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Maps of the Japan Area

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The Japan Area

S.A. Wurm

The four maps dealing with the Japan area differ greatly from each other in scope and in the treatment of their respective subject matter. There are very few overall features which these specialised maps have in common and which could constitute the basis for a general text to be given here. It has therefore been decided to add all relevant information referring to each of the individual maps on their reverse sides.

Plate 26:	Ainu Dialects
Plate 27:	Japanese Dialects
Plate 28:	Ryukyuan Dialects
Plate 29:	Okinawan Islands



AINU AREA: HOKKAIDŌ AND SOUTHERN SAKHALIN

COMPILED BY SHIRÔ HATTORI AND MASHIHO CHIRI

The late Dr Mashiho Chiri, Professor of Linguistics, University of Hokkaidō, died on 9 June in 1961.

INTRODUCTION by Shirô Hattori

In the autumn of 1945, Mr Kōzaburō Shimamura of the Tōa Kōkogaku Kai visited me in order to encourage me to promote studies of Ryūkyūan, Korean, and Ainu. I lived with my wife and three children in a village in the Nishitama District, which was very far from the University of Tokyo, although it was in the territory of the Metropolis of Tokyo. I was barely managing to commute to the University, and was unable to begin such scientific activities.

In the autumn of 1954, Professor Seiichi Izumi reported to me that the Ainu language would die out in a very few years. This information astonished me to a great extent, because I had believed that the language would survive at least for 10-15 years. He also emphasised the necessity of training young linguists specialising in Ainu.

In April of 1955, commissioned by the Japanese Society of Ethnology (the President was Professor Masao Oka), Dr Mashiho Chiri and I travelled all over Hokkaidō for 25 days, investigating 15 dialects of Ainu from the glottochronological point of view. Dr Chiri introduced me to all the informants, and I found that some of them were the last surviving speaker or speakers of a dialect, and all of them were very old people. Some informants spoke Ainu fluently, but others spoke imperfectly and were unable to remember several words. The informants of two Sakhalin dialects (Ochiho and Tarantomari) lived in Wakkasakunai, a newly established settlement where houses stood dispersed in a row for several kilometres along the sea coast.

In the summer of 1956 and later, I found the informants of three Sakhalin dialects (Maoka, Raichishka, and Nairo) in the small town of Tokoro, and one informant of the Shiraura dialect in a settlement of a few houses among hills and forests, close to the village of Sawaki. (See Map 26.)

My travel with Dr Chiri in April of 1955 gave me an impetus to organise a fieldwork team in order to investigate the Ainu dialects systematically before they became completely extinct. The fieldwork was done in the summers of 1955 and of 1956, and the data of nine dialects collected by the team are published in *An Ainu Dialect Dictionary, with Ainu, Japanese and English Indexes*, edited by Shirô Hattori (Iwanami Shoten, Tokyo, 1964, 1981²).

This Map 26 is based on the data in the article "A Lexicostatistic Study on the Ainu Dialects" by Shirô Hattori and Mashiho Chiri, published in *Minzokugaku Kenkyū* 24/4:31-66 (The Japanese Society of Ethnology, November 1960).

Out of the 19 dialects, 13 are those of Hokkaidō and six are those of Sakhalin, as mentioned above.

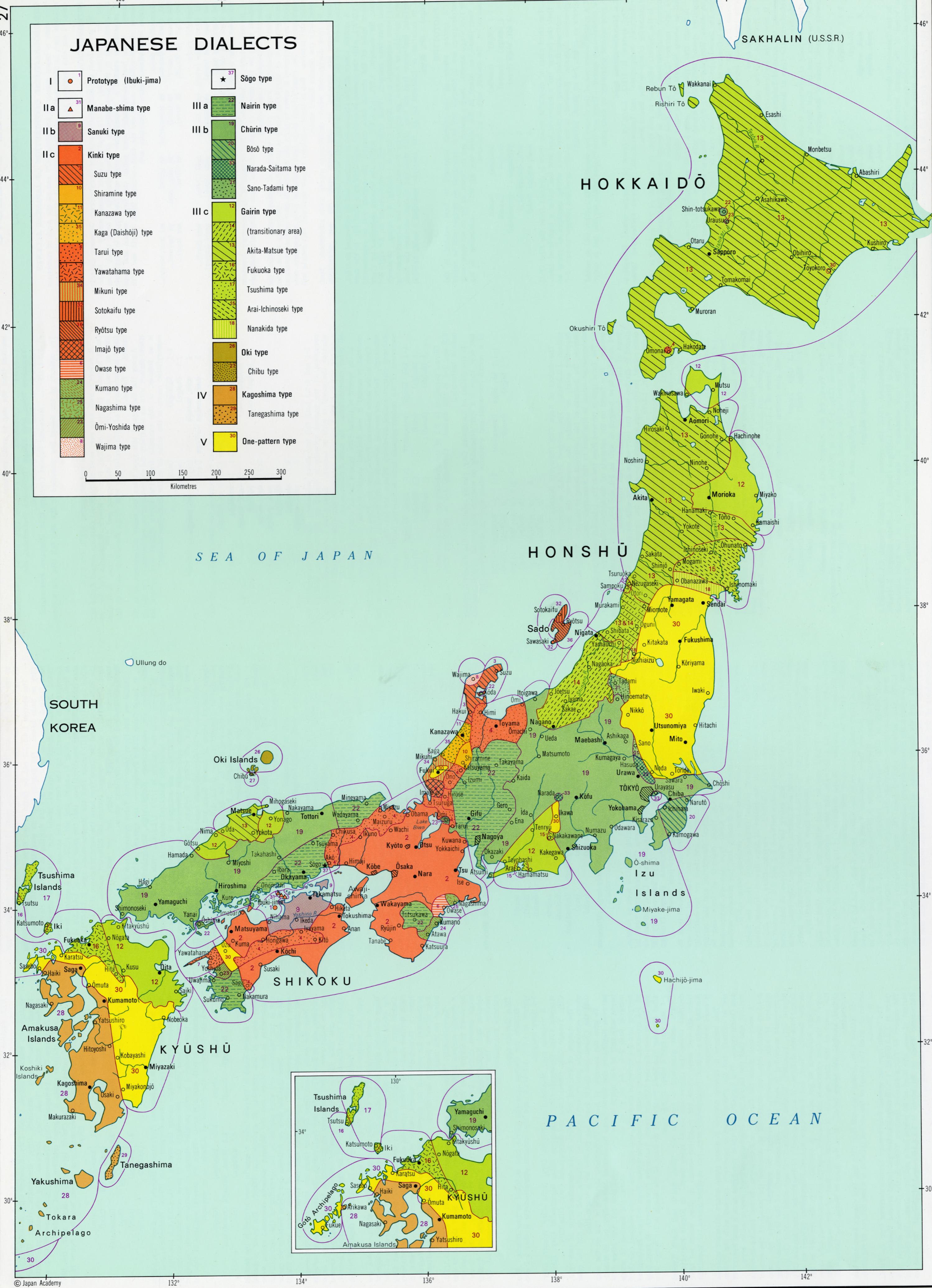
All the Ainu words were arranged according to Swadesh's 200-item list, in Table I (pp.37-59 of the article).

The result of lexicostatistic calculation is shown in Table III (p.62) and in Diagram 2 (p.63). Only the latter is cited here, because it shows clearly the mutual lexicostatistic distances among the 19 dialects. The numbers of the percentages indicate the residual cognates: e.g. Yakumo shares 96.1% with Oshamambe, but 72% with Nairo, etc.

All the informants investigated are now deceased.

Table of Lexicostatistic Distances between 19 Ainu Dialects showing the percentages of vocabulary items showed by them

	95%	90%	85%	80%	75%	70%	
Yakumo	2	3 4 11 5 9 8 12	13		14 17 16 15	1	
Oshamambe	1	3 4 7 11 9 8 12 13		14	17 16 15	2	
Horobetsu	4 1 211	5 6 10	13	19 14 16	17 18 15	3	
Biratori	6 5 3 1	11 9 12 8 7 13		19 14 17 18	16 15	4	
Nukkibetsu	6	2 1 11 12 7 10 13		14	19 16 18	17 15	5
Niikappu	4	3 2 1 9 7 8 12 13		14 17 16 15	19 18	6	
Samani	9 8 2 10 1 3 6 4 12 13	11 5		17 19 18 15	14 16	7	
Obihiro	9 10 7 11 3	12 11 12 1 4 6 5 13		16 17 18	14 15 19 15	8	
Kushiro	8 10 7 11 3	12 11 12 13 5		16	14 15 18	19 17	9
Bihoro	9 8	7 12 1 2 6 5 3 4 13		14 16 18	15 19	17	10
Asahikawa	9 12 3	11 0 2 5 13		19 17 15			11
Nayoro	8 7 4 6	9 3 13 1 5 2 7 1		16 14	18 17	14 15 18	12
Sôya	11	10 4 1	12 10 3 7 4 5 6 14 15 17 18 19	16	19 16		13
Ochiho	19 17 16	18 15		13	4 2 12 1 7 10 8	5 3 11 9	14
Tarantomari	16	19 18 17		13	11 3 12 9 5 7 2	4 6	15
Maoka	15 17 18			13	4 3 12 5 1 8	11 6 10 2	16
Shiraura	19 14	15		13	4 6 5 1 10 8	3 11 12 7 2	17
Raichishka	18 16			13	3 6 12 5 17 2	11 9 10	18
Nairo	17 19 14 15	16		13 4 11	5 1 2 10	6 12 9 7 8	19
	16			6			



JAPANESE DIALECTS

COMPILED BY ZENDÔ UWANO

THE GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF JAPANESE ACCENTS

This work is based mainly on Kindaijî 1977 and on the work of numerous scholars such as Shirô Hattori and Teruo Hirayama, together with my own data. I am also indebted to Tokugawa 1981 for methodology.

INTRODUCTION

We know, from the comparative study of contemporary Japanese dialects and the historical study of the Kyoto dialect based mainly on *Ruiju-Myôgishô*, that in the protolanguage of these dialects at least three types of prosodemes existed in monosyllabic nouns, and five types in disyllabic nouns. These have traditionally been called the first, second and third classes of monosyllabic nouns and the first, second, third, fourth and fifth classes of disyllabic nouns. Examples are:

Monosyllabic nouns	
1st class e (handle), <i>ka</i> (mosquito), <i>to</i> (door), <i>mi</i> (nut, berry)...	
2nd class <i>na</i> (name), <i>ha</i> (leaf), <i>hi</i> (day, sun), <i>ya</i> (arrow)...	
3rd class <i>te</i> (hand), <i>ki</i> (tree), <i>hi</i> (fire), <i>me</i> (eye)...	

Disyllabic nouns	
1st class <i>kaze</i> (wind), <i>hana</i> (nose), <i>taki</i> (falls), <i>tori</i> (bird)...	
2nd class <i>iwa</i> (rock), <i>oto</i> (sound), <i>yuki</i> (snow), <i>kami</i> (paper)...	
3rd class <i>inu</i> (dog), <i>hana</i> (flower), <i>yama</i> (mountain), <i>kami</i> (hair)...	
4th class <i>iki</i> (breath), <i>kata</i> (shoulder), <i>sora</i> (sky), <i>umi</i> (sea)...	
5th class <i>ame</i> (rain), <i>kumo</i> (spider), <i>saru</i> (monkey), <i>aki</i> (autumn)...	

In this article we will analyse the accents in contemporary Japanese dialects based on the merger of these 'classes', also taking into consideration their substances (tone values).

Strictly speaking, some other classes of nouns exist. Also the correspondence of trisyllabic nouns is problematic. Obviously these, too, should be considered in order to place the dialects in their correct historical perspective. The classification given here would be fully appropriate only after this process. But as these problems remain unsolved, this article will treat only the classes listed above.

We have disregarded minute differences among tonic substances. Such complications are uncalled for, and would make the map unreadable. Differences will be discussed in the text when necessary.

A system where all the classes are in contrast will be indicated as 1/2/3, 1/2/3/4/5, with the classes in contrast separated by a slant (/). In the case where some of the classes have merged, the system will be represented thus, for example, 1/2/3, 1/2/3/4/5, where the classes separated by / are those that have merged. Tone value will be represented as: *ō* = high, *ā* = mid (when necessary), *o* (no mark) = low, *ō* = falling, *ā* = rising. (*o* stands for a syllable, or a mora.) *ga* appearing in examples is the subject-marking particle. (*ga*) means that the tone value does not change whether the noun is in isolation or followed by *ga*, for example: *kazel(ga)* = *kaze*, *kazega*; *aki(ga)* = *aki*, *akiga*.

I. PROTOTYPE

A system where all the classes supposed to have existed in the protolanguage are in contrast and have undergone no merger will be called the first-stage accent. Such a system can be found, as far as we know, only in Ibuki-jima¹, an island in the Inland Sea of Seto. According to my observation, the dialect here is as follows:

1-1 <i>eē(ga)</i> ² (handle)	2-1 <i>kazel(ga)</i> (wind)
2 <i>naa(ga)</i> (name)	2 <i>ōtoga</i> (sound)
3 <i>kiī</i> , <i>kiiga</i> (tree)	3 <i>yāmā(ga)</i> (mountain)
	4 <i>sorā</i> , <i>soraga</i> (sky)
	5 <i>amē</i> , <i>amēga</i> (rain)

The third class of disyllabic nouns (2-3) is distinct from the first (2-1) in that the former has a mid-level tone and the latter a high-level tone. The contrasts listed above are present even among speakers as young as high-school students. However, in the middle-aged and younger groups, 2-2 appears as *otoga*, 2-3 as *yāmā*, *yamāga*.

II. A system where one of the classes has merged with another will be called the second-stage accent. There are three types which we will list in order of geographical proximity to Ibuki-jima.

II.a. Manabe-shima type

The system is 1/2/3, 1.5/2/3/4, found in Manabe-shima¹ (Okayama Prefecture), Sanagi-jima¹ and Takami-shima¹ (Kagawa Prefecture), three neighbouring islands in the Inland Sea.

In the dialects belonging to this type, the merger of 2-1 and 2-5 is the common characteristic; however, in Sanagi-jima and Takami-shima 1-1 and 1-3 have merged (1.3/2). Also, tone values differ slightly among islands, as well as among hamlets on the same island.

Although this type covers only a small geographical area, there are localities around these three islands with a system of 1.3.5/2/4, such as Awa-shima, Hon-jima and Te-shima. This can be viewed either as deriving from the Sanuki type to be discussed next, or from this Manabe-shima type under the influence of contact with the Sanuki type. If we take the latter position from the viewpoint of geographical proximity, then the Manabe-shima type would have existed over a larger area.

II.b. Sanuki type

In this type, 2-3 has merged with 2-1, giving 1/2/3, 1.3/2/4/5.

It covers the north-eastern part of Shikoku around Kagawa Prefecture, including the cities of Takamatsu, Marugame, Kan'onji and Niihama (Ehime Prefecture), the town of Ikeda (Tokushima Prefecture), and islands such as Shôdo Island.

From the point of substance, it can be divided into two groups, the West-Sanuki varieties and the East-Sanuki varieties. Below are representative dialects of each, those of Marugame and Takamatsu respectively:

Marugame	Takamatsu
2-1.3 <i>kazel(ga)</i>	2-1.3 <i>kazel(ga)</i> (wind)
2 <i>ōtoga</i>	2 <i>a kamil(ga)</i> (paper)
4 <i>sorā</i> , <i>soraga</i>	b <i>ōtoga</i> , <i>otoga</i> (sound)
5 <i>amē</i> , <i>amēga</i>	4 <i>sorā</i> , <i>soraga</i> (sky)
	5 <i>amē</i> , <i>amēga</i> (rain)

In the Takamatsu dialect, 2-2 is divided into two according to whether the vowel of the second syllable is wide (e, o, a) or narrow (i, u). The systems of monosyllabic nouns are essentially the same as in the Ibuki-jima dialect. But there are many dialects where 1-1 and 1-2 both have a falling tone and have merged, giving 1.2/3, as in Marugame and Ikeda.

There are subtypes deriving from the type 1.3/2/4/5 which we have omitted from the map to avoid confusion:

- 1.3.5/2/4 ... Iyomishima City, Kawanoe City (Ehime Prefecture), Yamashiro Town, Ichiu Village (Tokushima Prefecture), etc.
- 1.2.3/4/5 ... Deai Hamlet (Ikeda Town)
- 1.3.4/2/5 ... Mukaihibi Hamlet (Tamano City, Okayama Prefecture)

The dialects of the Inland Sea discussed in II.a also fall into the pattern 1.3.5/2/4.

II.c. Kinki type

In this type 2-2 and 2-3 have merged, giving 1/2/3, 1.2/3/4/5.

It covers a wide area over most of the Kinki districts around Kyôto and Ôsaka including the cities of Ôtsu, Hikone, Himeji, Wakayama and Tsu, as well as Shikoku districts such as Matsuyama and Kôchi cities. It is also found in some areas of Gifu Prefecture near Shiga Prefecture such as the hamlet of Hirose.

Among the dialects of this type there are minor differences, as in the Kôchi dialect with its relatively old characteristics, but basically the system is as follows, in this example from the Kyôto dialect (the system for monosyllabic nouns is the same as in the Ibuki-jima dialect):

2-1 <i>kazel(ga)</i>	(wind)
2.3 <i>otoga</i>	(sound)
4 <i>sorā</i> , <i>soraga</i>	(sky) (cf. <i>soraga</i> in Kôchi)
5 <i>amē</i> , <i>amēga</i>	(rain)

Variants of this Kinki type can be found on the Noto Peninsula. To take an example, the dialect of Suzu City is as follows:

1-1 <i>too(ga)</i> (door)	2-1 <i>a kazel(ga)</i> (wind)
2 <i>haa(ga)</i> (leaf)	b <i>taki</i> , <i>takiga</i> (falls)
3 <i>tee(ga)</i> (hand)	c <i>tori(ga)</i> (bird)
	2.3 a <i>iwā</i> , <i>iwaga</i> (rock)
	b <i>yukī</i> , <i>yukigā</i> (snow)
	c <i>kami(ga)</i> (paper)
	4 <i>sorā(ga)</i> (sky)
	5 <i>amē</i> , <i>amēga</i> (rain)

2-1 and 2-2.3 both fall into three subclasses depending on whether the consonant of the second syllable is voiced or voiceless, as well as on whether the vowel is wide or narrow. Type c has a voiced consonant and a narrow vowel; b has a voiceless consonant and a narrow vowel; a includes all other combinations. No such division exists in 2-4 and 2-5.

In the accent of Hakui City, type b has not separated from type a. The contrast in accent is less distinct around Wajima City of Noto.

Even in the same Ishikawa Prefecture, the Kaga districts have a different substance. There are several variants of this dialect. To begin with, in the southern district around Shiramine Village, the features of the vowel or the consonant of the second syllable have no bearing on the system:

1-1 <i>kaā</i> , <i>kaāgā</i> (mosquito)	2-1 <i>kāzē</i> , <i>kāzēga</i> (wind)
2 <i>haāgā</i> (leaf)	2.3 <i>hāna(ga)</i> (flower)
3 <i>tee(ga)</i> (hand)	4 <i>kata(ga)</i> (shoulder)

(Nouns belonging to 2-5 of the protolanguage are scattered over 2-1, 2-2.3 and 2-4 in this dialect. Generally 2-5 in the Kaga districts do not behave uniformly.)

In the dialect of Kanazawa City, closely related to the dialect discussed just now, there is a split depending on whether the second syllable consists of a voiced consonant and a narrow vowel (type b) or not (type a):

1-1.2 <i>ka</i> , <i>kāga</i> (mosquito)	2-1 <i>a kazel(ga)</i> (wind)
3 <i>te(ga)</i> (hand)	b <i>tori(ga)</i> (bird)
	2.3 a <i>iwā(ga)</i> (rock)
	b <i>inu(ga)</i> (dog)

The dialect of Kaga City (formerly Daishôji Town) is simple, with the system 1.2.3/4/5. The merged 2-1.2.3 is divided into two subclasses depending solely on whether the vowel of the second syllable is wide or narrow, the features of the consonant being irrelevant. The system for the monosyllabic nouns is identical to the Kanazawa dialect.

The Tarui type is derived from the 1/2/3, 1/2.3/4/5 type through further merger. It is found on the outskirts of the central Kinki type. Within it, 1-1 and 1-3 have merged as well as 2-1 and 2-4. It is named after Tarui Town of Gifu Prefecture, where it was first noted. Strictly speaking, it should be divided into the third-stage accent with the system 1.4/2/3/5, and more recent fourth-stage accents (the system for monosyllabic nouns is the same for both, 1.3/2):

- 1.4/2.3/5 ... Kinomoto Town (Shiga Prefecture), Takahama Town (Fukui Prefecture), Maizuru City, Miyazu City (Kyôto Prefecture), Akô City (Hyôgo Prefecture), Hongawa Village (Kôchi Prefecture), Iyayama Village, Kitô Village (Tokushima Prefecture), Saga Town (Kôchi Prefecture), etc. Also reported to exist near the boundary of Wakayama and Mie Prefectures.
- 1.4/2.3.5 ... Tarui Town, Nagahama City (Shiga Prefecture), Ôno City, Katsuyama City (Fukui Prefecture), Toyama City, etc.
- 1.4/2.3 ... Yawatahama City (Ehime Prefecture), Mikuni Town (Fukui Prefecture).

1.4/2.3/5 and 1.4/2.3.5 are shown as a single type on the map because there are localities such as Tsuruga City where both 1.4/2.3/5 and 1.4/2.3.5 are reported, localities whose accent type cannot be determined from existing reports, and localities such as Toga Village (Toyama Prefecture) where the trace of 1.4/2.3/5 is only faintly perceptible.

We will give several examples. First, Kitô Village:

1-1.3 <i>toga</i> (door)	2-1.4 <i>kazel(ga)</i> (wind)
2 <i>hāga</i> (leaf)	2.3 <i>yama(ga)</i> (mountain)
	5 <i>amē(ga)</i> (rain)

Continued from the reverse side of the map of JAPANESE DIALECTS

Around Ichinoseki City and Ishinomaki City of Tōhoku districts we find 1.2/3, 1.2/3.4.5, most of which have the tone values tōga/tega, kāze/ame. Here the distinction is less clear, and south of this area we find obscure variants such as the dialect of Nanakida Hamlet (Izumi City). The dialect of Nishi-aizu Town (Fukushima Prefecture) is also obscure. And next to them exists the one-pattern accent.

1.2/3, 1.2/3.4.5 can also be found around Kami-nagao Hamlet (Naka-kawane Village) and Lake Hamana. The tone value of the former dialect is tōga/tega, kāze(ga)/ame(ga). The latter is divided into the dialects of Arai Town and Maisaka Town. The tone value for Arai is kāze(ga)/ame(ga), for Maisaka kāze(ga)/ame, amega (the tone value of the monosyllabic nouns is tōga/tega for both).

The Hokkaidō dialect derives from dialects spoken by settlers. As most of them were Tōhoku born, it is Gairin type on the whole, with a sprinkling of other accents:

- Nairin type ... Shin-totsukawa Town (← Totsukawa Village, Nara Prefecture), Omonai Hamlet (Shiriuchi Town) (← Ōno City, Fukui Prefecture)
- 1/2.3.4.5 ... Urausu Village (← Kōchi and Tokushima Prefecture)
- One-pattern accent ... Toyokoro Village (← Sōma County, Fukushima Prefecture)

All have kept the accent of the settlers' birthplace (indicated after the arrow ←) or that deriving from it. Other 'islands' of foreign accents used to exist but almost all have disappeared. The accent of the original settlers is relatively intact in areas where a whole group has settled and kept to themselves, but as these groups go into their third and fourth generations their accents have assimilated with the general Hokkaidō accent, and even the dialects listed above are on the decline.

Let me add one point on the historical placement of the Gairin type. In previous reports it was maintained that in Ōtori Hamlet (Yamagata Prefecture) and (Oku-)Miomote Hamlet (Niigata Prefecture) is found the system 1/3/2.4.5. This has been the decisive supporting evidence for the theory that Nairin, Chūrin and Gairin types have derived from the same prototype *1/2/3/4.5. Both areas are hard to reach and have had little communication with other localities or between themselves.

But, according to my observations, both dialects have the system 1.2/3/4.5, the same as surrounding areas. It is not clear whether we should consider that these people originally had 1/3/2.4.5 but were assimilated to surrounding dialects in the course of time.

If the results I obtained are correct, they will not negate the claim that the Gairin type derives from *1/2/3/4.5, but will raise new questions on the relations between the prototype and the Chūrin and Nairin types.

IV. Kagoshima type

We have already discussed, in III.c, the three-pattern and two-pattern accents of the Oki Islands. In the south-western districts of Kyūshū we find the two-pattern accent 1.2/3, 1.2/3.4.5. It extends over Nagasaki City, Saga City, Kumamoto City, Kagoshima City, the Amakusa Islands, the Koshiki Islands, Yakushima and the Tokara Archipelago. Although there are dialectal differences, they have the same merged system just noted, and there are only two contrasting accents for words of any syllable length.

Below is an example, the dialect of Kagoshima City:

1-1.2	<u>hā</u>	(leaf)	<u>hāga</u>	<u>hakāra</u>	(<u>kara</u> means 'from')
3	<u>te</u>	(hand)	<u>tegā</u>	<u>tekāra</u>	
2-1.2	<u>kāze</u>	(wind)	<u>kazēga</u>	<u>kazekāra</u>	
3.4.5	<u>yāma</u>	(mountain)	<u>yamāga</u>	<u>yamakāra</u>	

Even with one or more particles attached, there are only two patterns, one with a high penultimate syllable and one with a high ultimate syllable. This applies also to words of more than three-syllable length:

<u>sakura</u> (cherry blossom)	<u>sakurāga</u>	<u>akagīre</u> (crack)	<u>akagīregā</u>
<u>abura</u> (oil)	<u>aburāga</u>	<u>asagaō</u> (morning glory)	<u>asagaoga</u>

In Tanegashima, the picture is an intricate pattern of speakers with a clear two-pattern contrast, speakers with an obscure contrast and speakers with a one-pattern accent.

The two-pattern accent of Kyūshū can most naturally be explained as having changed from a Gairin type as can be found in Ōita City, but the process has not been amply clarified. As it also possesses the above synchronic peculiarity, we gave it a different colour on the map. It is clearly not derivationally related to the Chibū two-pattern accent.

One-pattern accent

As opposed to the dialects discussed above, a considerable number of dialects have the system without any contrast, i.e. 1.2.3, 1.2.3.4.5. This has been called the one-pattern accent.

It is found in the following seven blocks:

- Tōhoku districts such as Sendai City, Yamagata City, Fukushima City, Utsunomiya City, Mito City, and Toride City
- Hachijō-jima
- Upper regions of the Ōi River (Shizuoka Prefecture), i.e. Hon-kawane Town, Naka-kawane Town, Ikawa Hamlet (Shizuoka City) etc.
- Fukui City, Takefu City
- Ōzu City, Uchiko Town, Nagahama Town (Ehime Prefecture)
- Sasebo City, Karatsu City, Ōmuta City, Nobeoka City, Miyazaki City, Gotō Archipelago
- Takara-jima, Kodakara-jima (Tokara Archipelago)

It generally seems to be found where different accent systems are in contact, geographically or through settling in. Among this type, dialects that always have a high syntagma-final syllable are called '(final-high) one-pattern accent', e.g. dialects of Miyakonojō City and Shibusi Town, as opposed to dialects such as the Sendai dialect, sometimes called 'flat one-pattern accent' or 'accentless'.

SUMMARY

The distribution of Japanese accents can be summarised as follows:

In the Inland Sea area of Seto are the first-stage accent (1/2/3/4/5) of Ibuki-jima and the second-stage accent of the Manabe-shima type (1.5/2/3/4). Nearby we find the Sanuki-type second-stage accent (1.3/2/4/5). Next to it is the Kinki-type second-stage accent (1/2.3/4/5) centred around Kyōto and Ōsaka. The Kinki type and the subtypes derived from it extend from Shikoku to Sado.

Outside of it exist the third-stage accents with the Nairin type (1/2.3, 1/2.3/4.5) in the east and west, and further outside the Chūrin (1.2/3, 1/2.3/4.5) and Gairin (1.2/3, 1.2/3/4.5) types, concentrically. In south-western Kyūshū (Kagoshima) is the two-pattern accent. Finally, one-pattern accents are found, mainly where different systems are in contact.

NOTES

¹-jima and -shima mean 'island'.

²In Kinki the vowel is long in monosyllabic words.

³In this article we will describe dialects in which a contrast exists but is weak as 'obscure' (this is a translation of the Japanese term *aimai*).

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RYŪKYŪAN DIALECTS

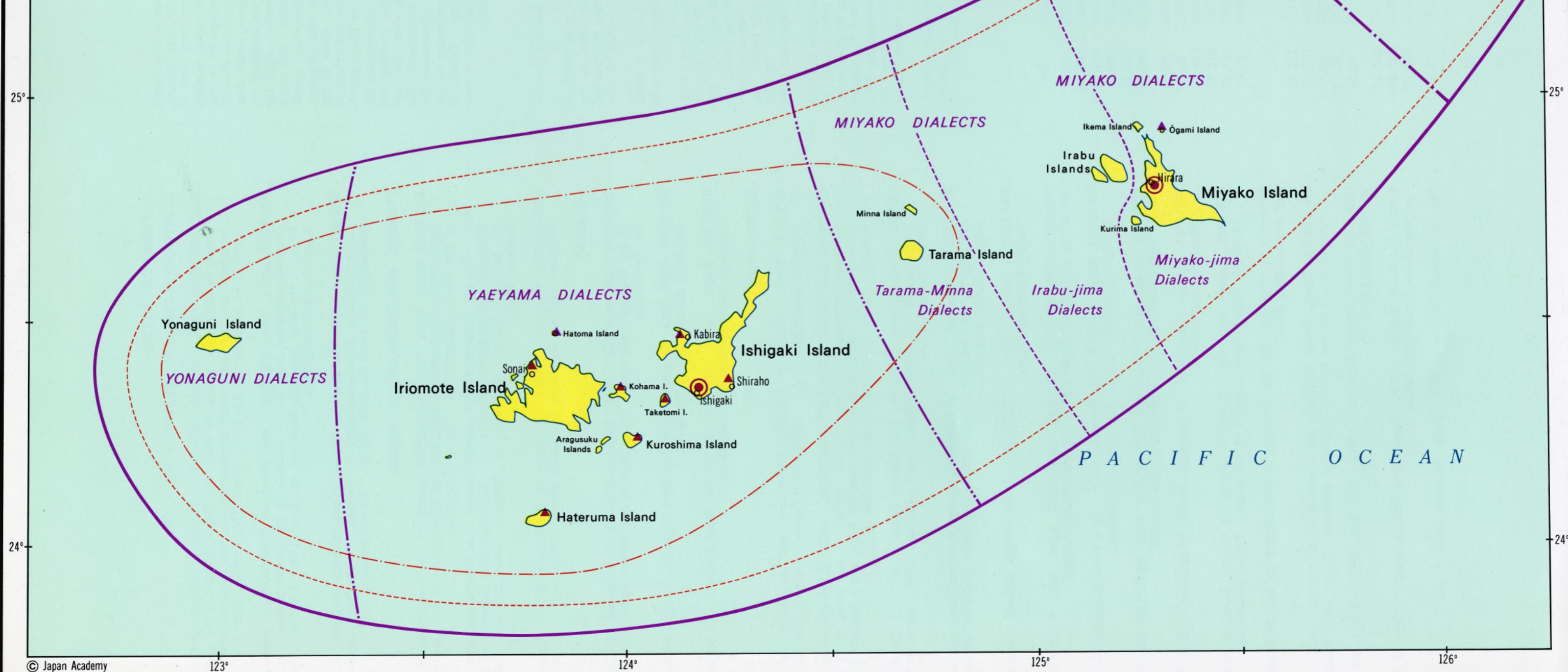
- Language Boundary
- Dialect Boundaries indicating decreasing order of diversity
- Influential Dialect in its Dialect Territory
- ▲ Dialects diverging from neighbouring Dialects through special characteristics

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 Kilometres

E A S T C H I N A S E A P A C I F I C O C E A N



E A S T C H I N A S E A



RYŪKYŪAN DIALECTS

COMPILED BY

SEIZEN NAKASONE, YUKIO UEMURA,
SHUZEN HOKAMA, MASACHIE NAKAMOTO

Seizen Nakasone: Professor Emeritus of Japanese Language and Literature, University of the Ryūkyūs; B.A., Tokyo Imperial University; a native speaker of the Yonamine dialect in Nakijin Village (see Map 29, V Nakijin Magiri, No.5).

Yukio Uemura: Professor of Japanese Language and Literature, University of the Ryūkyūs (the successor of Professor Seizen Nakasone); co-compiler of the *Dictionary of the Okinawan Language* (see the introductions to Map 28 and 29); a native speaker of the Tokyo dialect.

Shuzen Hokama: Professor of Japanese Language and Literature, Hosei University in Tokyo; a native speaker of the Naha dialect (see Maps 28 and 29), which is very similar to that of Shuri except for the accent.

Masachie Nakamoto: Associate Professor of Japanese Language and Literature, Tokyo Metropolitan University; a native speaker of the Ō dialect in Tamagusuku Village (see Map 29, XXIX Tamagusuku Magiri, No.9).

INTRODUCTION by Shirō Hattori

It is generally accepted that the thickest dialectal boundary, Line No.1 (—), the topmost of the five shown on the map key, runs between the Amami Islands and the Tokara Islands to their north, dichotomising the Japanese dialects into the Ryūkyūan groups of dialects and the mainland groups. The two groups are so different that if the Ryūkyūan group had its own written common language, it would have been regarded as a language independent from Japanese. Incidentally, the dialect of Hachijō Island, located ca. 300 km to the south of Tokyo, may be regarded as a third dialect.

In 1955 I met a gentleman, who had tried to establish a Ryūkyūan standard language on the basis of the Shuri dialect. It was the late Mr Seikichi Iju. I think he was not the only person who tried in this direction. He told me, however, that he had given up the idea, because he thought it was impossible and unnecessary. It was impossible because it turned out to be clearly necessary to continue the borrowing of an almost infinite number of cultural words from Japanese. It was unnecessary because he was obliged to use the Japanese *kana* and the Chinese characters, and when these writings were used, the written form of the Ryūkyūan language would not be so different from Script Japanese, and younger generations would read Script Japanese rather than Script Ryūkyūan, in which no modern literary, cultural, or scientific books are published.

Incidentally, younger generations are practically bilingual, speaking Common (Standard) Japanese and the native dialect, especially since World War II, which is a result of the influence of television and radio, although teaching and learning of Japanese were encouraged before the War, but the effect was not so conspicuous as at the present time. The present linguistic situation in Okinawa is that the younger the generation, the more fluently they speak Japanese. Local dialects are dying out or being distorted under the influence of Common (Standard) Japanese.

The language boundary line running along the west of Yonaguni Island shows that the Ryūkyūan chain of dialects ends there, facing Taiwan where different languages are spoken.

It is to be noted that the islands, Amami-ōshima, Kikai, Toku-no-shima, Oki-no-erabu, and Yoron, belong to Kagoshima Prefecture, while Okinawa Prefecture comprises the Okinawan Islands, the Miyako Islands, the Yaeyama Islands, and Yonaguni Island. The dialectal boundary does not coincide with the prefectural one, but the chain of islands including the Amami Islands and the islands south of them as far as Yonaguni Island, and the dialects spoken there, are called 'Ryūkyūan'.

The Ryūkyūan chain of dialects consists of an enormous number of small dialects, because we could even say that every hamlet has its own. It always happens that two adjacent neighbouring hamlets differ, albeit slightly, in phonology, grammar, and vocabulary. To take just one example, Kikai Island to the east of Amami-ōshima Island is a very small flat island with an area of 55.71 km² and a population of 11,464 persons (as of 1975; see Map 28), but its more than 30 hamlets have their own dialects. When I visited this island in April 1958, they told me that all the dialects were equal as to prestige, and everybody spoke in their own native dialect even with those from other hamlets. Although they understood each other very well, they were able immediately to identify which hamlet everybody was from. This sort of peculiar dialectal situation, which is however not curious at all for the indigenous people, is explained, so far as I know, in various places in Ryūkyū with a similar folkloric saying: "Why do dialects of hamlets differ from each other? Because they are separated by water." Formerly they did not even drink tea, they say, when they visited other hamlets or villages.

In former times it was especially very rare for women to make a journey, albeit it were a short one. For instance, in Professor Seizen Nakasone's *Festschrift* (p.619) Professor Shōtoku Nakahato writes that it was a lifelong but never realised dream of Professor Nakasone's mother to see the town of Nago, which was only 25 km from Nakasone's native hamlet. (See Map 29, V Nakijin Magiri, No.5 Yonamine Hamlet and VIII Nago Magiri, No.8 Oganeku.)

* * *

It is possible, however, to classify the dialects into several groups in terms of overall structures.

The four authors and Hattori agree that the chain should first be divided into the Northern (i.e. Amami-Okinawan) and the Southern (i.e. Sakishima) Groups, the boundary of which is shown, on the lower map and on the inset map, by Line No.2 (—).

Nakasone proposed line of the next rank, Line No.3 (—), in place of the Line No.4 (—) which had been in the original proposal of classification by Uemura, and which had been drawn between Toku-no-shima and Oki-no-erabu Islands. Nakamoto, Hokama, and Hattori agreed with Nakasone, and the proposal was accepted for the map.

Once this proposal was accepted, Nakamoto made a new proposal, to replace with a Line No.3 the Line No.4 drawn between Yoron Island and the Okinawan Islands. However, Hokama argued that the dialectal difference between the two was not so remarkable as that between Oki-no-erabu and Toku-no-shima Islands. This counter-proposal was accepted, and Line No.4 remained as it was drawn in the original map.

In consideration of the remarkable peculiarity of the Miyako dialects, Hattori proposed replacing with a Line No.3 the Line No.4 drawn between the Miyako and the Yaeyama Islands, and Hokama and Nakamoto not only agreed with him, but made a new proposal to replace with a Line No.3 the Line No.4 drawn between Yonaguni and the Yaeyama Islands, which is accepted here.

In place of this last Line No.4 separating Yonaguni Island from the others, Uemura had once proposed a Line 2 or the like. Nakasone had written to Hattori that he felt happy with this change of opinion on the part of Uemura.

Line No.4 (to say nothing of Lines Nos.3, 2, and 1) means that mutual oral communication, when one speaks in his own native dialect, is generally impossible or very difficult. Line No.5 indicates a noticeable dialectal difference which is not so great as to cause impossibility of mutual communication.

* * *

The red and green lines were drawn by Nakamoto, with advice from Hokama. When these lines were shown to Nakasone, he raised a question, on what grounds Line A1 (— in red) included Oki-no-erabu Island. Apparently he was of the opinion that the Line could include Iheya and Izena Islands, but not Oki-no-erabu. Nakamoto's answer was that the Amami subgroup dialects have two finite forms of verbs, ending in -ri and in -m or -n, while the dialects of the Okinawan Islands have only the form ending in -n, and while the Yoron dialects have two forms ending in -i (← *ri) and in -n, the Oki-no-erabu dialects have only the form ending in -n. Besides, according to Nakamoto, the palatalisation of *ki* to *tji* found in Oki-no-erabu is the influence of the Shuri dialect, and there are some lexical connections between Shuri and Oki-no-erabu. Nakamoto's proposal concerning this issue is accepted on the map.

It is interesting and important to see that Line A2 (— in red) encloses Yonaguni, Minna, Tarama, and the Yaeyama Islands, but not the Miyako group of islands. It is generally admitted that the Miyako dialects are extremely far from the Shuri dialect.

* * *

Singling out just one example, I will explain what the Lines mean. Okinawa Island is divided into two by a Line No.4 and Line A1. The northern group generally preserves the old initial plosive *p- but has changed the old *k- into h-, whereas the southern group has changed the *p- into h-, but preserves *k-. The two groups differ in many features, phonological, grammatical, and lexical, so that mutual oral communication is impossible between the two. In April 1979 Nago people told me that Shuri people did not understand the Nago dialect at all, whereas they understood what Shuri people said, because they often went to (temporarily constructed) playhouses in Nago to see dramas played by touring companies of actors and actresses from Shuri-Naha. Actors and actresses are considered to have passed the test when, playing at the Shuri Theatre, they are acknowledged by the Shuri people to be able to speak the Shuri tongue properly and fluently. This influence of the Shuri dialect on the Nago and other dialects is indicated by Line A2.

When I stayed in Nago City in April 1979, I was advised to investigate the dialect of Mr Ken'ichirō Miyazato, who served in the city library, because his dialectal pronunciation was extremely different from that of Nago. He commuted every day by car to Nago from his native hamlet, Kushi (see Map 29, III Kushi Magiri, No.1). During the investigation he was sometimes, albeit rarely, unable to recall words in his own native dialect, and reported the correct forms to me the next day after having asked older people in his own hamlet. The forms which had hampered his recalling the correct forms turned out to be forms more or less distorted under the influence of a Shuri-like tongue, which he called [f'k'ai]kutuba]. This was a sort of Okinawan common language. According to his information, people from different villages communicate with each other in this language, because it is impossible to understand each other when they speak in the dialects of their own native hamlets or villages. The nature and extent of diffusion of this sort of local common language(s) have to be investigated.

In this connection Map 28 will be a great help. It is indispensable for those who want to investigate the dialects of old hamlets, avoiding the reclamation settlements, i.e. [ja:dui], of the Shuri people, but, for that matter, when the old hamlets are close to reclamation settlements, the investigators need to be careful about the possible linguistic influence of the settlements. It is also possible to use Map 28 for the investigation of the role of [ja:dui] in the formation of the local common language. Finally, if the dialects especially of older [ja:dui] are studied comparatively, it may possibly contribute to the historical study of the Shuri dialect.

* * *

The dialects represented with ▲ are those which have isolated characteristics when compared with the neighbouring dialects.

The dialect of Sani Hamlet (663 persons in 218 families as of 1982) on Amami-ōshima Island has among others such peculiar features as the preservation of the initial *p- and the changing of the initial *k- into h-, while all the other Amami-ōshima dialects have changed the initial *p- into h-, but preserve the initial *k-.

The dialect of Onotsu Hamlet (614 persons in 260 families as of 1982) on Kikai Island is quite different in word accent from the other dialects of the island.

The dialect of Kudaka Hamlet (354 persons in 113 families as of 1981), which is the only hamlet on the very small Kudaka Island (1.39 km²) located to the east of Shuri, is very peculiar in its consonantal system. For instance, it preserves the bilabial and dental articulation of the initial *p- and *t-, but their ways of articulation have changed into a mellow plosive-frikative and a mellow continuant respectively (the latter only before *a, *o, *e), and the initial *k- has changed into h- in this dialect. On the other hand the southern Okinawan dialects including those of Shuri and Naha have changed *p- into h-, but preserve *t- and *k-.

The dialect of Torishima Hamlet (743 persons in 200 families as of 1982) on Kume-jima Island (10,442 persons in 2,722 families as of 1981) located to the west of Naha is very different from the other dialects of the island, because its inhabitants immigrated from a small island (Iō-) Torishima, located to the west of Toku-no-shima Island. The volcano on (Iō-) Torishima Island erupted in April 1903 and all the inhabitants moved to Kume-jima Island in December 1903 and in February 1904 (according to information from Nakamoto).

It is not surprising at all that the Yaeyama Islands have so many isolated dialects, when one recalls the fact that every hamlet has its own dialect even on such a small flat island as Kikai in the north (see Map 28).

CLASSIFICATION OF DIALECTS

AMAMI-OKINAWAN GROUP OF DIALECTS

	persons	km ²
Kikai dialects		
Kikai Town (=Kikai Island)	11464	55.71
Northern Amami-ōshima dialects	69811	580.28
Naze City	46335	127.44
Southern Amami-ōshima dialects = Setouchi Town	15290	238.98
Toku-no-shima dialects	35391	248.24
Toku-no-shima Town (including Kametsu)	15215	100.64
Oki-no-erabu dialects	16882	94.54
Yoron dialects	6971	20.82
Kunigami dialects [approximation]	114000	796.25
Nago City	47864	210.73
Central Okinawan dialects [approximation]	904600	434.47
Naha City (including Shuri)	300868	37.65

SAKISHIMA GROUP OF DIALECTS

Miyako dialects	62181	226.96
Miyako-jima dialects	50734	164.27
Hirara City	33053	63.87
Irabu-jima dialects = Irabu Village	9539	40.13
Tarama-Minna dialects = Tarama Village	1908	22.56
Yaeyama dialects	43783	556.12
Ishigaki City	40464	226.96
Taketomi Town	3319	329.16
Yonaguni dialects = Yonaguni Town	2101	28.52

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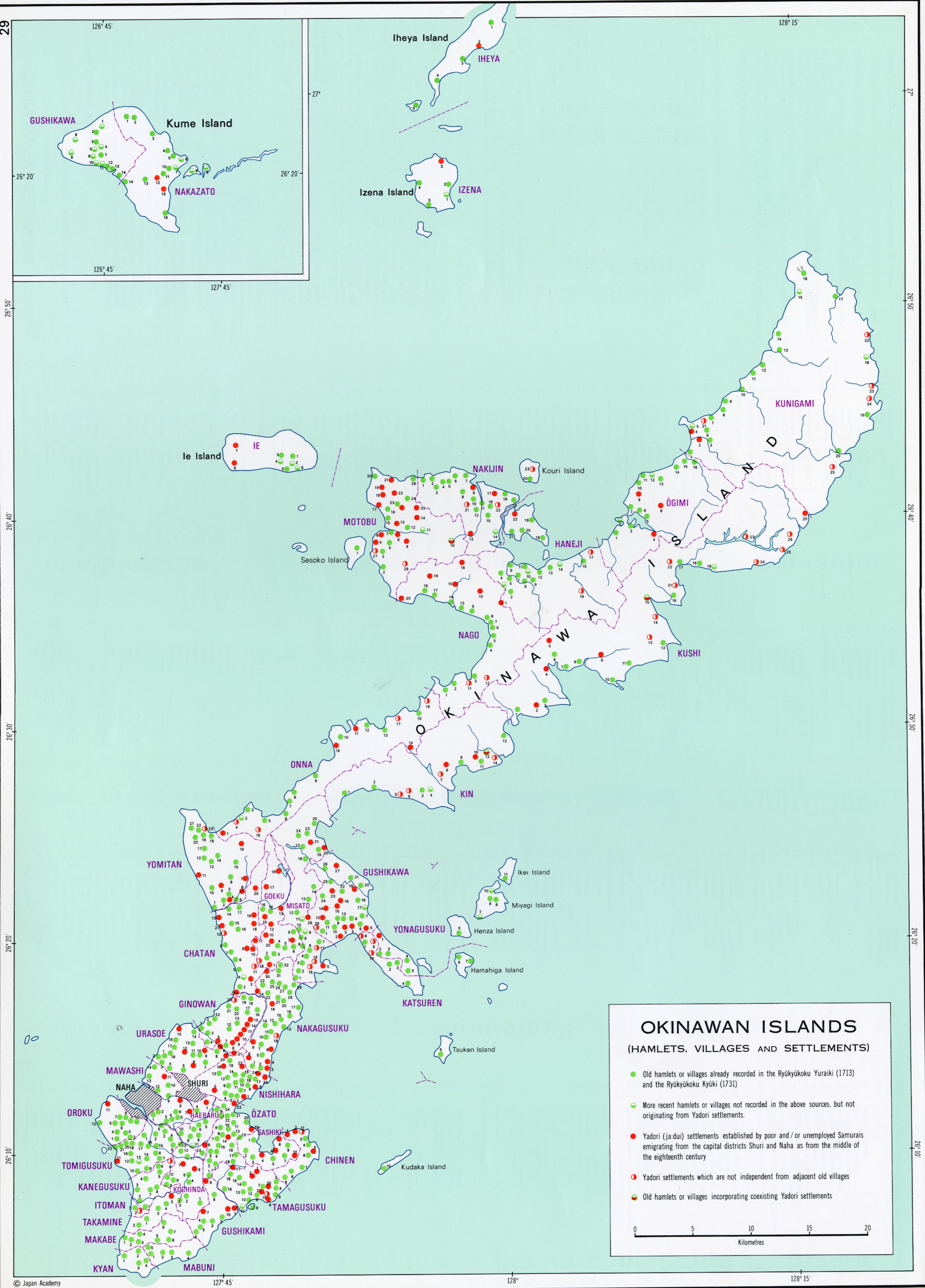
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FOR DETAILED BIBLIOGRAPHIES OF BOOKS AND ARTICLES ON THE RYUKYUAN DIALECTS, SEE THE FOLLOWING BOOKS

- <p



OKINAWAN ISLANDS

COMPILED BY

YŪTETSU TASATO, YUKIO UEMURA, SEIZEN NAKASONE

INTRODUCTION by Shirō Hattori

In 1955 I was invited to give lectures at the University of the Ryūkyūs (Naha, Okinawa) for three months from the beginning of October through December, which was the first visit for me to this island. My old friend Mr Seizen Nakasone, who was Professor and Vice-President of the University at that time, kindly arranged for this trip. During my stay there, he drove me several times to various parts of Okinawa Island, and we investigated more than ten dialects in terms of a list of one hundred basic vocabulary items. On those occasions Mr Nakasone often told me that we would not visit some particular hamlet, because it was a reclamation settlement (i.e. [ja:dui]) of the people (samurais) from around Shuri, the former capital of the Ryūkyū kingdom.

In April 1979 I visited Okinawa in order to investigate several northern dialects in Kunigami District. When I told Professor Nakasone that I was going to investigate the Onna dialects he immediately advised me not to visit the neighbouring hamlet of Minami-Onna, because it was a [ja:dui].

These pieces of advice brought to me the idea that it was absolutely necessary to compile a map, such as is published here. Mr Nakasone introduced me to an excellent specialist, Mr Yūtetsu Tasato, Professor of Human Geography at the University of the Ryūkyūs, for the implementation of this plan.

This map was compiled in 1980 by Professor Yūtetsu Tasato, assisted by Mr Eishin Higa, consulting with Professors Seizen Nakasone and Yukio Uemura. It is based on his studies of many years, which he published in the following work: *Study of the Reclamation Settlements in Ryūkyūs*. Bulletin of the College of Law and Literature, University of the Ryūkyūs; History and Geography No.23, published by the University of the Ryūkyūs, Naha, Okinawa, March 1980. 235pp.

The romanised representation and the phonemic notation of the names of villages and hamlets are Professor Yukio Uemura's work. The former, which denotes the Japanese pronunciation, is generally based on the following book: *Okinawa-ken Shū-Chō-Son-betsu Oaza-Koaza-meisshū*, published in 1976 by the Tochi-Chōsō-Jimukyoku, the Prefectural Office of Okinawa.

The phonemic notation, put in / /, indicates the Shuri pronunciation, which is considered the standard Okinawan pronunciation. (The symbols - and - denote the level and falling accent respectively.) It is mainly based on the *Okinawago Jiten* (a dictionary of the Okinawan Language [i.e. the Shuri dialect]), published in 1963 by the Kokuritsu Kokugo Kenkyūjo (the National Language Research Institute, Tokyo). Those names which are not found in the dictionary are phonemically transcribed according to the pronunciation of Professor Yūtetsu Tasato, who is from Awase, a reclamation settlement in the former Misato Magiri (No.5 on this map). The latter names are marked with *.

The borderlines (on this map) of 'magiri'-s /-maziri/ (villages), which continued to exist until 1908 are shown on the basis of maps, published in 1922 by the Ministry of War.

The corresponding names of the present-day administrative sections (Shi, Chō, and Son) are shown in parentheses.

The following list shows the populations and areas of the relevant Son, Chō and Shi (i.e. villages, towns and cities) on the basis of the *Okinawa Nenkan 1981* (an Okinawan Yearbook 1981) published by the Okinawan Times & Co., Naha, Okinawa.

	persons	km ²		persons	km ²
Kunigami Village	6622	194.50	Kitanagusuku Village	11966	11.10
Ogimi Village	3567	64.15	Nishihara Town	16556	15.40
Nago City	47864	210.73	Ginowan City	63044	18.60
Higashi Village	2230	78.38	Urasoe City	70966	18.27
Nakijin Village	10185	39.37	Naha City	300868	37.65
Motobu Town	15745	55.17	Tomigusuku Village	32566	18.20
Ie Village	5767	22.88	Haebaru Town	20127	10.87
Onna Village	8283	50.87	Ozato Village	9340	12.24
Kin Town	10120	37.77	Yonabaru Town	12914	4.01
Ginoza Village	4260	30.64	Sashiki Town	9899	10.28
Yomitani Village	26792	34.48	Chinen Village	6060	9.37
Chatan Town	15279	13.21	Tagamagusuku Village	9619	17.96
Kadena Town	14354	14.97	Gushikami Village	7263	13.32
Okinawa City	97691	48.70	Kochiama Town	12571	14.91
Ishikawa City	18864	21.24	Itoman City	42781	43.08
Gushikawa City	48146	30.73	Iheya Village	1550	22.25
Yonagusuku Village	14971	17.23	Izena Village	2144	15.41
Katsuren Town	13517	12.24	Gushikawa Village	5053	26.34
Nakagusuku Village	10366	15.27	Nakazato Village	5389	36.13
Okinawa Prefecture 1106595 (as of 22 November 1980).					

KEY TO THE LISTINGS

(unmarked) Old hamlets or villages already recorded in the Ryūkyūkoku Yuraiki (1713) and the Ryūkyūkoku Kyūki (1731).

* More recent hamlets or villages not recorded in the above sources, but not originating from Yadori settlements.

+ Yadori [ja:dui] settlements established by poor and/or unemployed Samurais emigrating from the capital districts Shuri and Naha as from the middle of the eighteenth century.

Δ Yadori settlements, which are not independent from adjacent old villages.

† Old hamlets or villages, incorporating coexisting Yadori settlements.

mb The hamlet does not exist on its old site, which is now a military base.

Figures in the column on the right represent number of persons.

I KUNIGAMI MAGIRI

(Kunigami/'kunzun- = Son = Kunigami Village)	6622
1 hama /-hama/	470
2 † hanji /'hanzi/*	190
3 hiji /'hwizi/	178
4 † kaganji /-kaganzi/*	305
5 § tōbaru /-toobaru/*	311
6 okuma /-'ukuma/	548
7 hentona /-hwintuna/	1717
8 ura /-'ura/	127
9 iji /-'ici/	241
10 yona /'juna/	333
11 jashiki /-zazici/	91
12 sate /'sadi/	162
13 benoki /-binuci/	295
14 uka /-'uka/	104
15 § ginama /'ginama/*	300
16 hedo /'hwidu/	239
17 oku /-'uku/	294
18 § soso /-'suši/	125
19 ada /-'ada/	276
20 aha /-'ahwa/	314
21 Δ kaneku /-kaniku/*	
22 Δ ie /-'ii/*	
23 Δ gaji /'gazi/*	
24 Δ ibu /-'ibu/*	
25 Δ churasaku /-curasaku/*	

(Yagaiji-Section, Nago City)

18 yaga /-'jaga/	219
19 sumide /-'śimidi/	635
20 yohena /-nuhwina, -'juhwina/	398
21 gabu /-gabu/	309
22 † untenbaru /-'uNTInbaru/*	418

V NAKIJIN MAGIRI

(Nakijin-Son = Nakijin Village)	10185
1 nakanj /-nacizin/	1083
2 oyadomari /-'weedumai/	
3 kaneshi /-kanisi/	281
4 shoshi /-sukida/, /-sigima/	412
5 yonamine /-'junamvi/	381
6 nakaishi /-nakoosi/	342
7 sakiyama /-sacijama/	335
8 heshiki /'hwisici/	398
9 † koichi /-	336
10 jana /-'zana/	546
11 nakasone /-nakazuni/	1469
12 tamashiro /-tamoozi/	513
13 † gogayama /-'gugajama/*	346
14 § wakugawa /-'wakugaa/	1181
15 amesoko /-'amisuku/	770
16 serikyaku /-zicaku/	220
17 tokijin /-tukizin/*	397
18 kamuntien /?'wi?untin/	333
19 unten /-'untin/	342
20 kōri /-'kui/	500

II ŌGIMI MAGIRI

(Ōgimi-Son = Ōgimi Village)	3567
1 tsuha /-'čiha/	304
2 § miyagi /-'mijagi/*	113
3 shirahama (former /'tunuzaa/) /-'sirahama/*	31
4 † taiho /-teehu/*	135
5 taminato /-tanmjatu, tanna(tu)/	157
6 yako (/-'jakumeeda/)	71
7 shioya /-'sjuja/	829
8 † oshikawa /-'usikaa/*	61
9 † uehara /-'wiibaru/*	91
10 nerome /-'nirumi/	141
11 ōgimi /-'uzimi/	138
12 § ōganeku /-'uhuganiku/	187
13 nūha /-'nuhwa/, /-nuuhwa/, /-nihwa/	127
14 kijoka /-'cizuka/	509
15 janagusuku /-'zanagusiku/*	224
16 takazato /-takazatu/*	318

III KUSHI MAGIRI

(Kushi-Section, Nago/'nagu/-Shi = Nago City)	47864
1 kushi /-kusi/	713
2 † toyohara (former /-'agaribaru/) /-'tojohara/*	449
3 henoko /-'hwinuku/	1586
4 † futami /-'sizindaa/, /-suuku/	88
5 † ōkawa /-'ookaa/*	113
6 ūra /-'uhura/	130
7 sedake /-'sidaki/	514
8 tēma /-'tiima/	307
9 † mihara /-'mihara/*	406
10 abu /-'abu/	161
11 kayō /-'kajoo/	162
12 teniya /-'tinna/, /tinna/	189
13 Δ sokoniya /-'suuna/*	98
14 Δ attsu /-'aqcu/*	

IV HANEJI MAGIRI

(Haneji-Section, Nago City)	2230
15 ¶ arume /-'arumi/	517
16 gesashi /-'kisazi/	49
17 taira /-'teera/	157
18 kawata /-'kata/	113
19 § miyagi /-'mijaguisku/	115
20 Δ takee /-'takee/*	45
21 Δ izena /-'izinā/*	
22 Δ udenaha /-'udinā/*	
23 Δ uchifukui /-'uchifukuzi/*	
24 Δ iyudomari (/'iubaru in miyagi) /-'judumai/*	
25 Δ ōdomari /-'uhudumai/*	
26 Δ kuruma /-'kur	

Continued from the reverse side of the map of the OKINAWAN ISLANDS

XVII KATSUREN MAGIRI

(Katsuren-Chō = Katsuren Town)	13517
1 haebaru /-hweebaru/	2223
2 henna /'hjanana/	3835
3 uchima /'-ucima/	1417
4 heshikiya /'hwisica/	4111
5 tsuken /'-çikin/	1131
6 hama /-hama/	447
7 higa /'hwiza/	353
8 Δ tasabaru /-tasabaru/*	
9 Δ ueteruma /'-witiiruma/*	
10 Δ hamaya /-hamajaa/*	

XVIII NAKAGUSUKU MAGIRI

(Nakagusuku-Son = Nakagusuku Village)	10366
1 iju /-'nzuzu/	651
2 wauke /'-ooki/	790
3 + minamihama /-minamihama/* (moved to 4+)	222
4 + kitahama /-kitahama/*	497
5 tsuha /'-çihwa/	1113
6 + hama /-hama/*	217
7 okuma /'-ukuma/	595
8 + minamiuebaru /-minami'wiibaru/*	708
9 + kitaebaru /-kita'wiibaru/*	660
10 asato /'-asatu/	397
11 tōma /-tooma/	635
12 yagi /'-jaazi/	632
13 soeishi /'-şisi/	473
14 arakaki /'-arakaci/	453
15 ishadō /'-isjadoo/	486
16 tomari /-tumai/	438
17 kuba /-kuba/	832
18 + norobimata /-nubuimata/*	
19 Δ takaeus /-takeesi/*	575

(Kitanakagusuku-Son = Kitanakagusuku Village)	11966
20 ogidō /'-unzoo/	414
21 ögusuku /'-uhugusiku/	370
22 adaniya /'-adanna/	1576
23 zukeran /'-zikiran/	mb
24 + ishind /'-isinda/*	538
25 kishabe /'-cisjaba/	1228
26 chunjun /-cunzun/	845
27 waniya /'-wanja, -'wana/	725
28 atta /'-äpta/	1782
29 toguchi /-tuguci/	749
30 + yagibaru /'-jaazibaru/*	556
31 higa /'hwiza/ (absorbed into Okinawa City)	
32 shimabukuro /-simabukuro/	2896

XIX NISHIHARA MAGIRI

(Nishihara/-nisibaru/-Chō = Nishihara Town)	16556
1 + kaneku /-kaniku/*	
2 gaja /-gaaza/	
3 amuro /'-amuru/	
4 tōbaru /-tobaru/	
5 + ikeda /'-ikeda/*	
6 kohatsu /-kuhvac/	
7 yonagusuku /'-junagusiku/	
8 + ihonohama /'-iihunuhama/*	
9 onaha /'-unuwa/*	
10 kobashigawa /-kuhwasica/	
11 tsuhanaha /-çihwanahwa/	
12 onaga /'-unaga/	
13 kōchi /-kooci/	
14 goya /'-guja/	
15 uchima /'-ucima/	
16 kadekaru /-kadikaru/	
17 kakeboku /-kakiboku/	
18 + tokusada /-tukusada/*	
19 tanabaru /tanabaru/	
20 + senbaru /'-sinbaru/*	
21 + morikawa /'-muigaa/*	
22 + uehara /'-wiibaru/*	
23 + nakaiho /'-naka'ihoo/*	
24 + sakihara /'-sacibaru/*	

completely new administrative sections

XX GINOWAN MAGIRI

(Ginowan-Shi = Ginowan City)	63044
1 uchidomari /'-ucidumai/	1951
2 mashiki /-masici/	1801
3 öjana /'-uhuzana/	5723
4 kakazu /-kakazi/	2785
5 + maehara /-maehara/*	4978
6 + samashita /-samasita/*	
7 ganeko /-ganiku/	5475
8 + shimagi /-simasi/*	
9 + nagata /'-nagata/	3914
10 + aichi /'-eeci/*	
11 + nakahara /-nakabaru/*	3500
12 ginowan /-zinoon/	2858
13 kamiyama /-kamijama/	mb
14 + akamichi /'-akamici/*	
15 + uehara /'-wiibaru/*	

{section 1 3192
section 2 1229
section 3 2198}

16 nodake /-nudaki/	4231
17 aragusuku /-araguşiku/	
18 futenma /-hutima/	2845
19 aniya /'-anna/	mb
20 kyūna /'-cunnaa/	2445
21 isa /'-isa/	2660
22 öyama /'-ujama/	4461
23 Δ isahama /'-isabama/*	mb

{section 1 1674
section 2 1227
section 3 2845}

XXI URASOE MAGIRI

(Urasoe/-'uräşii/-Shi = Urasoe City)	70966
1 nakanishi /-nakanisi/	3182
2 kowan /'-kuwan/	
3 + minamiuebaru /-minami'wiibaru/*	
4 asato /'-asatu/	397
5 tōma /-tooma/	635
6 yagi /'-jaazi/	632
7 soeishi /'-şisi/	473
8 arakaki /'-arakaci/	453
9 ishadō /'-isjadoo/	486
10 tomari /-tumai/	438
11 kuba /-kuba/	832
12 + norobimata /-nubuimata/*	
13 takaeus /-takeesi/*	575

XXII MAWASHI MAGIRI

(Mawashi/-maazi/, Naha-Shi = Naha City)	300868
1 kohagura /-kuhwanwga/	6320
2 yogi /'-juuizi/	7410
3 kokuba /-kukuba/	7499
4 nakaima /-nakeema/	2434
5 uema /'-wiima/	2380
6 shikina /-sicina/	7796
7 + mäji /-maazi/*	3582
8 + hantagawa /-hantagaa/*	9926
9 matsugawa /-maçigaa/	8263
10 makabi /-makabi/	5645
11 + furujima /-huruzima/*	5588
12 asato /'-asatu/	8228
13 ameku /'-amiku/	mb
14 aja /'-aza/	

XXIII OROKU MAGIRI

(Orokou-Section, Naha City)	2932
1 gushi /guusi/	
2 uebaru	{former matsukawa /maçigaa/}
3 uebaru	{former uebaru /'-wiibaru/}
4 miyagi (former takamiyagi)	/'-gusimijaagusiku/ 90% mb, (479)
5 takara /'-takara/* (partially mb)	2359
6 akamine /'-akanmi/	mb, (634)
7 ashimine /'-asinmi/	mb
8 kanagusuku /-kanagusiku/	mb, (103)
9 tabaru /-tabaru/	3593
10 oroku /'-uruku/	
11 + kagamizu /-kaganzi/*	mb
12 ömine /'-uhumi/	mb
13 tōma /-tooma/	mb, (244)

XXX GUSHIKAMI MAGIRI

(Gushikami-Son=Gushikami Village)	7263
1 + minatogawa /'-nnatugaa/*	1034
2 gushikawa /-gusican/	1352
3 hanashiro /hanagusiku/	601
4 asato /'-asatu/	928
5 yoza /'-juza/	221
6 nakaza /-nakaza/	503
7 öton /'-uhutun/*	229
8 arashiro /-aragusiku/	969
9 + kushibaru /kusibaru/*	935
10 + minatogawa section 2	mb

XXXI KOCHINDA MAGIRI

(Kochinda-Chō = Kochinda Town)	12571
1 tomori /-tumui/	1371
2 yonagushiku /-junagusiku/	1096
3 takara /'-takara/	275
4 kochinda /-kucinda/	2834
5 iha /'-ihwa/	802
6 + yagibaru /-jazibaru/	314
7 + uetabar /-wiitabaru/*	150
8 shitahaku /-sitätawaku/	962
9 tōma /'-tuumi/	683
10 kogushiku /-kugusiku/	813
11 tomyose /-tumusi/	928
12 gishi /-zigi/	856
13 hokama /-hukama/	253

XXXII KANEGRUSUK

INDEX

OF LANGUAGE NAMES FOUND IN
MAPS OF THE JAPAN AREA

ABBREVIATIONS

G = Group, d = dialect, d's = dialects

 Am-Ok = Amami-Okinawan G
 J = Japan(e)s
 M = Magori
 Ok = Okinawa(n)
 Ry = Ryukyū(an)
 Sak = Sakishima G

A

Abu d, Kushi M, Ok
 Ada d, Kunigami M, Ok
 Adaniya d, Nakagusuku M, Ok
 Afuso d, Onna M, Ok
 ?agaribaru + Toyohara
 Agarie d, Nago M, Ok
 Ageda d, Goeku M, Ok
 Agena d, Gushikawa M, Ok
 Aha d, Kunigami M, Ok
 Ahacha d, Urasoe M, Ok
 Ahagon d, Kochinda M, Ok
 Aichi d, Ginowan M, Ok
 Aichi d, Tamagusumu M, Ok
 Aju d, Mawashi M, Ok
 Aka d, Nakazato M, Ok
 Akamichi d, Ginowan M, Ok
 Akamichi d, Gushikawa M, Ok
 Akamichi d, Misato M, Ok
 Akamine d, Orok M, Ok
 Akano d, Gushikawa M, Ok
 Akita-Matsue d, J
 Amami-Okinawan G d's (Am-Ok), Ry
 Ameku d, Mawashi M, Ok
 Anesoko d, Nakijin M, Ok
 Anuro d, Nishihara M, Ok
 Aniya d, Ginowan M, Ok
 Ara d, Ie-jima, Ok
 Aragusuku d, Ginowan M, Ok
 Arai-Ichinoseki d, J
 Arakaki d, Makabe M, Ok
 Arakaki d, Nakagusuku M, Ok
 Arakawa d, Haeburu M, Ok
 Arashiro d, Gushikawa M, Ok
 Arume d, Kushi M, Ok
 Asahikawa d of Ainu, Hokkaidō
 Asahikawa d, Nago M, Ok
 Asato d, Gushikawa M, Ok
 Asato d, Mawashi M, Ok
 Asato d, Nakagusuku M, Ok
 Ashimine d, Orok M, Ok
 Atta d, Nakagusuku M, Ok
 Atta d, Onna M, Ok
 Attsu d, Kushi M, Ok
 Aw a, Nago M, Ok
 Awase d, Misato M, Ok
 Azama d, Chinen M, Ok

B

Benoki d, Kunigami M, Ok
 Bihero d of Ainu, Hokkaidō
 Bimata d, Nago M, Ok
 Bin d, Tomigusuku M, Ok
 Biratori d of Ainu, Hokkaidō
 Biru d, Onna M, Ok
 Bise d, Motobu M, Ok
 Bosō d, J
 Bima d, Nago M, Ok
 Burikina d, Haneji M, Ok

C

Central Okinawan d's, Am-Ok G, Ry
 Chatan Magiri, Ok
 Chatan d, Chatan M, Ok
 Chibana d, Misato M, Ok
 Chibu d, J
 China d, Chinen M, Ok
 Chinien Magiri, Ok
 Chinien d, Chinen M, Ok
 Chunjun d, Nakagusuku M, Ok
 Churasaku d, Kunigami M, Ok
 Chūrin d, J
 Common Japanese + Japanese

D

Daishōji + Kaga
 Dakužaku d, Goeku M, Ok
 Dana d, Ie-jima, Ok
 Dendō d, Chatan M, Ok

E

Enobi d, Gushikawa M, Ok
 Esu d, Gushikawa M, Ok
 F

Fuchaku d, Onna M, Ok
 Fukuchibaru d, Nago M, Ok
 Fukuhara d, Ōzato M, Ok
 Fukui d, Makabe M, Ok
 Fukuoka d, J
 Fukuyama d, Kin M, Ok
 Funakoshi d, Tamagusumu M, Ok
 Furugen d, Ōzato M, Ok
 Furugen d, Yomitanza M, Ok
 Furujima d, Mawashi M, Ok
 Fusato d, Tamagusuku M, Ok
 Fusozaki d, Sashiki M, Ok
 Futami d, Kushi M, Ok
 Futenma d, Ginowan M, Ok

G

Gabu d, Haneji M, Ok
 Gabusoku d, Haneji M, Ok
 Gairin d, J
 Gaja d, Nishihara M, Ok
 Gaji d, Kunigami M, Ok
 Gakiyā d, Ie-jima, Ok
 Ganaha d, Tomigusuku M, Ok
 Ganeko d, Ginowan M, Ok
 Genka d, Haneji M, Ok
 Gesashi d, Kushi M, Ok
 Gibo d, Tomigusuku M, Ok
 Gima d, Nakazato M, Ok
 Gima d, Yomitanza M, Ok
 Ginama d, Kunigami M, Ok
 Ginowan Magiri, Ok
 Ginowan d, Ginowan M, Ok
 Ginoza d, Kin M, Ok
 Gishi d, Kochinda M, Ok
 Goeku Magiri, Ok
 Goeku d, Goeku M, Ok
 Gofuji d, Goeku M, Ok
 Goga d, Haneji M, Ok
 Gogayama d, Nakijin M, Ok
 Goya d, Goeku M, Ok
 Goya d, Nishihara M, Ok
 Gushi d, Orok M, Ok
 Gushichan d, Gushikami M, Ok
 Gushikami Magiri, Ok
 Gushikawa d, Gushikawa M, Ok
 Gushiken d, Motobu M, Ok
 Gusuku d, Nago M, Ok
 Gusukubaru d, Kin M, Ok
 Gusukuma d, Urasoe M, Ok

H

Haeburu Magiri, Ok
 Haeburu d, Katsuren M, Ok
 Haeburu d, Ōzato M, Ok
 Hama d, Katsuren M, Ok
 Hama d, Kunigami M, Ok
 Hama d, Nakagusuku M, Ok
 Hamamoto d, Motobu M, Ok
 Hamasaki d, Motobu M, Ok
 Hamaya d, Katsuren M, Ok
 Hanashiro d, Gushikawa M, Ok
 Haneji Magiri, Ok
 Hanji d, Kunigami M, Ok
 Hantagawa d, Mawashi M, Ok
 Hedo d, Kunigami M, Ok
 Henachi d, Motobu M, Ok
 Henna d, Katsuren M, Ok
 Henoko d, Kushi M, Ok
 Hentona d, Kunigami M, Ok
 Henza d, Yonagusuku M, Ok
 Henzan d, Chatan M, Ok
 Heshiki d, Nakijin M, Ok
 Heshikiya d, Katsuren M, Ok
 Higa d, Katsuren M, Ok
 Higa d, Nakagusuku M, Ok
 Higa d, Nakazato M, Ok
 Higashi d, Chatan M, Ok
 Higashi d, Motobu M, Ok
 Higashiemae d, Ie-jima, Ok
 Higashieue d, Ie-jima, Ok
 Higashi ō + ōha
 Higashionna d, Misato M, Ok
 Hija d, Yomitanza M, Ok
 Hijabashi d, Yomitanza M, Ok
 Hiji d, Kunigami M, Ok
 Hirakawa d, Ōzato M, Ok
 Hiyago d, Misato M, Ok
 Hiyajō d, Nakazato M, Ok
 Hoemo + Bin
 Hokama d, Kochinda M, Ok
 Horikawa d, Tamagusuku M, Ok
 Horobetsu d of Ainu, Hokkaidō
 Hurujima d, Motobu M, Ok
 Hyakuna d, Tamagusuku M, Ok

I

Ibara d, Sashiki M, Ok
 Ibu d, Kunigami M, Ok
 Ie d, Kunigami M, Ok
 Ie Island + Ie-jima
 Ie-jima, Ok
 Ige d, Kin M, Ok
 Iha d, Kochinda M, Ok
 Iha d, Misato M, Ok
 Ihara d, Mabuni M, Ok
 Iheya-jima, Ok
 Ihabaru d, Kin M, Ok
 Ihonohama d, Nishihara M, Ok
 Iji d, Kunigami M, Ok
 Iju d, Nakagusuku M, Ok
 Ikeda d, Nishihara M, Ok
 Ikehara d, Misato M, Ok
 Imajō d, J
 Inafuku d, Ōzato M, Ok
 Inamine d, Haneji M, Ok
 Inamine d, Itoman Chō, Ok
 Inamine d, Ōzato M, Ok
 Inoha d, Motobu M, Ok
 Ikei d, Yonagusuku M, Ok
 Ikemi d, Yonagusuku M, Ok
 Inbu d, Onna M, Ok
 Irabu d's, Sak G, Ry
 Iraha d, Tomigusuku M, Ok
 Iramina d, Yomitanza M, Ok
 Irei d, Chatan M, Ok
 Irabaru d, Gushikawa M, Ok
 Isa d, Ginowan M, Ok
 Isagawa d, Haneji M, Ok
 Ishadō d, Nakagusuku M, Ok
 Isahama d, Ginowan M, Ok
 Ishikawa d, Misato M, Ok
 Ishikawa d, Motobu M, Ok
 Ishikawabari d, Kin M, Ok
 Ishiki d, Makabe M, Ok
 Ishinda d, Nakagusuku M, Ok
 Iso d, Urasoe M, Ok
 Itanma d, Chinen M, Ok
 Itarashiki d, Ōzato M, Ok
 Itokazu d, Tamagusuku M, Ok
 Itoman Chō, Ok
 Itoman d, Itoman Chō, Ok
 Itosu d, Makabe M, Ok
 Iubaru + Iyudomari
 Iyudomari d, Kushi M, Ok
 Izena d, Izena-jima, Ok
 Izena d, Kushi M, Ok
 Izena-jima, Ok
 Izumi d, Motobu M, Ok

J

Jagaru d, Chatan M, Ok
 Jahana d, Motobu M, Ok
 'jakumeeda + Yako
 Jana d, Nakijin M, Ok
 Janadō, Nakazato M, Ok
 Janagusuku d, Ōgimi M, Ok
 Janauabar d, Nakijin M, Ok
 Japanese
 Jashiki d, Kunigami M, Ok

K

Kabira d, Ie-jima, Ok
 Kabira d, Yomitanza M, Ok
 Kachabaru d, Tamagusumu M, Ok
 Kadekaru d, Gushikawa M, Ok
 Kadekaru d, Misato M, Ok
 Kadekaru d, Nishihara M, Ok
 Kadena d, Chatan M, Ok
 Kaga d, J
 Kaganiz d, Orok M, Ok
 Kaganji d, Kunigami M, Ok
 Kagoshima d, J
 Kaikon d, Haneji M, Ok
 Kakazu d, Ginowan M, Ok
 Kakazu d, Kochinda M, Ok
 Kakazu d, Tomigusuku M, Ok
 Kakeboku d, Nishihara M, Ok
 Kakinohana d, Tamagusuku M, Ok
 Kamara d, Goeku M, Ok
 Kamiseido d, Chatan M, Ok
 Kamitairagawa d, Gushikawa M, Ok
 Kamiunten d, Nakijin M, Ok
 Kamiyama d, Ginowan M, Ok
 Kamionabar d, Ōzato M, Ok
 Kamizato d, Haeburu M, Ok
 Kanagusuku d, Orok M, Ok
 Kanazawa d, J
 Kanegusuku d, Gushikawa M, Ok
 Kanegusuku d, Kochinda M, Ok
 Kanekadan d, Gushikawa M, Ok
 Kaneku d, Chatan M, Ok
 Kaneku d, Kunigami M, Ok
 Kaneku d, Nishihara M, Ok
 Kaneku d, Sashiki M, Ok
 Kanera d, Tomigusuku M, Ok
 Kaneshi d, Nakijin M, Ok
 Kaneshiro d, Haeburu M, Ok
 Kanna d, Kin M, Ok

Karakawa d, Goeku M, Ok
 Katsū d, Motobu M, Ok
 Katsuren Magiri, Ok
 Katsuyama d, Nago M, Ok
 Kawakami d, Haneji M, Ok
 Kawasaki d, Gushikawa M, Ok
 Kawata d, Gushikawa M, Ok
 Kawata d, Kushi M, Ok
 Kayō d, Kushi M, Ok
 Kenken d, Motobu M, Ok
 Kijoka d, Ōgimi M, Ok
 Kikai d's, Am-Ok G, Ry
 Kin Magiri, Ok
 Kin d, Kin M, Ok
 Kina d, Motobu M, Ok
 Kina d, Yomitanza M, Ok
 Kinki d, J
 Kintabaru d, Kin M, Ok
 Kinwan d, Gushikawa M, Ok
 Kirabaru d, Tamagusuku M, Ok
 Kise d, Nago M, Ok
 Kisenbaru d, Onna M, Ok
 Kishaba d, Nakagusuku M, Ok
 Kitabaru d, Gushikawa M, Ok
 Kitahama d, Nakagusuku M, Ok
 Kitamea d, Chatan M, Ok
 Kitaebaru d, Nakagusuku M, Ok
 Kitazato d, Motobu M, Ok
 Kobashigawa d, Nishihara M, Ok
 Kōchi d, Nishihara M, Ok
 Kochinda Magiri, Ok
 Kochinda d, Kochinda M, Ok
 Kochiya + Matsuda
 Koechi d, Nakijin M, Ok
 Kogachi d, Haneji M, Ok
 Koquishiku d, Kochinda M, Ok
 Kohagura d, Makabe M, Ok
 Kohagura d, Mawashi M, Ok
 Kohatsu d, Nishihara M, Ok
 Kohensuke d, Nago M, Ok
 Koja d, Misato M, Ok
 Kojanomae d, Misato M, Ok
 Kōki d, Nago M, Ok
 Kokuba d, Mawashi M, Ok
 Komesu d, Mabuni M, Ok
 Konbu d, Gushikawa M, Ok
 Kōri d, Nakijin M, Ok
 Kowan d, Urasoe M, Ok
 Koza + Kamara
 Kuba d, Nakagusuku M, Ok
 Kudaka d, Chinen M, Ok
 Kudeken d, Chinen M, Ok
 Kudoku d, Chatan M, Ok
 Kuhara d, Chinen M, Ok
 Kumaji d, Gushikawa M, Ok
 Kumano d, J
 Kunigami Magiri, Ok
 Kunigami d's, Am-Ok G, Ry
 Kuninao d, Chatan M, Ok
 Kuniyoshi d, Takamine M, Ok
 Kurashiki d, Goeku M, Ok
 Kushi Magiri, Ok
 Kushi d, Kushi M, Ok
 Kuwae d, Chatan M, Ok
 Kuwae d, Misato M, Ok
 Kyan d, Gushikawa M, Ok
 Kyan d, Haeburu M, Ok
 Kyan d, Makabe M, Ok
 Kyoda d, Nago M, Ok
 Kyōzuka d, Urasoe M, Ok
 Kyūna d, Ginowan M, Ok

M

Mabuni Magiri, Ok
 Mabuni d, Mabuni M, Ok
 Madanbashi d, Tomigusuku M, Ok
 Madomari d, Nakazato M, Ok
 Maeda d, Onna M, Ok
 Maeda d, Urasoe M, Ok
 Maedomari d, Ie-jima, Ok
 Maehara d, Ginowan M, Ok
 Maehara d, Gushikawa M, Ok
 Maehira d, Makabe M, Ok
 Maekawa d, Takamine M, Ok
 Maezato d, Takamine M, Ok
 Magari d, Nakazato M, Ok
 Maja d, Ie-jima, Ok
 Maja d, Nakazato M, Ok
 Māji d, Mawashi M, Ok
 Majikina d, Ozato M, Ok
 Makabe Magiri, Ok
 Makabe d, Makabe M, Ok
 Makabi d, Mawashi M, Ok
 Makibaru d, Yomitanza M, Ok
 Makiminato d, Urasoe M, Ok
 Makiya d, Haneji M, Ok
 Manabe-shima d, J
 Maoka d of Ainu, Sakhalin
 Mashiki d, Ie-jima, Ok
 Matsuda d, Kin M, Ok
 Matsugawa d, Mawashi M, Ok
 Matsukawa + Uebaru
 Matsumoto d, Misato M, Ok
 Mawashi Magiri, Ok

Mēbaru d, Misato M, Ok
 Medoruma d, Ōzato M, Ok
 Mēganiku d, Onna M, Ok
 Mihami d, Kushi M, Ok
 Miharu d, Misato M, Ok
 Miyako-jima d's, Sak G, Ry
 Mikuni d, J
 Minamihama d, Nakagusuku M, Ok
 Minamionna d, Onna M, Ok
 Minamiebaru d, Nakagusuku M, Ok
 Minatogawa section, Gushikami M, Ok
 Minatogawa d, Urasoe M, Ok
 Minei d, Ōzato M, Ok
 Misato Magiri, Ok
 Misato d, Misato M, Ok
 Miyagi d, Haeburu M, Ok
 Miyagi d, Kushi M, Ok
 Miyagi d, Ōgimi M, Ok
 Miyagi d, Orok M, Ok
 Miyagi d, Urasoe M, Ok
 Miyagi d, Yonagusuku M, Ok
 Miyahira d, Haeburu M, Ok
 Miyako d's, Sak G, Ry
 Miyazato d, Gushikawa M, Ok
 Miyazato d, Misato M, Ok
 Miyazato d, Nago M, Ok
 Mizobaru d, Kochinda M, Ok
 Mizugama d, Chatan M, Ok
 Morikawa d, Nishihara M, Ok
 Morine d, Goeku M, Ok
 Moromizato d, Goeku M, Ok
 Motobu Magiri, Ok
 Motobu d, Haeburu M, Ok
 Nagadō, Tomigusuku M, Ok
 Nagahama d, Yomitanza M, Ok
 Nagashima d, J
 Nagata d, Ginowan M, Ok
 Nagata d, Yomitanza M, Ok
 Nagi Magiri, Ok
 Nairin d, J
 Nairo d of Ainu, Sakhalin
 Nakabaru d, Goeku M, Ok
 Nakachi d, Gushikawa M, Ok
 Nakachi d, Tomigusuku M, Ok
 Nakada d, Izena-jima, Ok
 Nakadomari d, Gushikawa M, Ok
 Nakadomari d, Onna M, Ok
 Nakagusu Magiri, Ok
 Nakahara d, Ginowan M, Ok
 Nakahara d, Gushikawa M, Ok
 Nakahodo d, Ōzato M, Ok
 Nakaiho d, Nishihara M, Ok
 Nakaiho d, Sashiki M, Ok
 Nakaima d, Mawashi M, Ok
 Nakama d, Onna M, Ok
 Nakama d, Urasoe M, Ok
 Nakamine d, Gushikawa M, Ok
 Nakandakari d, Gushikawa M, Ok
 Nakandakari d, Tamagusuku M, Ok
 Nakanishi d, Urasoe M, Ok
 Nakao d, Haneji M, Ok
 Nakaoishi d, Haneji M, Ok
 Nakaoshi d, Nakijin M, Ok
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