

爱知大学中日大辞典出版说明

开端：在昭和初期（一九三〇年）以前，对学习汉语的日本人来说，最大的苦恼就是缺少汉语课本，参考书和词典。

中国出色的辞典《辞源》、《辞海》分别于一九一五年和一九三七年问世，但是，这两本辞典都以文言为对象。作为汉语辞典，最早的大概要属周铭三编《国语大辞典》（总共为二百八十一页的小型词典），问世于一九二二年，《王云五大辞典》是一九三〇年，《标准语大辞典》是一九三五年问世，真正的汉语辞典《国语辞典》的问世已是一九三六年。

汉语词典的出版莫如说日本更早。在大正初期（一九一〇年代）就已有石山福治的中国语辞典了。但是这本辞典就连学生使用起来都觉得不满意。（一九三五年石山福治出版了达一千七百五〇页的《新支那大辞典》）。其后，进入昭和年代，一九二八年《井上支那语辞典》，一九四一年竹田复的《支那语辞典》等现代汉语词典出版问世，基本上满足了需要。尽管如此，也难于适应形势的发展和要求的提高。

编写外国语词典并非轻易而举。明治中叶以来，在我国，西洋各国语言，特别是英语、德语、法语词典已基本齐全。这是因为在我国对这些外国语的研究较先进，实际上在这些国家对本国语言的研究都很先进，已出现了很好的辞典。

然而，在中国历来的学者中有重古文，轻口语的习惯，因此，中国学者对现代汉语的研究是不足的。在此情况下，石山福治、宫岛大八、井上翠、竹田复的词典虽有些不妥之处，但能编写出汉语辞典并非容易。尽管如此，深感有必要克服这些不妥当，不完全之处。

原来的东亚同文书院大学平时有十几名中日两国人组成的汉语教师队伍，有能力编写出汉语词典，也感到有其责任。于是，汉语教师发起促进编纂汉语词典的工作。编纂方针是：以《井上辞典》为起点，补充必要的词汇，编写出能够适应现实需要的汉语词典。编纂业务都是由全体人员利用教学以外的业余时间进行的。后来由于七七事变、太平洋战争，编纂业务停顿下来。战败后，被作为敌产由中华民国政府接受时，原稿卡片约有十四万张，词汇数有七、八万条。当时参加词汇收集工作的有：

铃木择郎 熊野正平 野崎骏平 坂本一郎 影山巍 岩尾正利 内山雅夫
山口左熊 木田弥三旺 金丸一夫 尾坂德司 此外还有八名中国教师（省略其姓名）

归还原稿卡片：战后略稳定后的一九五三年七月，爱知大学校长（原东亚同文书院大学校长）本间喜一跟爱知大学文学系教授铃木择郎（原东亚同文书院汉语教授）热心地说：“我们要回辞典原稿吧。”铃木想起在交原稿卡片时，对接受委员郑振铎口头提出的愿望：“等条件允许时，我们想用我们的双手完成这本辞典。”以此，他试探性地提出了请求。请求信委托日本中国友好协会理事长内山完造送交中国科学院院长郭沫若。由于郭沫若的斡旋，遵照“为了中日文化交流，将原稿在赠送日本人民”这一宗旨，一九五四年九月，中国人民保卫世界和平委员会的刘贯一托付回国船“兴安号”送来了原稿卡片。接受单位

是日本中国友好协会，他们召集了此工作的原有关人员进行协商，最后决定委托原有关人员多，并对完成此项工作抱有热情的爱知大学。爱知大学决定完成这个有意义的历史性的事业，决定承担此项任务，不辜负委托。

编纂事业的开始：中日大辞典编纂业务的正式开始是一九五五年四月。开始时组织了编纂委员会，因为铃木择郎是一九三三年以来发起并促进本项事业的成员之一，被任命编纂委员长，原东亚同文书院大学教授内山雅夫和爱知大学中国文学科毕业的今泉润太郎为专职人员，铃木择郎和爱知大学教授桑岛信一为兼职专门委员，另外在大学内外聘任了几名协力委员，组成了基本阵容。一九五七年又增加专职人员，有北京中国大学毕业的张祿泽、原外务省翻译官远藤秀造、NHK 海外局的宗内鸿、东北大学中国文学研究科毕业的志村良治、爱知大学经济学科毕业的杉本晃等。之后，虽只是短期的又增加了中国大学毕业的欧阳可亮，充实了编纂阵容，此项事业的完成全靠上述各位的努力。

编写工作虽然进展顺利，但与此项工作相比不得不编辑队伍太小。所以在收集，选择词汇不能达到预期得目标，很叫人感到遗憾。

另一方面，值得庆幸的是，在中国汉语研究工作有了很大的发展。中华人民共和国成立后，文字改革的形势日益高涨，汉语的研究工作急速发展，也涌现出很多出版物。辞典方面有《学文化字典》、《同音字典》、《新华字典》等优秀的小型词典。除此以外还出版了《机工辞典》等很多专业辞典，可以随时得到丰富的资料。在我国，香坂顺一、太田辰夫的《现代中日辞典》、钟江信光的《中国语辞典》、仓石武二郎的《岩波中国语辞典》等相继出版。我们《中日大辞典》从以上的辞典中受益非小，在此向日中两国众多的学者们表示谢意。

如上所述，国内外情况有力地推动了本项工作，但与此相反也有不少推迟本辞典完成日期的因素。一，原定一九六一年完成的计划过于乐观。二，因要全面地吸收中国的文字改革，有许多地方需要加工、改写。三，要铸造三千多新旧铅字。四，自一九六三年下半年开始，为了节约经费，缩小了编制，只剩下了不需要另付工资的铃木、内山、张、今泉四人。所以，到一九六三年才完成此项工作，用了十三年时间，比当初计划的时间晚了一倍。

中国方面的援助：一九五六年二月收到了由中国人民对外友好协会赠送的《同音字典》、《简明字典》、《中国语文》等其他资料。一九五五年十二月中国学术考查团副团长冯乃超访问本大学，并提词“为中日两国文化交流打好坚实的基础”。一九五八年四月中国法律家代表团团长韩幽桐等访问中日大辞典编纂处，并给予我们鼓励。一九六六年，郭沫若委托正在访华的丰桥市长河合陆郎带来他那雄浑的墨迹“激浊扬清”，给予了我们鼓励。还有，铃木择郎一九五八年访华时，北京大学教授吕叔湘和文字改革委员会的庄栋等就有关文字改革方面给予很多指教。以上这些都使我们不胜感激。

校内外对编写，印刷资金方面的援助：此项事业很难进行商业性核算盈亏，财务上的困难是难免的。幸好在这期间，一九五六年文部省科学资助金机关拨给了一笔研究费，一九五七年朝日新闻社、中日新闻社以及某位不愿公开姓名的热心人提供了许多资助，另外

还有两位自称“贫者一灯”的人也捐了款，支持我们的编写工作。这些理解日中文化交流的人们的好意，的确是难能可贵的。

编纂工作在一九六六年四月已基本完成，但是出版资金方面无着落。经本间校长数年的奔走，一九六七年四月受到日本通运社长福岛敏行的关照，得到了许多约购。在有，当时正值爱知大学创立二十周年，大学评议会决定把本辞典的出版作为纪念活动的一项，所以，出版费的大部分有了保证，于是决定印刷出版。而后，朝日新闻社、每日新闻社也都有很多订购，这两个报社的订购，都以订购者的名义赠送给中国，以感谢中国的好意。

印刷出版：出版计划全部委托给大安股份公司，印刷委托给图书印刷股份公司。这两家公司都是赞同本事业的日中文化交流。日中友好的性质，全心全意地为完成这部辞典尽力。大安承担与印刷厂的交涉，有关进行印刷的计划、校对、预定和实施有关销售的计划。图书印刷公司不惜牺牲巨资新铸了中国的简化汉字和在我国不常用的旧汉字等三千多个铅字。大安和图书印刷与编写人员经常取得密切的联系，工作进展顺利。

本间喜一对中国赠还原稿卡片，身为东亚同文书院大学的最后一代校长，把出版工作作为爱知大学的事业，深感责任重大，从各方面给予了关照，使这项事业得以完成，尽力尽责。这项事业完全是从本间的热心开始，并在其关怀下完成的。

另外，在此期间，一九五五年十一月就任校长，一九五九年去世的小岩井净也在爱知大学紧张的经费中拨出编纂费，始终激励编写人员，期待着辞典问世，做出了种种努力。

增订版：为了适应中国日新月异的发展，修订中日大辞典成了当务之急。一九六八年二月，中日大辞典出版发行时，向郭沫若提出了本辞典有关人员要访华的愿望。这一愿望在一九七三年六月终于得以实现。在南开大学、北京大学、复旦大学同中国的专家们进行了长时间的交换意见，得到了一些宝贵的经验，并想将其用于修订辞典中。幸好，得到了久曾神升校长及大学当局的赞同，一九七五年四月再次设立了中日大辞典修订编辑委员会。

此次修订始终是在初版范围内进行全面的修改，根本的修订工作还有待于将来。当修订工作走上正轨的一九八二年一月，铃木择郎不幸突然逝世。

修订版比起在初版，更是日中友好合作和学术交流的产物。日中邦交恢复后，随着交流的扩大增加，得到了中国访问学者和中国进修教员的帮助。爱知大学教授高临渡和黄异长期协助我们工作。北京农业机械化学院教授黄志明协助编写辞典两年，回国后不久因病逝世。我们对这些中国老师的始终如一的真挚的合作表示感谢。修订工作一九八四年完成，此次印刷委托了凸版印刷股份公司。他们使用 CTS 完成了这本辞典。修订版的发行委托大修馆书店。

1990年5月

中日大辞典内容概要

初版

所收单字	11, 195 字 (含繁体字 2, 264 字, 异体字 1, 195 字)
词 条	115, 000 余条
正文页数	1, 947 页
印 数	70, 000 册
开 本	787×1092 1/32 (B6 版)
编 印	1955 年开始编写, 1965 年完成初稿, 1967 年印成。

增订第二版

所收单字	13, 166 字 (含繁体字 2, 759 字, 异体字 1, 595 字)
词 条	136, 000 余条
正文页数	2, 520 页
印 数	40, 000 册
开 本	787×1092 1/32 (B6 版)
编 印	1975 年开始编写, 1984 年完成初稿, 1986 年印成。

爱知大学中日大辞典编纂处

爱知大学的创立与东亚同文书院大学象是深深地连接在一起，中日大辞典编纂处的设立也是和同文书院的中国语研究教育难以分开。

设在上海的同文书院，从1932、1933年为了华日辞典的编集，开始制作资料卡片。直到战败前，整理的资料卡片已达14万张，但是，却作为敌产被没收了。

爱知大学创立后，不久，本间喜一校长（前同文书院大学校长）同铃木柶郎教授等人磋商，打算向中国方面游说，请求把这些资料卡片返还。其结果，1954年12月，资料卡片委托给爱知大学。1955年4月1日开设了华日辞典编纂处，中日大辞典的编集开始了。

中国成为社会主义国家后，中国语的变化也很显著，被返还的资料卡片也不能按原样发挥作用了，结果，从最初的重新制作到成书，经过了13个岁月。1968年，作为“爱知大学中日大辞典”出版发行了。不仅被评价为日本国内第一部正式的中国语辞典，而且被授予中日文化奖。深藏青色的初版本到1986年增订版发行前，共印刷了5万册。

1973年，作为爱知大学学术访中团的辞典编集成员，在“文革”的高潮期，在南开大学、北京大学、复旦大学召开了有关中日大辞典的座谈会，直接听取中国方面的意见。是一次非常难得的机会。1975年，由于增订版出版的需要，再开编纂处。以旧版为基础，在内容上更加充实的红书皮的增订版出版发行了。现在，增订第二版已印刷了7万余册。

中日大辞典从诞生的第一天起，就成了连接中日友好的纽带之一，并作为“中日友好的使者，文化交流的桥梁”在广大的中日两国人民之间，发挥着积极的作用。

辞典资料卡片的返还

1932、33年 华日辞典编纂由东亚同文书院研究会开始。战败时，作成了14万张（7万词条程度）的辞典资料卡片。用木箱3至5个收藏。

1945年11-12月 由于战败，被国民政府教育部京沪区特派员办公处（负责人蒋复瑰、委员郑振铎）没收。东亚同文书院大学停办。

1946年11月15日 爱知大学创立。

1948年 辞典资料卡片在国内翻译馆（郑振铎：）被保存。一部分遗失了。

1949年10月1日 中华人民共和国成立。

1950年末 以铃木教授的名义，委托日中友好协会向中国转达了希望返还资料卡片的意愿。该会还向中国新闻总署国际新闻局的康大川科长转达了请求。

1951-1952年 资料卡片在中国的调查开始了。很快就了解清楚了，在郑振铎文化部副部长的身边。

1953年7月 本间校长经由日中友好协会内山完造理事长向郭沫若中国科学院院长、郑振铎文化部副部长寄送了希望返还资料卡片意愿的信件。

1953年10月5日 康大川科长向内山理事长指示，资料卡片返还之事向“人民中国”编辑部发信。

1954年4月10日 受郭沫若主席的指示，很快地找出了资料卡片。被国民党的国立翻译馆没收后，一部分已遗失，但仍保存了14万张，是中国政府接收的。从中日两国人民的友谊和文化交流促进的角度，作为文化交流的礼品赠送给日本。想让日本人知道，怎样送给日本为内容的刘贯一中国人民保卫世界和平委员会秘书长的来信，送到日中友好协会内山理事长那里，当日，转送给了爱知大学。

1954年9月12日 把资料卡片堆积在日本人归国的兴安丸号船上。同船从舞鹤港出发的是日中友好协会乘船代表岛田政雄，资料卡片的领回也进行了。

1954年9月27日 兴安丸从塘沽到达舞鹤。资料卡片被送往日中友好协会总部（东京）。

1954年10月10日 日中友好协会召集与资料卡片有关的人协商。原来与此有关的人

很多，可结果是：意见特别一致地把辞典编纂的任务委托给具有热忱的爱知大学完成。

1954年11月 在爱知大学设立了华日辞典编纂处开设准备室。

1954年12月8日 两大木箱资料卡片到达爱知大学的消息，向日中友好协会伊藤武雄
理事长报告。

1955年4月1日 华日辞典编纂处开始运转，着手編集。由有关人员组成的华日辞典
刊行会设立了。

透过数字来看中日大辞典增订第二版

收录辞条数	143000 个词
词头数	1366 字
简化字	8812 字
繁体字	2759 字
异体字	1595 字
页数	正文 2520 页 索引 197 页 附录 24 页
书的厚度	70mm/大型版 95mm
长×宽	185mm×140mm/大型版 270mm×205mm
书的重量	1. 45kg/大型版 3. 7kg
正文一行字数	24 字 左右双栏排版
正文一页行数	66 字 左右双栏排版
解说最多字数	488 字
汉字笔划最多	25 划
汉字笔划最少	1 划
大标题最多字数	15 字
出版发行日	1987 年
发行册数	73500 册（总计 123500 册）
定价	8600 日元/大型版 12000 日元

原稿大征集中

中日大辞典编纂处，从象以下的利用者中募集知音，请踊跃应征。

题目 爱知大学中日大辞典与我

页数 400 字稿纸 3 页为限

被应征的人赠送纪念品。

中日大辞典与郭沫若先生

被挂在辞典编纂处的匾额，“激浊扬清”四个字是郭沫若先生书写的。既是文学家、文字学家、历史学家，作为诗人、作家还是书法家的著名的郭沫若先生，在文学革命运动时期十分活跃，并组织了创造社。在国民革命时期，以政治家的身份活动。日本留学和流亡日本，并且从处境危险的日本逃离，同日本有很深的缘分。特别是中华人民共和国成立后，作为新中国的代表，给日本国民留下了深刻的印象。

中日大辞典的刊行成为契机，有关资料卡片的返还，金仰仗先生非凡的努力。战后，第一次率中国代表团来日之际，为鼓舞辞典编纂，派副团长冯乃超（中山大学副校长）访问了爱知大学。中日大辞典出版后，在文化大革命中的 1973 年，能够在南开大学、北京大学、复旦大学，召开有关辞典的座谈会，也是郭沫若先生聘请的结果。当时，在北京的人民大会堂有机会受到郭沫若先生的亲切接见。

“激浊扬清”书帖，是河合陆郎丰桥市长（本学理事）1965 年访中拜会郭沫若先生之际，托该氏送到中日大辞典编纂处。激浊扬清一词的含义，指从浩如烟海的词汇中采撷的应该达到典范的词语，可以说，的确与辞典编纂的宗旨相吻合。

日中友好的船 文化交流的桥梁

中日大辞典脱胎于中国，成长在日本。（另载“辞典卡片返还”）被称为中日友好的

使者，文化交流的桥梁的中日大辞典，向中国赠送了 5000 册。

1968 年 初版发行时向中国日本友好协会赠送了 1200 册。

1986 年 增订版发行时，向中国国家教育委员会赠送 1000 册。

1988 年 增订第二版发行时，向中国国家经济委员会赠送 1000 册。

1994 年 为纪念辞典资料卡片返还 40 周年，向中国日本友好协会赠送 1000 册。

另外，1986 年向中国大使馆赠送 100 册。

除此之外，向访问爱知大学的中国的各代表团，以及，访问中国的爱知大学代表团向中国方面赠送的等等，合计数百册。

1973 年 6 月，爱知大学代表团初次访问中国，在上海市乘坐公共汽车时，无意之中看到了一位携带中日大辞典的中年妇女。言谈之中了解到，因为她是上海市教育局的职员，68 年赠送给中日友好协会的 1200 册中的 1 册，恰巧被分配到这里，懂日语的她有幸得到此书。真是一次令人惊奇的奇遇。

中日大辞典编纂体例的样本及特色

汉字的标题。

行数的表示 每隔（文字的）5 行用“a、b、c…”来表示。卷末的《日语索引》用这个表示（五十音图的）行。

典故的出处

鲁迅、老舍等作家的小说啦、毛泽东的作文啦、还从《水浒传》、《西游记》、元代杂剧等古典文学名著中广泛地旁征博引。

同义词的集中处理

同义词集中在主要的大标题后，总括起来施行解释。

索引

汉字部首不同，按笔划数顺序进行汉字索引。通过眼前的感受，很容易引出新的部首。复杂的字给予两个以上的部首。

拼音标题

单词的说明

施行详细而又具体的说明。

汉字字头的字体

为使中国的字体规范化，以《印刷通用汉字字形表》为标准，采用正确的字体。

“·”的后面是繁体字，前面是简化字。“（ ）”内是以体字。

汉字字头的读音和拼音分类

汉字的读音用粗线条字表示。一个字有两个以上的读音时，每一个读音分为“A，B…”施行解释。

汉字字头的解释

①，②，③的区分下，给予丰富的译文，施行详细的注释。例句尽可能地多举，加上译文，使意思和用法更加明确。

附录

部首表

部首名称一览表

根据《异读词审音表》修订音一览表

日中字形对照表

中国历史略表

省、自治区、直辖市简称表

中国政治机构一览表

中国重要纪念日、二十四节气、旧历主要节日一览表

亲戚和家族关系表

北京传统住宅图解

世界国名、首都名一览表

度量衡比较对照表

化学之素表

中国略图

汉语拼音字母、托马斯·威妥玛式的罗马字、注音字母对照表

〔注〕中日大辞典出版案内（1990年版）

Chu-Nichi Daijiten (Chinese-Japanese Dictionary.)

Aichi University Chu-Nichi Daijiten Office of compiling and Editing. Approx. 2,000 pages ; 10,000 characters ; vocabulary of about 130,000 words. List price 4,000 Yen (app. \$11.00). Publisher : Agent of Chu-Nichi Daijiten compiling and Editing committee in Tokyo. 2-4-10 Hongo, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo.

Those students of Sinology who have grown to respect and depend upon Morohashi's Daikan-wa Jiten for the study of early, medieval and modern Chinese texts, will be delighted to know that scrupulous Japanese scholarship has now produced an exhaustive dictionary for contemporary literature in the vernacular idiom.

Compilation of this work was begun in 1931 by a committee of Chinese and Japanese professors at the shanghai Towa Dobun Shoin (East Asian Dobun Institute of Shanghai). By the end of W.W. II about 140,000 data cards had been compiled; all were then confiscated by the Chinese government as a war-prize. It was not until 1954 that, through the efforts of various parties, the crates of data cards were shipped to Japan so that work could be continued. With the publication of this dictionary Aichi University Professor Takuro Suzuki, Editor-in-chief and head of the compiling committee, climaxes thirty-seven years of work.

This lexicon embraces over 130,000 words, including current political and economic, scientific and technological terms in addition to the proverbs, slang expressions, figurative speech, maxims and puns with which the vernacular language abounds. For the linguistics student, expressions peculiar to a certain dialect are all noted as such.

A particularly attractive feature is the inclusion of onomatopoeic and mimetic expressions : the dilidala's and qichikacha's which enrich the Chinese tongue in great number.

Characters are presented in both simplified and complex form, but sample sentences and compounds are printed only in simplified Kanji. The spelling system used for pronunciation of characters is the "pin-yin" system approved and sometimes used by the mainland Chinese today. Characters, and all combinations under each character, are listed in alphabetical order to facilitate reference when pronunciation is known; there is, of course, an index based upon radicals, and an index of characters whose radicals are difficult to determine.

Other features of this dictionary include: a Japanese-Chinese index; a list of annual events in mainland China; charts showing family relationship terms; a

diagram of a traditional Peking residence; a map of China; a chart of the political structure of mainland China; a chart of the chemical elements.

A gift-copy of the above dictionary is being forwarded to your University Library with our compliments.

Aichi University
Chu-Nichi Daijiten
Compiling and Editing Committee

〔注〕初版出版案内英文版（1968年）

CHU-NICHI DAIJITEN
OF
AICHI UNIVERSITY
(INTRODUCTION TO THE PUBLISHING)

Aichi University

Chu-NIchi Daijiten Compilation Office

Introduction to the publishing of Chu-Nichi Daijiten (Chinese-Japanese
Dictionary)of Aichi University

*The Beginning :

Before the early part of Showa(the 1930s), the greatest obstacle for students of Chinese language in Japan was the lack of appropriate textbooks, reference books and dictionaries.

Two outstanding dictionaries, *Ciyuan* and *Cihai*, were published in 1915 and 1937 respectively. However, both these dictionaries were intended for literary language. As for Chinese dictionaries, the earliest were probably the series of three dictionaries compiled by Zhou Ming : *Guoyu Dacidian* (a compact dictionary of 281 pages) published in 1922, *Wang Yunwu Dacidian* published in 1930, and *Biaozhunyu Dacidian* published in 1935, but the publication of a genuine Chinese dictionary *Guoyu Cidian* did not take place until 1936.

It is not wrong to say that a Chinese dictionary was published in Japan earlier than in China. In the early Taisho period(second decade of the twentieth century), a Chinese dictionary compiled by Fukuji Ishiyama had already been published. However, even learners of Chinese language did not find this dictionary very satisfactory. In 1935 Fukuji Ishiyama published the 1,750 page *New Chinese Dictionary*. Later, in Showa, the publication of modern Chinese dictionaries such as *Inoue's Chinese Language Dictionary* in 1928 and *Chinese Language Dictionary* by Wataru Takeda in 1941 satisfied the basic needs of learners of the Chinese language. Nevertheless, it was still difficult to meet the demand for higher standards.

Compilation of foreign language dictionaries is by no means an easy task. Since the mid-Meiji period, dictionaries of foreign languages, particularly of English , German, and French have basically been completed. That is because Japan was relatively advanced in the study of these foreign languages. In fact, these countries were very much advanced in the study of their own languages, so good dictionaries appeared.

In China, however, Chinese scholars traditionally valued classic literature much more than colloquial language, which explains why modern Chinese language had not been studied so deeply. Under these circumstances, the dictionaries compiled by Fukuji Ishiyama , Daihachi Miyajima, Midori Inoue and Wataru Takeda may not be perfect, but it is not an easy task to compile Chinese dictionaries. One still feels keenly the need to overcome the defects and weak points of these dictionaries.

Toa Dobun Shoin (East Asian Dobun Institute of Shanghai) had a group of more

than ten regular Chinese language teachers, both Chinese and Japanese ,who had the competence to publish a dictionary and thought it was their duty to do so. They therefore set to work on the compilation of a Chinese dictionary. Their policy was to compile a dictionary, based on *Inoue's Chinese Dictionary*, which would be able to meet the needs at that time by supplementing necessary vocabulary to it. They found the time for their compilation work during their spare time. Later , their compilation work came to a halt due to the 7 July Incident and the outbreak of the Pacific War. When the draft of the dictionary was confiscated by the government of the Republic of China as enemy property after the defeat of Japan, there were approximately 140,000 cards bearing 70,000~80,000 words. Among the compiling staff were Takuro Suzuki, Shohei Kumano, Shunpei Nozaki, Ichiro Sakamoto, Takashi Kageyama, Masatoshi Iwao, Masao Uchiyama, Sakuma Yamaguchi, Misao Kida, Kazuo Kanamaru, Tokuji Osaka and eight Chinese teachers.

*The Return of the Cards :

In July 1953, when the Post-war situation had become more stable, Kiichi Honma, the President of Aichi University (previously the President of Toa Dobun Shoin Institute) and Takuro Suzuki, Professor of the Literature Faculty of the same university (previously Professor of Chinese Language at Toa Dobun Shoin Institute) were very enthusiastic about putting a request to the Chinese government for the return of the draft of the dictionary. Prof. Suzuki remembered expressing their wish to the Chinese official Zheng Zhengduo at the time of the confiscation of the cards, that they would very much like to complete the dictionary for themselves when conditions permitted. Because of this, he made a tentative request to the Chinese government. The letter of request was handed to Guo Moruo, the Director of the Science Institute of China through Kanzo Uchiyama, the Chairman of Japan-China Friendship Association. With his assistance, and in accordance with the policy decision that, "Based on the spirit of promoting cultural exchange between China and Japan, the draft will be presented to Japan", Liu Guanyi, a member of the Chinese People's Committee to Protect World Peace, ordered that the cards should be returned to Japan on the boat "Koanmaru", which brought Japanese returnees back from China in September 1954. The recipient was the Japan-China Friendship Association. They discussed future plans for the drafting with people related to this project, and finally decided that the task should be entrusted to Aichi University where there were many people who had worked for it previously and who were very enthusiastic about completing the job. Aichi

University decided to take up the task of completing this valuable and historic project so as not to disappoint people's expectations.

*The Start of the Compilation:

The compilation of Chu-Nichi Daijiten formally began in April 1955, when the Compilation Committee was set up. Takuro Suzuki, one of the members who had been involved in the project from the beginning, was appointed as Editor-in-Chief. The main staff consisted of Masao Uchiyama, previously Professor of Toa Dobun Shoin Institute, and Juntaro Imaizumi, a graduate of Chinese literature at Aichi University, as full-time staff. Takuro Suzuki and Shinichi Kuwashima, Professors of Aichi University, were part-time staff, and some assistants were recruited from both within and outside of the university. In 1957 the full-time staff were increased: Zhang Luze, a graduate of the University of China in Beijing; Shuzo Endo, a former translator at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Kou Muneuchi, a staff at NHK overseas programs; Ryoji Shimura, a graduate of Chinese Literature (post-graduate course) from Tohoku University; and Akira Sugimoto, a graduate of Economics from Aichi University. Later, Ouyang Keliang, a graduate of the University of China joined them, although only briefly, which strengthened the compilation office. The completion of this enterprise depended entirely on the efforts of the above mentioned staff.

Although the work went on smoothly, it could not be denied that the size of the staff was too small for this kind of project. Therefore, to their great regret they were unable to fulfill the original target in terms of collecting and selecting vocabulary.

However, what was very fortunate was that the study of Chinese language in China made a great progress. After the foundation of the People's Republic of China, the Chinese Character Reform movement advanced rapidly, and a great number of publications appeared. Among them there were *Xue Wenhua Zidian*, *Tongyin Zidian*, and *Xin Hua Zidian*, all of which are compact dictionaries of high quality. In addition, the publication of many technical dictionaries such as *Ji Gong Cidian* (Dictionary of Technology) began to provide abundant materials. In Japan, *Modern Chinese-Japanese Dictionary* by Junichi Kosaka and Tatsuo Ota, *Chinese Dictionary* by Nobumitsu Kanegae, and *Iwanami's Chinese Dictionary* by Takeshiro Kuraishi were published one after another. Our *Chinese-Japanese Dictionary* owes a great deal to above mentioned dictionaries, and we would like to

express our gratitude towards the great number of scholars concerned, both Japanese and Chinese.

As mentioned above, although the general situation, domestic and foreign, had been encouraging towards the project, there were quite a few elements which delayed the completion of the dictionary. (1) The original estimate of 1961 for its completion turned out to be too optimistic. (2) In order to absorb the Character Reform in China completely, many additions and rewritings had to be made. (3) It was necessary to cast more than 3,000 types of characters, both made. (4) From the latter half of 1963, due to financial difficulties, the size of the editorial staff was cut down to four – Suzuki, Uchiyama, Zhang and Imaizumi– to whom the university did not have to pay extra allowances. Therefore, it was not until 1963 that the task was finally completed, having taken 13 years altogether, twice as long as had been estimated at the outset.

*Aid from China :

In February 1956, we received *Tongyin Zidian*, *Jianming Zidian*, *Zhongguo Yuwen*, as well as other reference materials sent by the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries. In December 1955, the deputy head of Chinese Academic Research Group, Feng Naichao, visited our university and left us a written message of encouragement : "Let us establish a firm foundation for cultural exchange between China and Japan." We received several groups of visitors from China : a group of Chinese legal specialists in April 1958, Chinese economic delegates in June 1964, and in December of the same year delegates of Chinese legal specialists, including their leader Han Youtong, visited the compiling office to give us their support. In 1966, Guo Moruo entrusted Rokuro Kawai, Mayor of Toyohashi City, who was visiting China at the time, with his buoyant calligraphy "Ji Zhuo Yang Qing" (obtain clean water by stirring dirty water), which gave us enormous encouragement when we received it. Moreover, in 1958, during a visit to China, Takuro Suzuki had been given valuable advice concerning Character Reform by people such as Lü Shuxiang, Professor of Beijing University, and Zhuang Dong, member of the Character Reform Committee, to all of whom we express our sincere gratitude.

*Financial Aid from within the University and from Other Sources for the Compilation and Printing of the Dictionary :

It is difficult to discuss a project such as this in terms of commercial profit and

loss, since financial difficulties are unavoidable. Fortunately over this time, the Research Assistance Division of the Ministry of Education provided us with funds in 1956, while in 1957 the newspaper companies Asahi Shinbun and Chunichi Shinbun, as well as an earnest supporter who wishes to remain anonymous donated considerable sums of money. Also, there were two people who donated money as “a small candle from the poor” in support of our dictionary compilation. The good will of those who show their understanding towards cultural exchange between Japan and China is certainly very precious.

By April 1966, the compilation of the dictionary was basically complete, but the problem of funding the publication had not been solved. Through the good offices over many years of Kiichi Honma, the Honourary President of Aichi University, we were able, in April 1967, to obtain a considerable number of advanced purchase orders thanks to Toshiyuki Fukushima, the President of Nippon Express Co., Ltd.. In addition, it was the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of the foundation of Aichi University, and the University Council decided to include the publishing of the dictionary in the anniversary events, which meant securing most of its publishing costs. Thus publication became possible. Both the Asahi and Mainichi newspaper companies made many advanced purchase orders, which were donated to China in the names of these companies to express our gratitude for their cooperation.

*Printing and Publication :

The entire publishing plan was entrusted to Daian Co., Ltd., and the printing to Tosho Printing Co., Ltd.. Both companies had been in favour of the spirit of promoting Sino-Japanese cultural exchange and friendship between the two countries of our project, and devoted themselves to the completion of the task. Daian managed the negotiation with the printing factory, printing plans, proofreading, and sales. Tosho Printing newly cast more than 3,000 types of characters for the simplified Chinese characters and those outdated characters which were not in frequent use in Japan, investing sacrificially large sums of money. The staff and the two companies worked in close cooperation and the work went very smoothly.

Kiichi Honma, as the last President of Toa Dobun Shoin Institute, assumed great responsibility for the return of the data cards by the Chinese Government and for the final product, the publication of the dictionary, as a project of Aichi University.

His tireless efforts, together with support from various quarters, made the project

a success. The project owes its entire success to the initial enthusiasm shown by Honma and his patronage during the process.

Moreover, great efforts were also made by Jo Koiwai, who was installed as President of Aichi University in November 1955, in raising funds for the completion out of university's tight budget, and in his constant encouragement to the staff. He was very much looking forward to the publication, but unfortunately died in 1959.

*Revised Edition :

In order to catch up with the continuous progress of China's development, a revision of *Chu-Nichi Daijiten* became urgently necessary. In February 1968, when the dictionary was published, a request was made to Guo Moruo that the staff should be allowed to visit China. This request was finally granted in June 1973. They spent a long time exchanging opinions with Chinese scholars at Nankai University, Beijing University and Fudan University, and obtained precious experiences with the intention of utilizing them in the revision of the dictionary. It was very fortunate that the Compilation Office of *Chu-Nichi Daijiten* was reestablished in April 1975, with the agreement of the President, Hitaku Kyusojin, and the university authorities, while the Committee for Revising *Chu-Nichi Daijiten* was organized with Takuro Suzuki as the Chief Editor and Juntaro Imaizumi as Committee Chairman.

The revisions at this time were mainly made within the framework of the first edition, and a complete revision was to be made in the future. However, in January 1982, Takuro Suzuki's sudden death came just as the revision work was getting under way.

The revised edition, compared with the first edition, was to a greater extent the product of friendly cooperation and academic exchange between the two countries. Following the recovery of diplomatic relations, and with the expansion of cultural exchange, we were able to obtain assistance from visiting Chinese scholars and Chinese teachers studying in Japan. Professors Gao Lindu and Huang Yi of Aichi University also helped us for a long time. Professor Huang Zhiming of Beijing Agricultural Machinery Institute helped us with the compilation for two years, but died not long after his return to China. We express our deepest gratitude towards those Chinese teachers for their sincere and reliable assistance. The revision was completed in 1984 and the printing was entrusted to Toppan Printing Co., Ltd., who completed the dictionary making use of computer technology. The publishing

of the revised edition was entrusted to Taishukan Publishing Co., Ltd..

Chu-Nichi Daijiten

First Edition

Characters	11,195 characters (including 2,264 complex characters and 1,195 related characters)		
Vocabulary	more than 115,000		
Pages	1,947		
Number printed	70,000 volumes		
Size	787 × 1,092	1/32	(B6)

Compilation and Printing

Compilation commenced in 1955, first draft completed in 1965, printed in 1967.

Second Edition (revised)

Characters	13,166 characters (including 2,759 complex characters and 1,595 related characters)		
Vocabulary	more than 136,000		
Pages	2,520		
Number printed	40,000 volumes		
Size	787 × 1,092	1/32	(B6)

Compilation and Printing

Compilation commenced in 1975, first draft completed in 1984, printed in 1986.

[Footnotes]

P2 L7 Ciyuan 辞源

- Cihai 辞海
- L10 Zhou Ming 周 铭
Guoyu Cidian 国语大辞典
- L11 Wang Yunwu Dacidian 王云五大辞典
- L12 Biaozhunyü Dacidian 标准语大辞典
- L16 Fukuji Ishiyama 石山福治
- L18 New Chinese Dictionary 新支那大辞典
- L20 Inoue's Chinese Language Dictionary 井上支那語辞典
Chinese Language Dictionary 支那語辞典
- L21 Wataru Takeda 竹田 復
- L32 Daihachi Miyajima 宮島大八
Midori Inoue 井上 翠
- P3 L3 Toa Dobun Shoin 東亜同文書院
- L14 Takuro Suzuki 鈴木 沢郎
Shouhei Kumano 熊野正平
Shunpei Nozaki 野崎駿平
Ichiro Sakamoto 坂本一郎
- L15 Takashi Kageyama 影山 巍
Masatoshi Iwao 岩尾正利
Masao Uchiyama 内山雅夫
Sakuma Yamaguchi 山口左熊
Misao Kida 木田彌三旺
- L16 Kazuo Kanamaru 金丸一夫
Tokuji Osaka 尾坂徳司
- L18 Kiichi Honma 本間喜一
- L24 Zheng Zhenduo 郑 振铎
- L27 Guo Moruo 郭 沫若
- L28 Kanzo Uchiyama 内山完造
Japan-China Friendship Association 日中友好協会
- L31 Liu Guanyi 刘贯一
- L33 Koanmaru 興安丸
- P4 L1 Aichi University 愛知大学
- L7 Chu-Nichi Daijiten 中日大辞典
- L11 Juntaro Imaizumi 今泉潤太郎
- L12 Shinichi Kuwashima 桑島信一
- L15 Zhang Luze 张 禄泽

- Shuzo Endo 遠藤秀造
- L16 Kou Muneuchi 宗内 鴻
- L17 Ryoji Shimura 志村良治
- L18 Tohoku University 東北大学
Akira Sugimoto 杉本 晃
- L19 Ouyang Keliang 欧阳可亮
- L29 Xue Wenhua Zidian 学文化字典
Tongyin Zidian 同音字典
- L30 Xin Hua Zidian 新华字典
- L31 Ji Gong Cidian 机工辞典
- L32 Modern Chinese – Japanese Dictionary 現代中日辞典
- L33 Junichi Kosaka 香坂順一
Tatsuo Ota 太田辰夫
Chinese Dictionary 中国語辞典
- L34 Nobumitsu Kanegae 鐘ヶ江信光
Iwanami's Chinese Dictionary 岩波中国語辞典
- P5 L1 Takeshiro Kuraishi 倉石武四郎
- L17 Jiangming Zidian 简明字典
- L20 Feng Naichao 冯 乃超
- L25 Han Youtong 韩 幽桐
- L26 Rokuro Kawai 河合陸郎
- L27 Toyohasi 豊橋
Ji Zhuo Yang Qing 激浊扬清
- L31 Lü Shuxiang 吕 叔湘
Zhuang Dong 庄 栋
- P6 L5 Asahi Shinbun 朝日新聞
Chunichi Shinbun 中日新聞
- L15 Toshiyuki Fukushima 福島敏行
Nippon Express Co., Ltd., 日本通運株式会社
- L19 Mainichi 毎日新聞
- L28 Daian Co., Ltd., 株式会社 大安
- L29 Tosho Printing Co., Ltd., 図書印刷株式会社
- P7 L5 Jo Koiwai 小岩井 浄
- L14 Nankai University 南开大学
- L15 Beijing University 北京大学
Fudan University 复旦大学

- L18 Hitaku Kyusojin 久曾神 昇
L30 Gao Lindu 高 临渡
Huang Yi 黄 昇
L31 Huang Zhiming 黄 志明
P8 L1 Toppan Printing Co., Let., 凸版印刷株式会社
L3 Taishukan Publishing Co., Let., 大修館書店
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[注] 愛知大学「中日大辞典案内」英文版（1990年）