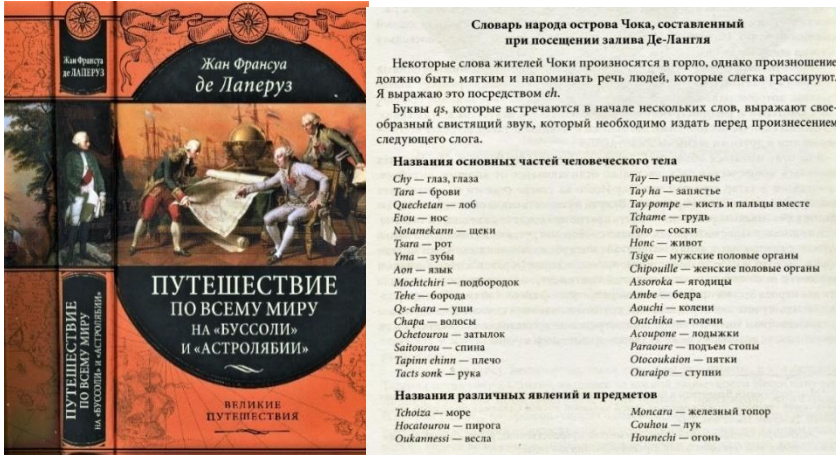
Interesting examples of other such lists of importance for researchers include Krasheninnikov 1755 (cf. original edition as well as its most complete edition of 1949 in 19.; the work includes such lists from several languages; its English translation of 1970, however, completely neglected those precious records), and Lapérouse (French original edition dated <year V> [of the French Revolution] (1797, in 20.);



Picture 21.

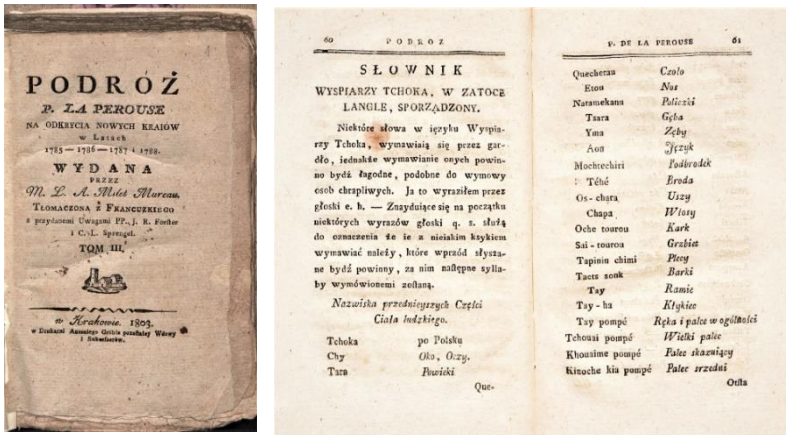
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and its English translation of 1903 (21.): cf. also its Russian deluxe edition of 2014 (22., top):



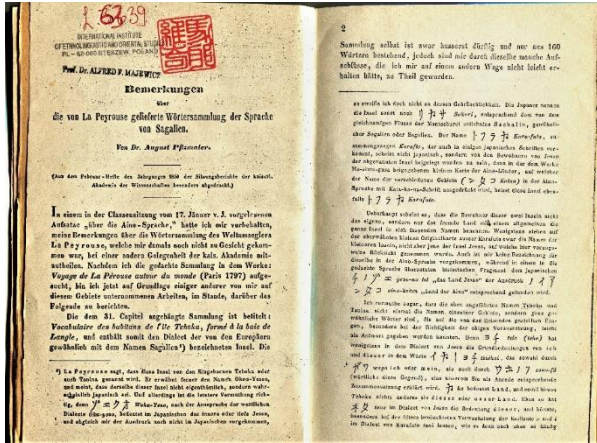
Picture 22.

and – a small surprise for the Polish audience: an Ainu-Polish “dictionary” (23.) (*słownik!*) of 1803).



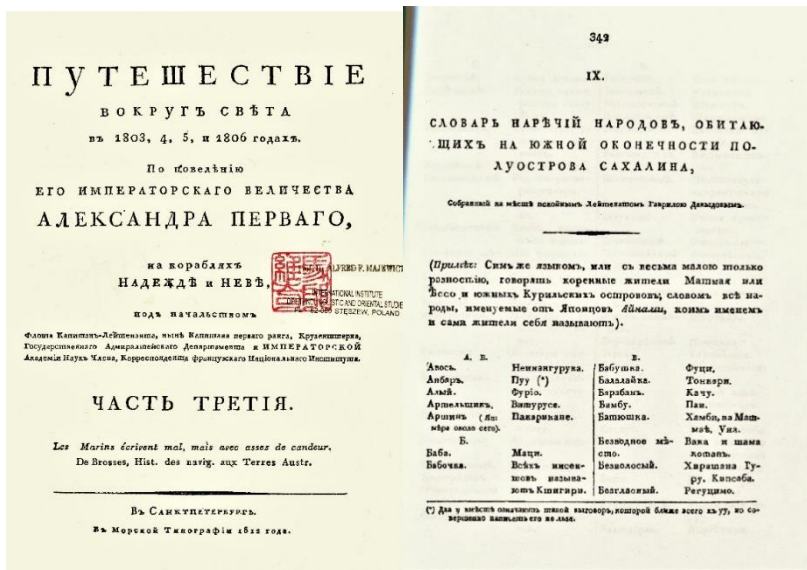
Picture 23.

*Tchoka* stands here for Sakhalin, the *De Langle Bay* (залив Делангля) is situated on the western coast of the southern part of the island with Пуйнскоуе (Ильинское~Ilyinskiy Ильинский, until 1946 Kusunnai 久春内) settlement and small port (population 4,305 in 1959, and 649 in 2013). This list, so well-known due to numerous translations and editions, was honored with academic treatment as early as 1850 by August Pfizmaier of Vienna University (Picture 24), one of the first Japanologists (known as author of the first known direct translation from Japanese into any Western language of a literary text).

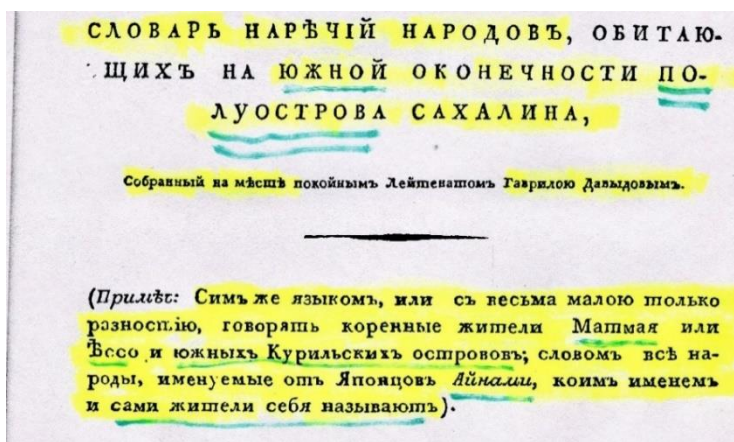


Picture 24.

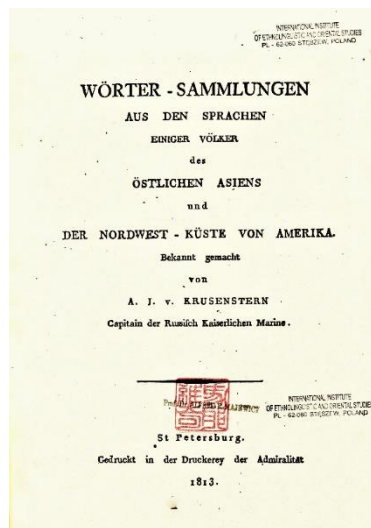
The next name to be mentioned here is Ivan Kruzenshtern and his report from the world circumnavigation in 1802–06 which included (1812) practically a small Ainu-Russian dictionary compiled by his late *lieutenant* Gavriilo Davydov (25.); what is of extreme importance here is the initial note for the first time stating that “the language spoken by the indigenous population of Yeso (*i.e.* Hokkaido), Sakhalin *Peninsula* (!), and southern Kuril Islands – that is all people calling themselves, and being called by the Japanese, *Aimu*, is the same” (26.):



Picture 25.



Picture 26.

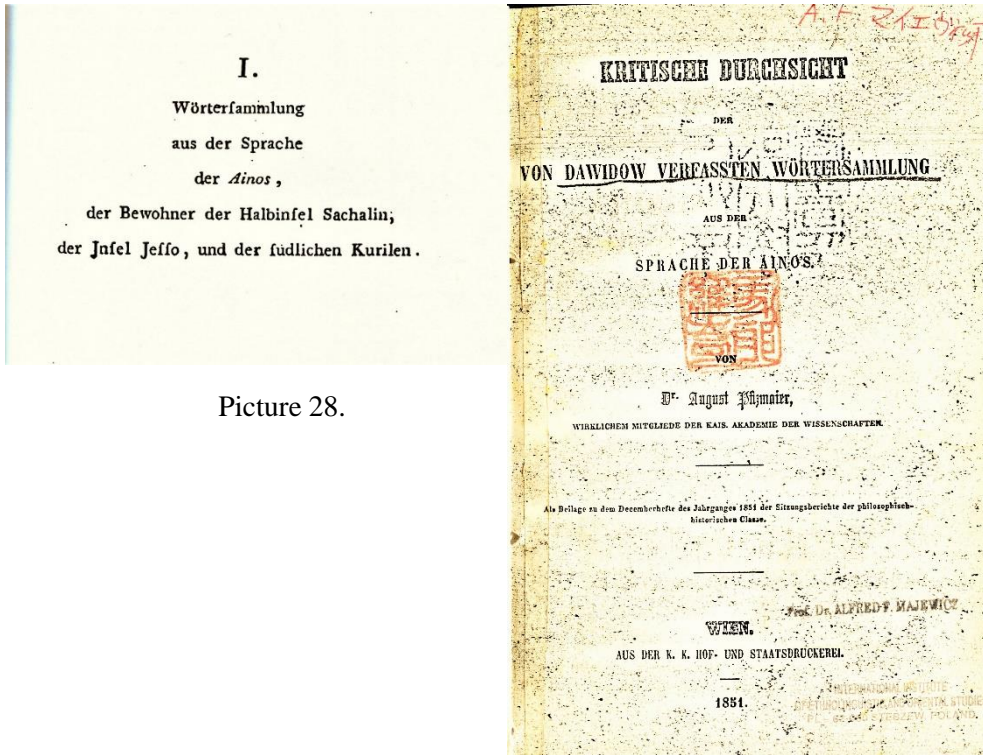


Picture 27.

<p>der Maulbeerbaum <i>lada, lada</i> eine Maus <i>pon iimo</i> das Meer <i>atui, adui</i> das Meer schwilt an 960. das Meer fällt <i>schiroroki</i> das Meer ist still <i>schiriano atui</i> die Meerenge <i>muschiri uturu</i> der Meeresboden <i>funi</i> Meerrettig <i>Aschescheri</i> mehr <i>poronno</i> mein <i>tschoggai, korobi</i> ein Meißel <i>nomi</i> mengen, vermischen der Mensch <i>irampui, ogubui</i> ein dicker Mensch <i>nidobaki rui guru</i> ein gefährlicher Mensch <i>ioikischi guru</i> ein grober Mensch <i>nipka schambi sramuschkari</i> ein rascher junger Mensch <i>schirikogo piruka</i> ein treuer Mensch <i>Acuromo ogurikai guru</i> ein witziger, scharfsinniger Mensch <i>ioikischi guru</i> die Menschenliebe <i>aino konoburu</i> messen <i>pagarina</i> ein Messer <i>magri</i> Meth. gelber <i>schianin kane</i> 980. Meth. rother <i>furi kane</i> miauen, wie eine Katze <i>zis</i> die Milch <i>loo</i> mit <i>tschongai, otta</i> die Mißgeburt <i>schamu unino anguru</i> mißgünstig <i>anon iguru piskawa</i> der Mitgenosse einer Gesellschaft <i>anoni guru</i> der Mittag <i>niturufe</i> <i>lanoski ebi, unumani ebi</i> um Mittag <i>lookis</i> 990. die Mitte <i>noschida</i></p>	<p>24</p>	<p>in der Mitte <i>noschidaan</i> die Mitternacht <i>annuski</i> Mitternacht, Norden <i>minaschlawa</i> mitnehmen, zusammen nehmen <i>uwegari</i> ein hölzerner Morser, ein Mühr <i>nischin</i> die Moltebeere, Schellbeere <i>terigi igon</i> der Monath <i>schidaruri</i> in diesem Monathe <i>tschukf</i> 1000. im künftigen Monate <i>schinkpa</i> der Mond scheint <i>imalogiwachilof tambi</i> Neumond <i>tschupai bigi piruka</i> Vollmond <i>peuri tambi</i> ein Morast <i>skunnaski tambi</i> morgen, der Morgen <i>nidas</i> jeden Morgen <i>nischiatu</i> Morgen, oder Osten <i>hesch to nisas</i> die Morgendämmerung <i>tschukpigi manki</i> 1010. Morgen- und Abend-Tham <i>scheribgeri koroboki, nischatsu</i> das Moos <i>muwaka</i> die Motte <i>schirusch</i> die Mücke <i>igiri</i> die Mücke <i>masochapp</i> die Mühe <i>unijf ramatschopki</i> sich Mühe geben <i>monraigi, nidarangi</i> mühsam <i>monan</i> murrisch, störrisch <i>imone</i> der Mand <i>schiramburui</i> 1020. den Mand zuheften <i>paru</i> murmeln, leise reden <i>paru seschii</i> muthwillig <i>changuino kaku</i> die Mutter <i>schnoski</i> <i>chabu, mur</i></p>
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Picture 27. presents Krusenstern's German edition of vocabularies collected during his expedition including, of course, a German-Ainu dictionary. Both language versions contain the same number (1,987) of entries. Unsurprisingly, Davydov's vocabularies were also "critically" studied by Pfizmaier (1851a, Picture 28.).

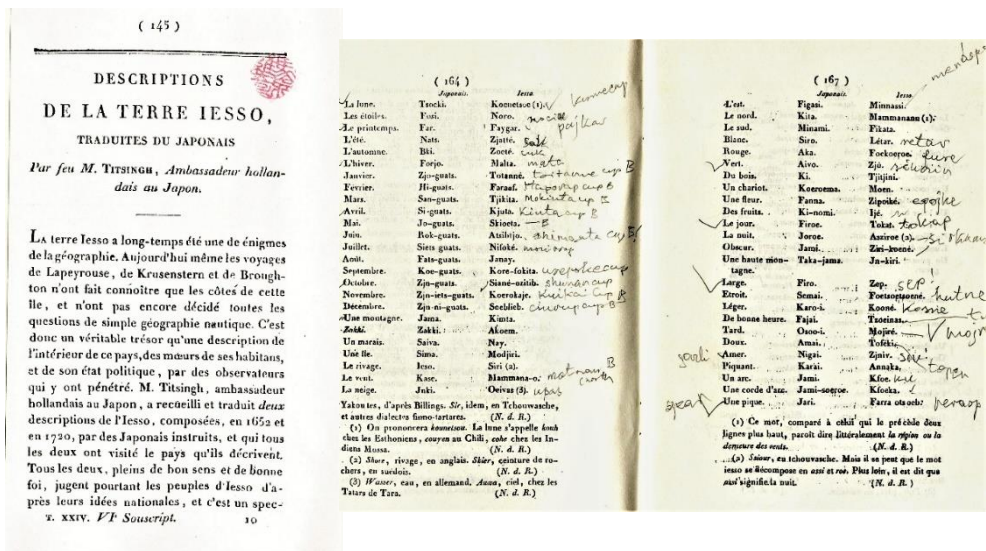




Picture 28.

A few more of such data examples: Léon de Rosny's French-Chinese-Korean-Ainu Vocabulary with about 200 words (29.), Walter Dening (1881), about 925 entry words and 38 sentences (30., left and center), James A. Summers (1886, here we reach about 3000 words!; 30., right):, and Isaac Titsingh, Dutch Ambassador to Japan (1814) (106 lexical items, 31.):



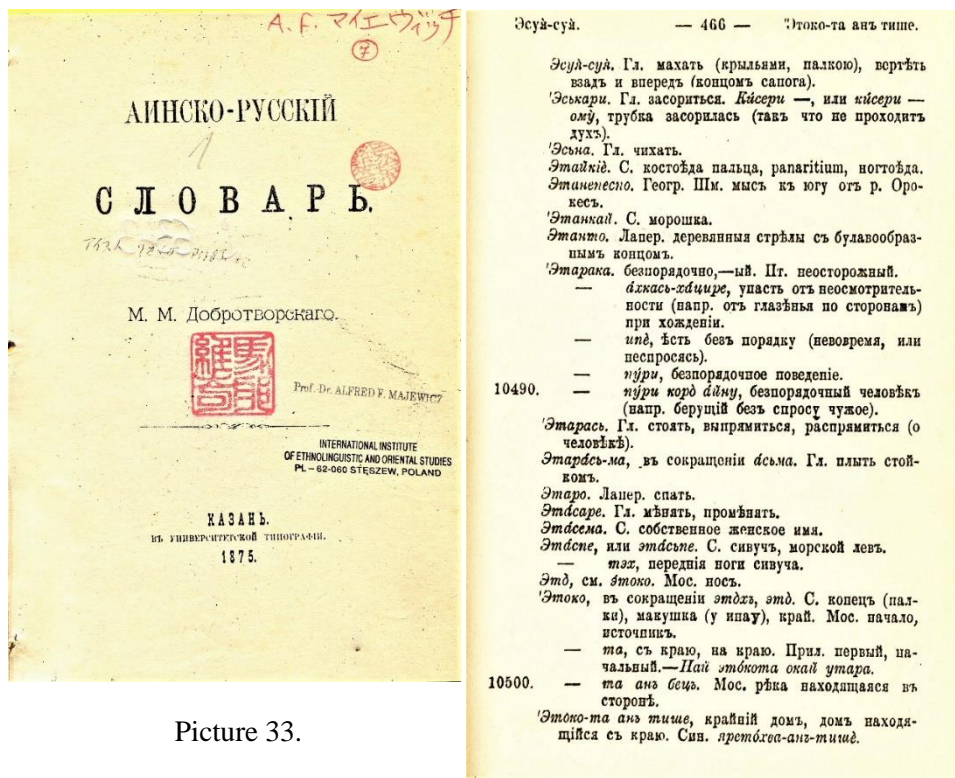


Picture 31.

(The handwritten margin notes indicate that someone must have found it of great use! Its usefulness is thus unquestionable).

And thus we come to real dictionaries deserving this name, like the one of 1854 – Ainu-German by Pfizmaier himself. In fact, it is an “adaptation” of an 1804 Japanese-Ainu thematic lexicon known as *Moshiwogusa* (Uehara & Abe), and lists some 3,000 Ainu items noted in the Japanese *katakana* syllabary rearranged in accordance with the clumsy obsolete native Japanese method called *iroha* written here from right to left; (32.) displays title page, sample page, and entries with the <ア イ ノ *aino* > element.



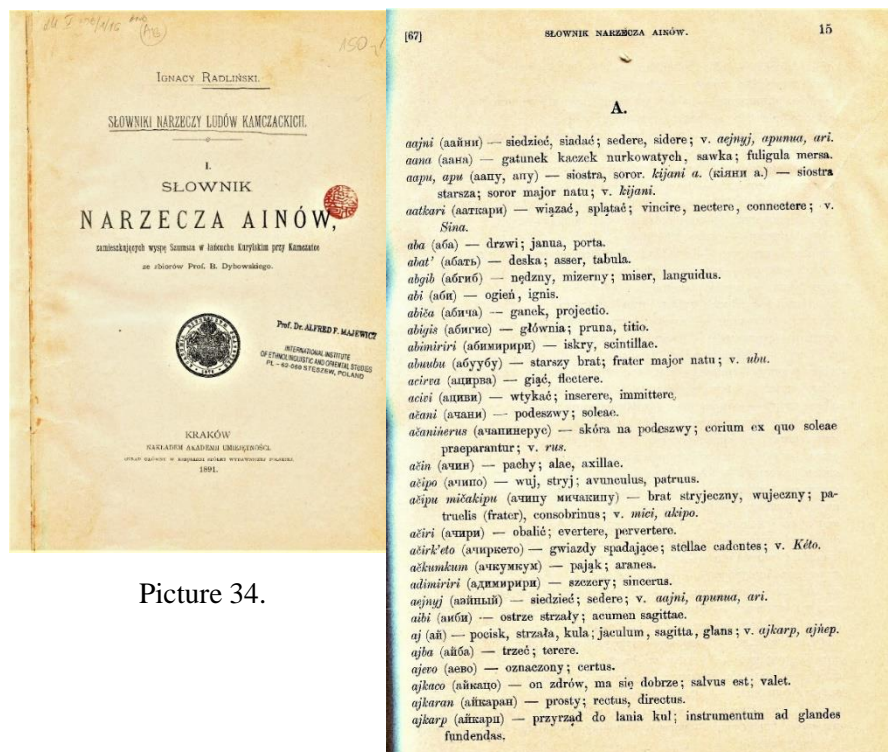


Picture 33.

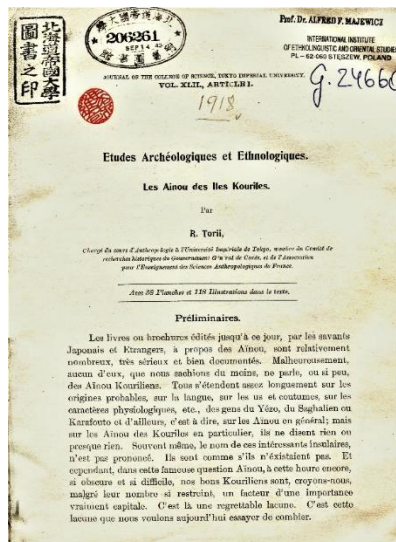
The first dictionary really deserving such designation, however, is a 670-page volume authored by military physician Mikhail Mikhailovich Dobrotvorskiy and published in 1875 (33.) Its dictionary section (Ainu-Russian) extends over 487 pages and includes 10,930 consecutively numbered entry words, with the entries being at times extensive; now a rarity, it was little used by researchers because of the language barrier and inaccessibility.

Inside, its Ainu-language title has been provided: *Айну-русский словарь-словень*. Its importance and content when compared against the background of the entire Western Ainu-language-related production has been described and assessed in Depreradovich et al. 2017 volume devoted to the “Ainu in the eyes of Russian officers” (Majewicz; cf. also Majewicz 2016).

What follows in this survey is a unique dictionary of the Northern Kuril Ainu: the Ainu-Polish-Latin ca 1900-entry lexicon compiled in Kamchatka in early 1880s by zoologist Benedykt Dybowski, edited and published by the philologist Ignacy Radliński, who specialized in the study of religions. It is comparable only with the Japanese pioneering anthropologist Ryūzō Torii’s much shorter Kuril list published in French in 1918. Dybowski’s material proved to be the best ever record of the Northernmost Kuril Ainu language and constituted the basis for about half of the fundamental study by Murayama (1971). (34.) shows the title and a sample page from Dybowski/Radliński’s material as published in 1891.



Picture 34.



50 Ark. I.—B. Torii.

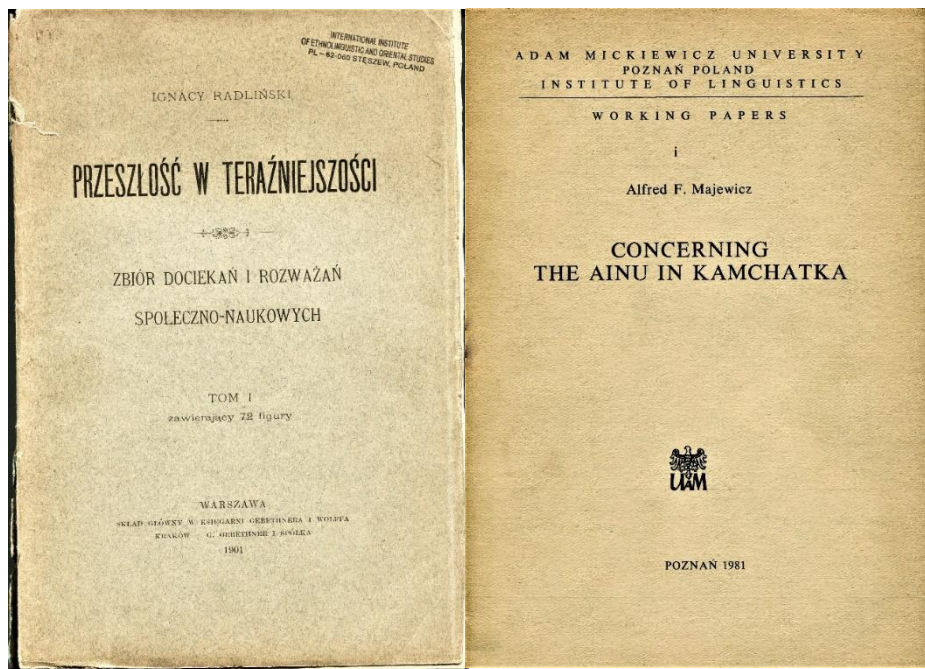
I. Vocabulaire.

Ce vocabulaire comprendra trois colonnes. Dans la première colonne, nous donnerons les mots Français, traduction la plus exacte possible des mots correspondants Ainou; dans la seconde, les mots Ainou Kouriliens que nous avons recueillis nous-mêmes de la bouche d'insulaires, et dans la troisième, les mots Ainou du Yezo que nous avons tirés du travail „Ainu gogakon アイヌ語集”, de Messieurs K. Jimbo 神保小虎 et S. Kanazawa 金澤住三郎. Pour les mots Ainou du Yezo, nous emploierons l'orthographe adoptée par ces Messieurs.

Français	Ainou Kouriliens	Ainou du Yezo
Amont (rivière)	Péicha	Ponata
Aval	Pétkoutcharon	Panata
Arc-en-ciel	Bayonahi	Bayyôhi
Assisité	Honkhotwanoon	Honh'lo
Année prochaine	Yekorakankhoron	Orypa
Année dernière	Isantoporon	Sak'ni
Année dernière année	Katsooki tambe	Ho'kibi sak'ni
Automas	Tekwakan	Téhook
Ajpaod'hu	Taato	Ta'lo
Autre	Eka'ni	E'kahi
Au-delà (par terre)	Ahema	Ma'na
Aller seul	Kimon	Osan
Aller avec quelqu'un	Poyan, Bantorban	Poy
Aller vers	Tchaw	Hoyu'yan osan
Attendez	Tentori	T'64
Amer	Yashaki	Sh'wa
Arx	Kon	Ira
Argent	Oia (part japonais)	Shim'gani (mot japonais)
Anguille	Sak'ibé	Sak'ibé
Aigle	Shozon kourou	Kaka'yekit
Aile d'oiseau	Kompa, Teku'wep	Bay.

Picture 35.

Torii 1918 is an impressive study of over 400 pages, including 45 pages of linguistic data from the Kuril and Yezo Ainu tongues; (35.) shows its title page and the beginning of the French-Kuril-Yezo vocabulary. Murayama, however, came to the preemptory conclusion that also “the southern part of Kamchatka was in the 17th century the land of the Ainu” (1968: 57– 58) while Dybowski’s opinion as quoted by Radliński (1901:281-2; cf. Majewicz 1981) *excluded* permanent Ainu settlements on Kamchatka during his stay there as well as in the past as remembered by the Ainu themselves: “The Ainu of the Shumshu island do not recall any case of their ancestors inhabiting the area called today [1879–1882] Kurilian in Kamchatka, namely the vicinity of Lake Kurile (Курильское озеро). [...] When inquiring about the Ainu, the oldest inhabitants of the Yavina village related that islanders from Shumshu had been coming to Yavina almost every spring since time immemorial. They were hunting on the coasts of Kamchatka and in ancient times they were reaching the mouth of Lake (Ozernaya) River where they were fishing. None of the informants recalled any Ainu settlement on the Peninsula”. According to the same source, not a single case of Kamchadal (i.e., Itelmen) settlement on any of the Kurile Islands was known. Moreover, not even a single case of an incidental



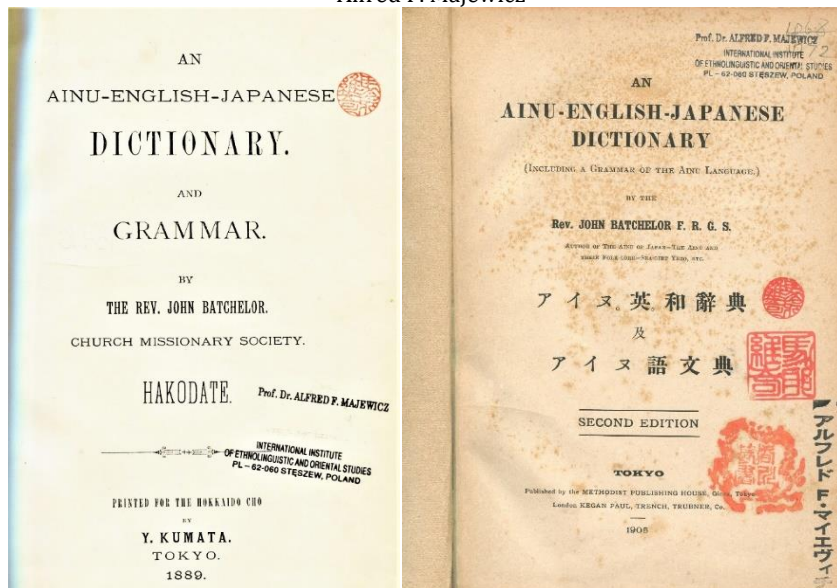
Picture 36.

Itelmen visit to any of the Kurile islands had taken place (*ibid.*). The covers of Radliński 1901 and Majewicz 1961 are displayed in (36.).

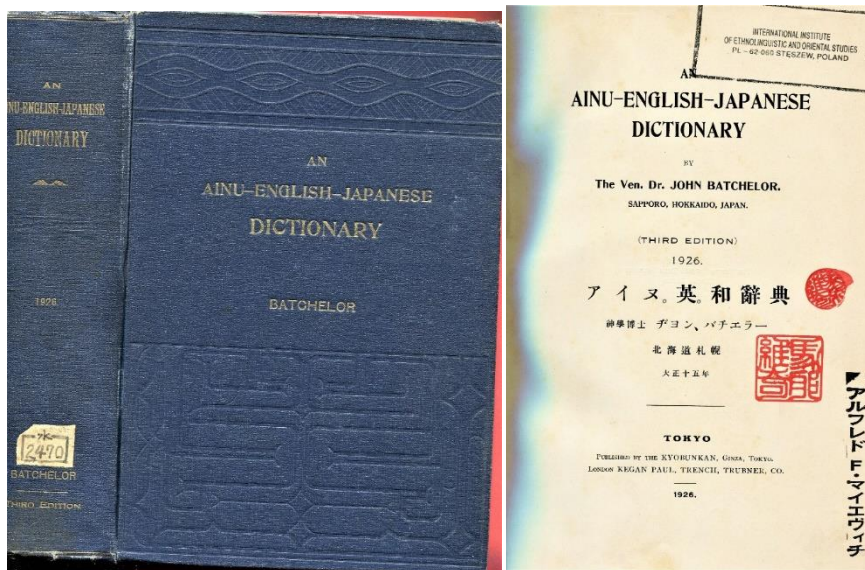
The most important and influential dictionary today, and the only one for those unable to read Japanese, remains the widely – but certainly unfairly–criticized Ainu-Japanese-English dictionary authored by Presbyterian missionary John Batchelor and published in four consecutively numbered editions (4th 1938 – reprinted several times since 1995, the latest known to this author being 2018 and 2020). Presented here are title pages of the 1st (1889) and 2nd (1905) editions (37.), the cover and title page of the 3rd (1926) edition (38.), a 900-entry appendix to it (1932; astonishingly few people know of its very existence!) and the title page of the 4th edition (1938; 39.).



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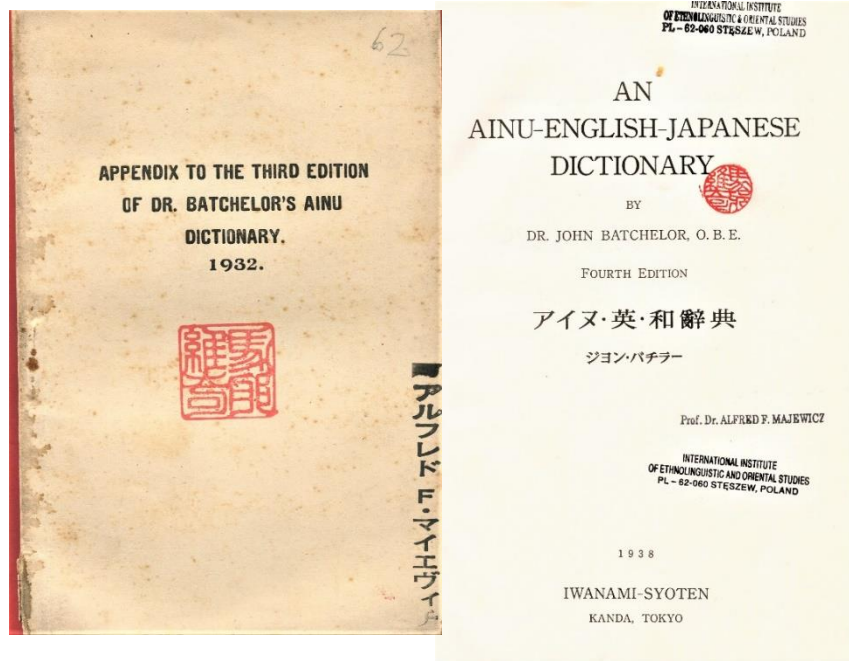
Picture 37.



Picture 38.

A new vision and new frontiers...

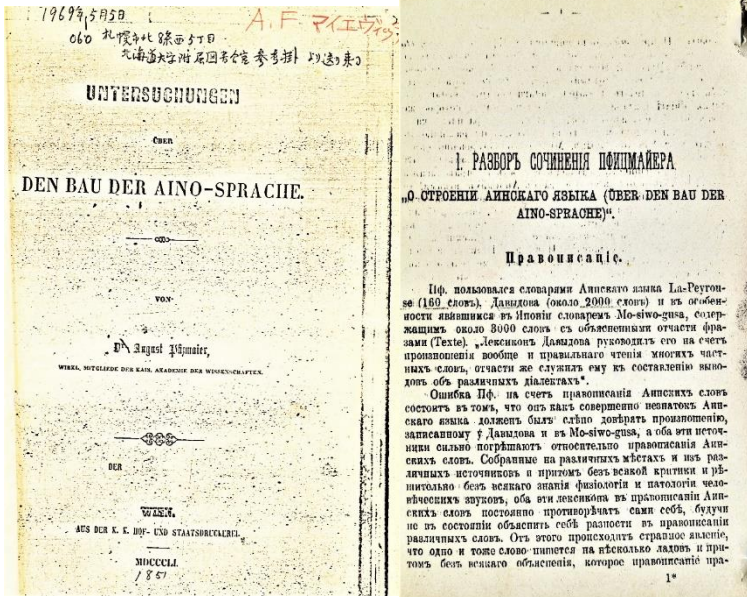
SILVA IAPONICARUM LXIX



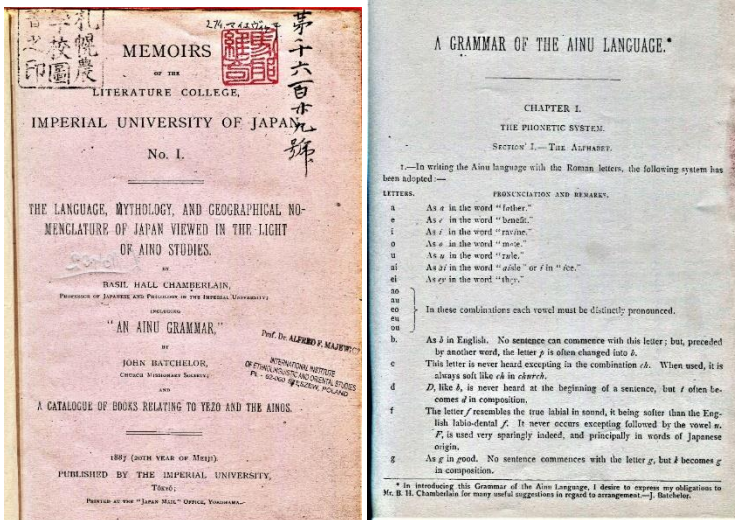
Picture 39.

The first work that could be classified as an Ainu grammar was one of 1851 by Pfizmaier (title page, 40. left), and its “critical analysis” in Dobrotvorskiy’s 1875 dictionary (40. right) became thus the second Ainu grammar.

It was followed by Batchelor’s grammar, first printed 1887 in the first volume of Tokyo Imperial University Literature College journal, which was entirely devoted to the Ainu language (title pages of both in 41.). Its consecutive versions followed in all the four subsequent editions of the dictionary mentioned.

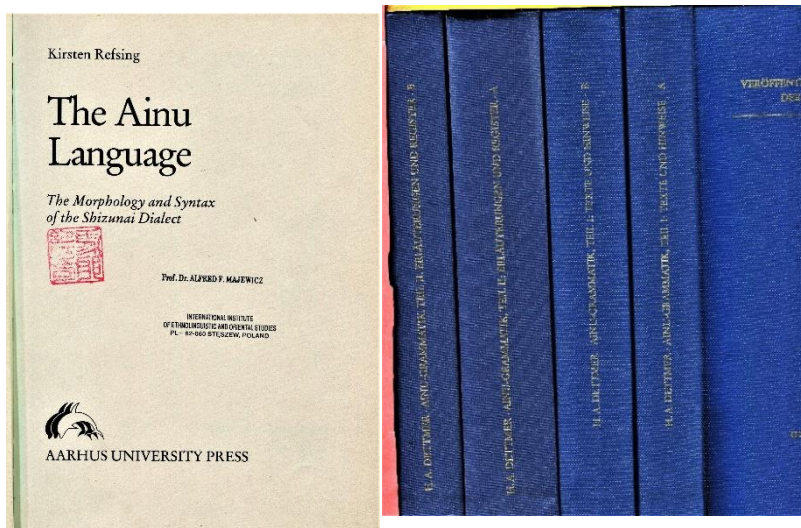


Picture 40.



Picture 41.

For the first modern grammar written by a trained linguist on the basis of her own fieldwork we had to wait till Refsing 1986 (42., left). The largest and most comprehensive work in the discipline (which will most probably remain such forever) is a huge four-volume 2,040-page 1989–1997 Ainu grammar, written by the German historian of Japan, Hans Adalbert Dettmer, a typically solid German masterpiece of a very specific character which was



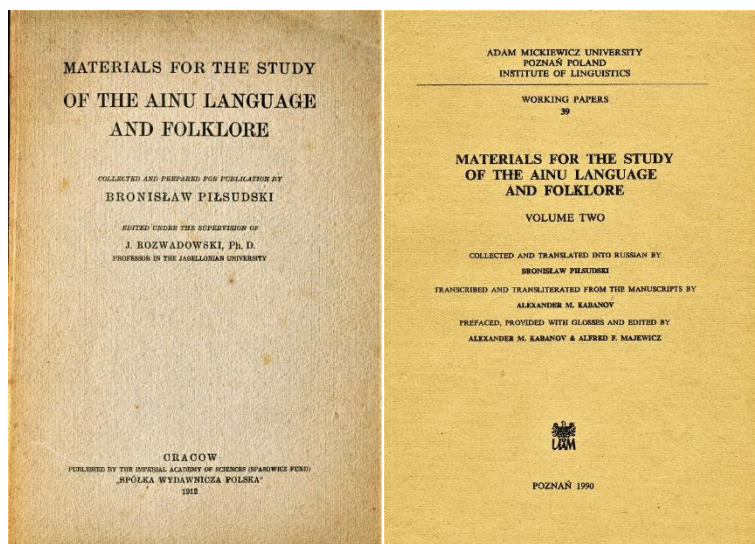
Picture 42.

introduced in detail in the HJLL-12 chapter 3. (For the backs of the edition see 42., right).

This survey still requires mentioning at least four more grammars accessible to wider audiences: one by Tamura (2000, 43. left), a 285-page translation from the monumental Japanese *Sanseido Encyclopedia of Linguistics* (1988, 43. right) entry “Ainugo” expanding over 88 two-column pages (44.), one by Bugaeva (a 2004 grammar of an Ainu idiolect, meaning here the ethnolect of its very last speaker known, together with a text collection in it), one by Shibatani (an outline, 1990), and – a last minute arrival, by Dal Corso (2021, “rewritten Murasaki” 1979, 1976).



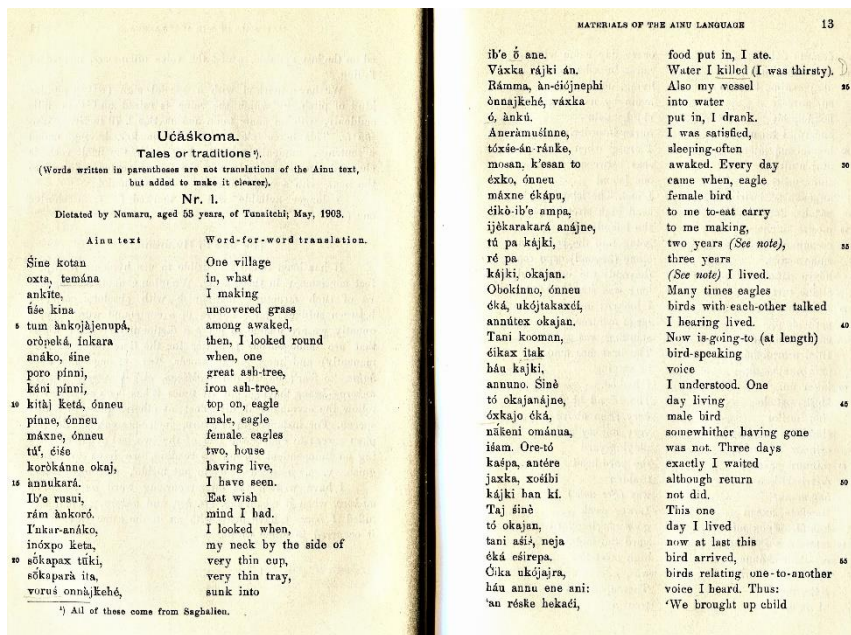
Thus we can smoothly pass to the third (after dictionaries and grammars) most important component of the legacy under review here: text collections, of which we present in the first place that by Piłsudski 1912 (covers of the original edition and its eighty years younger volume two in (45.), while (46.) shows two consecutive sample pages of the 1912 volume) The design adopted became standard for recording and publishing Ainu oral narratives in the discipline, including in Japanese sources<sup>13</sup>. Apart from texts and their translations, the book includes an abundance of commentaries – both linguistic and circumstantial (the book was prepared under the supervision of one of the best linguists of his time Jan Michał Rozwadowski – so the



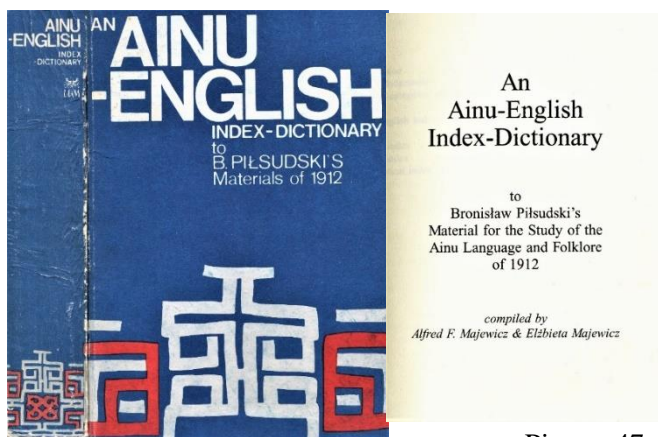
Picture 45.

<sup>13</sup> According to a very reliable testimony from John Batchelor (1938:6): “Following the excellent method adapted by Piłsudski in 1912, Dr. [Kyōsuke] Kindaichi in 1930–31 printed a large number of Ainu Yukara (legendary songs) with translations in Japanese”. Kindaichi continued using the same method of presentation of the Ainu material also later in his monumental nine-volume edition of the *yukar* (Kindaichi Kyōsuke (vols. 1-9) [&] Kannari Matsu (vols. 1-7) *Ainu jojishi yukara shū*. Tōkyō: Sanseidō (金成まつ筆録・金田一京助訳注 1959–1975. アイヌ叙事詩ユーカラ集. 東京都: 三省堂).

grammatical component of the book could easily be extracted to compile the grammar planned by Piłsudski himself).

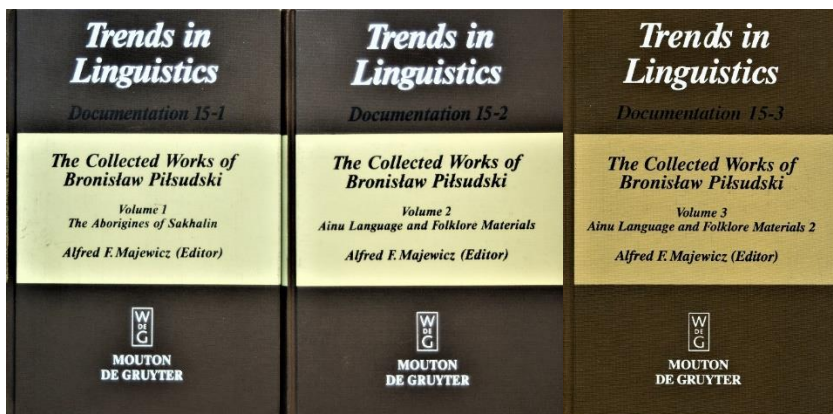


Picture 46.



Picture 47.

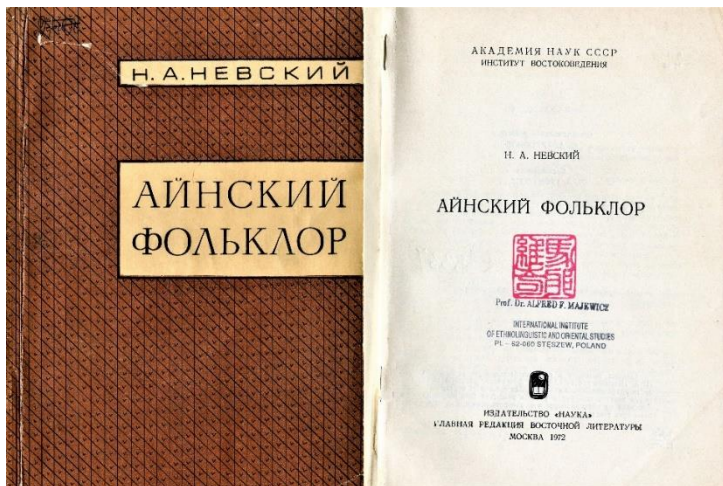
Piłsudski also collected, compiled, and planned to publish his own Ainu dictionary but the material is considered lost (47. left, the first version of an attempt at reconstructing it; its revised version, 47. right, entered CWBP-2, 309–872; it not only facilitated the use of the 1912 book but proved useful also in further research while still in the making, cf. e.g. Murayama 1992: 240). Piłsudski's entire Ainu material so-far recovered was included in vols. 1-3 of his *Collected Works* (CWBP; 48.).



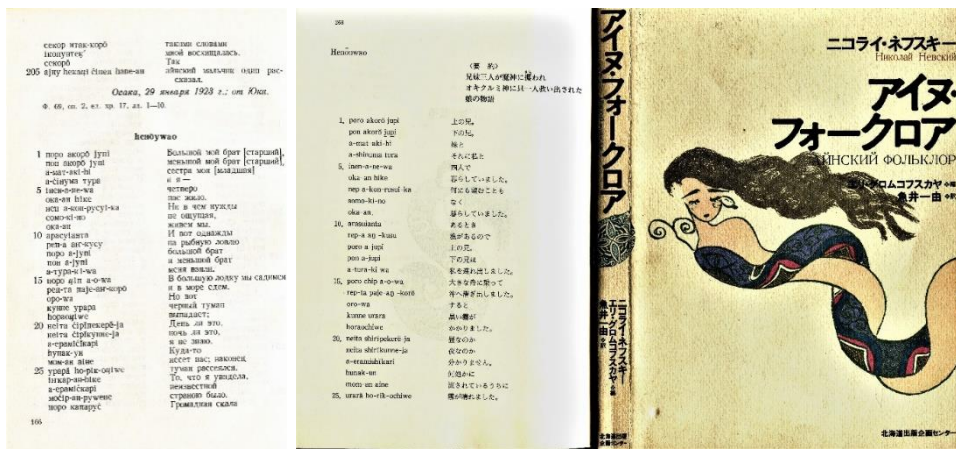
Picture 48.

Comparable to Piłsudski's text collections can be only those recorded by the Russian linguist and Japanologist Nikolay Nevskiy. His field work was mainly done in early 1920s, publication 1972, cf. 49., cover and title page and 50., a 1991 Japanese retransliteration and translation, arranged with instruction on how to study it if one does not know either Russian or Japanese but has access to both editions.



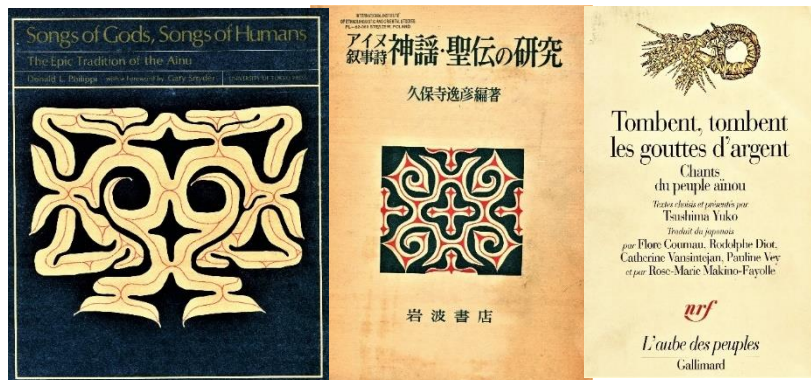


Picture 49.



Picture 50.

One more valuable collection of Ainu texts with interpretation in English is Ohnuki-Tierney 1969, and there are two collections of translations only of Ainu texts – one in English (Philippi 1979, 51. left) with exact references to the original texts facilitating studying them (provided you have access to the original publication – in this case Kubodera 1977, 50. center), the other in French (Tsushima 1996, 51. right), offering the same possibilities.

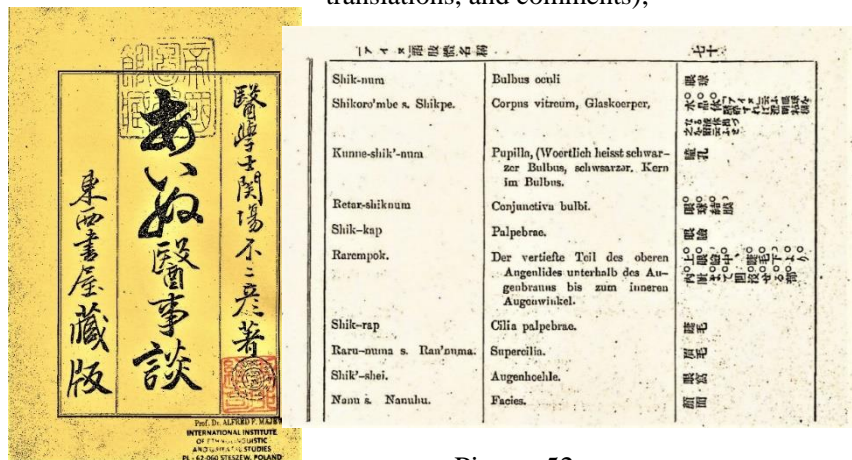


Picture 51.

We shall conclude this survey with examples of :

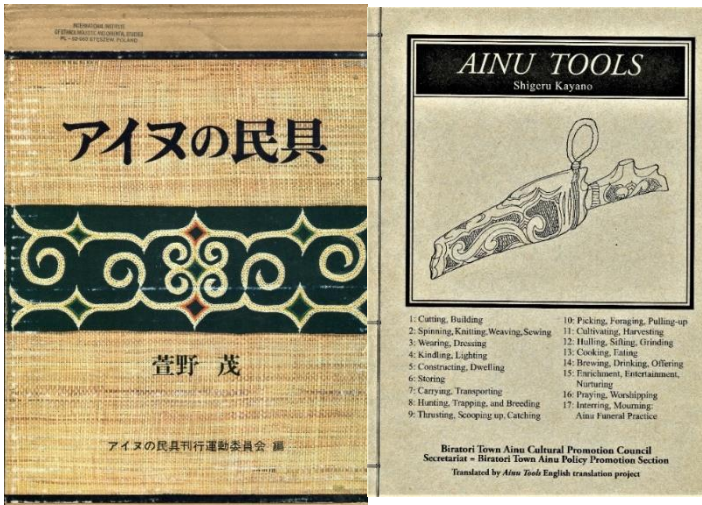
A) non-linguistic works with glossaries or indexes of often unique – and absent from dictionaries – Ainu terminology, never taken into account before, cf.:

- folklore and folkloristic terminology: AAF 1984 and Nakagawa 1995 (in the latter case, a special booklet in English attached with glosses, translations, and comments);



Picture 52.

- terms pertaining to Ainu ethnomedicine and medicine: Sekiba 1896 (52., explanations provided in Japanese, as well as in Latin and German);
- terminology related to Ainu tools (in this case, a pocket size English language companion has been produced to Kayano's impressive in both content and size 1978 monograph (Kayano 2014; 53.);
- terminology related to Ainu traditional religion (Spevakovskiy 1988, at least 666 lexical-item index);
- kinship terminology (Spievakovskiy 1986)
- Christian/Catholic religious terminology (e.g. Ainu-Latin catechism, cf. sample page fragment with *Pater Noster*, Berlioz 1928:46; 53. left, part of an Ainu-Latin classifying list of words and expressions pertaining to Christian religion);
- Ainu place names (a very popular area of Ainu studies in Japan, here are two examples: Batchelor 1925 (54. right) and Chamberlain 1887);



Picture 53.

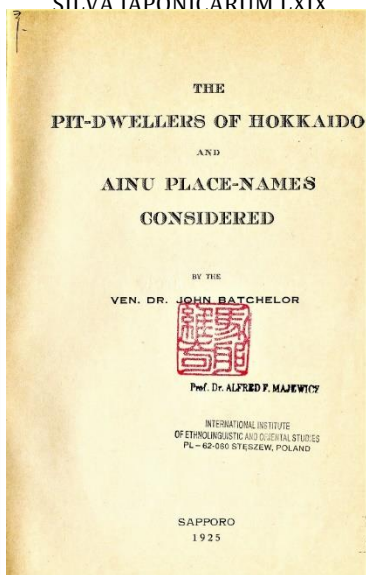
A new vision and new frontiers...

SILVA JAPONICARUM I.XIX

— 46 —

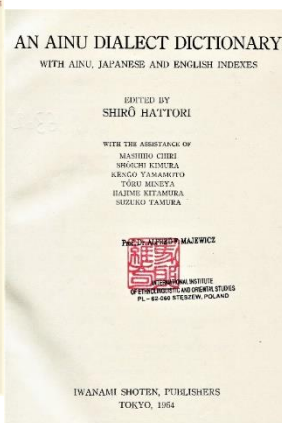
XI. — Utarapa Inon'no Itak.  
*Oratio Dominica.*

Kanto	<i>Cælis</i>	un	<i>nobis</i>
otta	<i>in</i>	kore;	<i>da;</i>
an	<i>qui es</i>	orowa	<i>et</i>
ukoro	<i>noster</i>	un otta	<i>contra nos</i>
Michi,	<i>Pater.</i>	katpak	<i>peccatum</i>
e	<i>tuum</i>	ki	<i>facientibus</i>
reihei	<i>nomen</i>	utara	<i>hominibus</i>
aeoripak	<i>sanctificetur</i>	chi	<i>nos</i>
kuni,	<i>ut,</i>	tusare	<i>dimittimus</i>
e-koro	<i>tuum</i>	korachi,	<i>sicut,</i>
moshiri	<i>Regnum</i>	chikoro	<i>nostra</i>
ek	<i>adveniat</i>	katpak	<i>peccata</i>
kuni,	<i>ut,</i>	neyakka	<i>etiam</i>
kanto	<i>Cælo</i>	tusare wa	<i>dimittere</i>
otta	<i>in</i>	un	<i>nobis</i>
e	<i>tuò</i>	kore;	<i>dignare;</i>
itak	<i>voluntas</i>	orowa	<i>et</i>
a-nu	<i>fit</i>	chi	<i>nos</i>
korachi	<i>sicut,</i>	{aunkoram-	<i>quando</i>
tan	<i>hoc</i>	{nukara-bita	<i>tentamur,</i>
moshit'a	<i>in mundo</i>	wempe	<i>malum</i>
neyakka	<i>etiam</i>	shomo	<i>non</i>
a-nu	<i>fiat</i>	aki	<i>faciamas</i>
kuni	<i>ut</i>	kuni	<i>ut</i>



Picture 54.

B) Japanese dictionaries that are user-friendly for non-Japanese, here exemplified by possibly the two most useful works: Hattori's 1964 dialect classifying dictionary (with data from ten localities, 55.);



1. 人 体 (1-8)

---

1頭 38. head

八 八  
椶 さぱ, (-há); páké, -hó (敬?)  
沙 さぱ, (-ha); páke, páké, (-he)  
帯 さぱ, (-he)  
美 páké, (-he)  
美 páke  
旭 páke, (-he) (N); sápa, (-ha) (H)  
名 páke; さぱ (種)  
宗 さぱ, -ha ~-kehe; páké  
千 さpa, -ha; keykitaykehe (額頂); 'otusiska, -  
crup (マウ. crup の誤植か? →8) (首137. 蝦夷語)

---

3 とかす to comb, to scrape with a comb

八 kiráyekar (他); núykar  
椶 yáymykar  
沙 kiráyekar (掛けずる); núykar (梳く); kárkar  
帯 núykar (他); kató kárkar (きらいにする)  
美 núykar (他); saynykar (自) (自分の髪を)  
旭 núykar; sápa núykar (H)  
宗 núykar  
千 ranke (他) (掛けずる); nyukara (他) (梳く)

Picture 55.



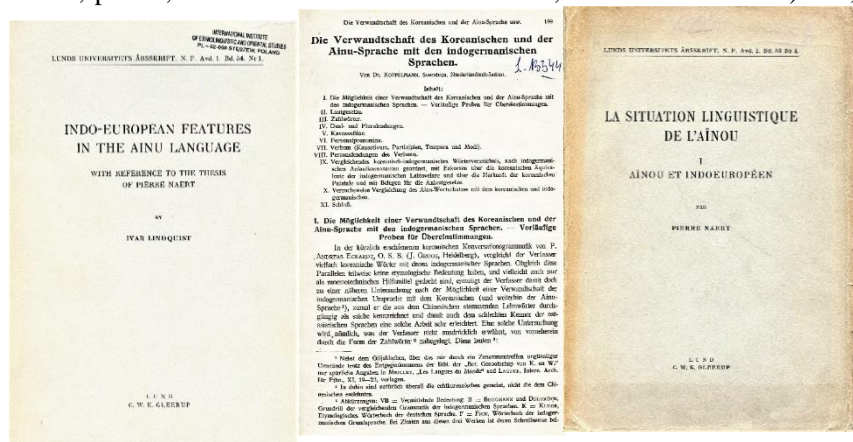
Picture 56.

and Tamura's 1996 Saru River Region Ainu- Japanese dictionary with limited English glossing (cover jacket and a sample page, 56.);

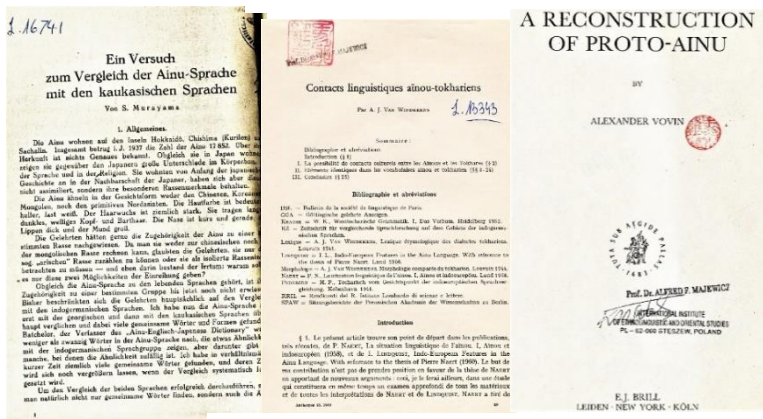
C) rare important works by Japanese authors published in languages other than Japanese – here exemplified by a paper by Asai (1974) on the classification of Ainu dialects;

D) examples of items concerning the origins and suggested genetic affiliations of Ainu, as a matter of fact rejected from the HJLL chapter on the grounds that the material will be covered by other chapters (which I personally doubt, for such cf. EEWI), like Murayama's Caucasian suggestions (1944, 57. left, not in EEWI), Koppelman's ideas (1928, 57.

center; please, observe the Korean involvement, also not in EEWI<sup>14</sup>) and,



Picture 57.



Picture 58.

under them, Naert's (1958, 57. right), and related Lindkvist's (1960, 58. left) Indo-European tracing, narrowed by Van Windekens (1960, 58. center) to Tokharian, or a widened search – Patrie (1982) and Vovin (1993, 58. right) – for the roots of the language (see also Torii 1918, Koppelman 1933).

Also rejected principally were also items unpublished and e-published but, aware of their value and importance, this author managed to at least mention

<sup>14</sup> And, actually, one should not expect them in EEWI.

their existence in the chapter, which is to provide much more information than in the present occasional jubilee selection. *Anekoajrajxici. Jajrajg<sup>1</sup>eri an. Sonno iyayraykire* – ‘thank you for your attention’.

## Abbreviations

- AAF Association for the Ainu Studies // Zaidan Hōjin Ainu Mukei Bunka Denshō Hozonkai 財団法人アイヌ無形文化伝承保存会 Sapporo
- HJLL *Handbooks of Japanese Language and Linguistics*
- IIEOS International Institute of Ethnolinguistic and Oriental Studies, Stęszew, Poland
- MLC *Memoirs of the Literature College, Imperial University of Japan* (Tokyo)
- MN Moskva: Nauka Publishers // Москва: Издательство Наука
- OE *Oriens Extremus. Zeitschrift für Sprache, Kunst und Kultur der Länder des Fernen Ostens* (Wiesbaden)
- SKAW *Sitzungsberichte der Kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften Philosophisch-historische Classe* (Wien / Vienna)
- TASJ *Transactions of the Asiatic Society of Japan* (Yokohama; reprint Tokyo: Yushodo Booksellers Ltd)
- UAM Uniwersytet im. Adama Mickiewicza (Adam Mickiewicz University)

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<sup>15</sup> Berlioz’s probable role was to give “Imprimatur” to the publication.

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<sup>16</sup> Japan's Ministry of Finance Printing Office!

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<sup>18</sup> There are various interpretations of this title in relevant literature: “An account on Ainu medicine” (Irimoto 1992: 285), “Discussion on Ainu medical matters” (Sawada in: Sawada and Inoue

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2010/2: 74), “The Ainu medicine” (Majewicz in Sawada and Inoue 2010/2: 326), “Concerning the medical situation of the Ainu people” (Sawada and Inoue 2010/2: 383).

<sup>19</sup> Born Tabbert.

*niemahtsans Licht gegebenen **Tabula Polyglotta** von zwei und dreißigerley Arten Tatarischer Völcker Sprachen und einem Kalmuckischen Vocabulario Sonderlich aber Einer grossenrichtigen Land-Charte von den benannten Ländern und andern verschiedenen Kupfferstichen, so die Asiatisch-Scythische Antiquität betreffen; Bey Gelegenheit der Schwedischen Kriegs-Gefangenschaft in Rußland, aus eigener sorgfältigen Erkundigung, auf denenverstattetenweiten Reisen zusammen gebracht und ausgefertigte von Philipp Johann von Strahlenberg. Stockholm, in Verlegung des Autoris. 26 words in the **Tabula**.*

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