

Ontology of the Japanese Place Name

--The presentation of the knowledge discovery model
using Japan place name dictionary database and GIS information--

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I had been expanded the database in "*The Dainihon Chimeijisho* (The Dictionary of Place Names in Greater Japan) " which OKETANI IKUO built.

This database added GIS information to an index of the place name listed in the dictionary concerned.

The main expansion points are as follows.

1. Adding pronunciation information. (Japanese syllabary and Roman alphabet)
2. Extraction and the discrimination of the place name morpheme. (e.g., Fujisan → Fuji-san)
3. Addition (Sakhalin / Chishima) of the GIS information

As a result, the database was able to analyze the regional distribution as well as a characteristic of the Japanese place name. 53,676 information that we read from an item index can, so to speak, tell you to be pre-modern in Japan and the record of the turning point of modern times.

From enormous place name group to see at a glance disorderly, we can rarely arrive at the aggregate of the result with the consistency, besides, by putting a filter called the GIS information.

The data that GIS information and a place name study were combined can stream down information having the scale merit which has been overlooked from a precedent study.

In the place name study that adopted GIS information, work to discover the principle that can explain the result is right nothing but that we build ontology.

By this presentation, I report the analysis using these data and the example of the knowledge discovery model.

And, through this analysis, I will try the presentation of the ontology to recognize a characteristic of the Japanese place name.