

## Reconsideration of *Some* and *Any*

by

Minoru TANAKA

### Abstract

Traditional accounts of *some* and *any* are reexamined. First, it is found that those traditional accounts are not necessarily satisfactory. Also, a number of pieces of evidence show *some* and *any* do not have a syntactic polarity relation. The following provides supporting evidence for this. *Some* in non-affirmative clauses is not an idiomatic usage. It is the same as the regular *some* in affirmative clauses. *Any* occurring with singular count nouns provides good evidence that this type of *any* is not a quantifier, and that it has no polarity relation to *some*. *Any* used in a negative clause expresses a total denial of quantity of the noun modified. This total denial of quantity also shows that *any* is not a polarity opposite of *some*. Seemingly, the unspecified quantitative sense of *some* is applied to *any* with a plural count noun in interrogative or conditional clauses. Even this apparent syntactic polarity relation between *any* and *some* is dubious when considering that this type of *any* clauses has a “zero-or-at-least-a-minimum-number” sense.

Key Words: *some*, *any*, polarity, suppletive, quantity

### 1. 0 Introduction

*Some* and *any* are very common words. The accounts given to those words are also very familiar. If, however, you thoroughly examine the words and their usage examples, those accounts are not necessarily sustainable. *Some* and *any* are not syntactically parallel to each other. *Some* in question sentences is not different from *some* in assertive sentences. *Some* is a quantifier; however, *any* does not behave like a quantifier *some* in many ways. The aim of the present study is to reexamine these two words and reveal those aspects.

---

\* Associate Professor, Linguistics

## 2.0 Review on *some* and *any*

I previously studied about *some* and *any* in Tanaka (2006) and Tanaka (2007). The first paper showed how the word *some* was described in traditional dictionaries (bilingual English Japanese dictionaries and monolingual English ones) and previous studies and pointed out their problems. The paper adopted the cognitive core-sense approach about the description of the meaning of *some*, and demonstrated how various senses of *some* are cognitively related. The second paper, Tanaka (2007), took up the word *any*. The paper, however, did not aim to describe the meaning of *any*. The situation of the meaning of *any* seemed to be quite different from that of *some*. The paper instead discussed the difficulty of capturing the meaning of *any*. The summaries of the two papers are as follows.

### 2.1 Tanaka (2006): Radial structure of *some*

#### 2.1.1 Description of *some* in dictionaries and former studies and their problems

In most dictionaries, *some* is described in the following way:

- 1) /səm/ (Used with a plural count noun or a mass noun.)
  - a) In affirmative sentences:

An unspecified number/amount of ~; a few/little ~

In non-affirmative sentences, *any* is used, instead of *some*.
  - b) When *some* is used in non-affirmative sentences, positive answers are expected or such sentences indicate suggestions or requests rather than simple questions.
- 2) /səm/ (Used with a plural count noun or a mass noun.)

A part of the whole set; a number of people or things or an amount of something but not all. Sometimes, it is used together with *others*, and the same *some*.
- 3) /səm/ (Used with a singular count noun.)

A person, thing, place, or time that is unspecified or unknown to the hearer and the speaker
- 4) /səm/ a considerable number/amount of ~.
- 5) /səm/ Appreciatory or depreciatory use.
- 6) /səm/ Approximately; about.
- 7) Pronoun

- a) Pronominal use for *some* 1).
- b) /sʌm/ The pronominal use for *some* 2): a part of.
- 8) Compound noun expressions: *somebody* and *someone*.
  - a) An unknown or unspecified person
  - b) A person of importance or authority
- 9) A compound noun expression: *something*
  - a) A thing that is unknown or unspecified.
  - b) What is considered impressive or notable.

Three trends were found in the former studies on *some*. One was what I called “a traditional lexicographical approach.” This approach is the one we have just seen in the above, that is, in most dictionaries. This sort of traditional approach is not only found in dictionaries but also in grammar books and some other studies (e.g., *A Comprehensive Grammar of English Language* (Quirk et al. 1985) and Putseys 1992). A second trend was the one which uses distinctive features to describe *some*. The distinctive feature approach is typically found in studies like Sahlin (1979), Ikeuchi (1985), Hirtle (1988), and Kawase (1989). The third one was a cognitive approach. The representative of this approach concerning *some* (and *any*) is probably Bolinger (1977). Bolinger (1977) did not consider *some* and *any* as syntactically suppletive, but as independent words. Although Bolinger studied *some* from a cognitive-semantic point of view, it did not show any relationship among the senses of the word.

In that paper, the following problems were pointed out as to the studies of *some*<sup>1</sup>. In the traditional lexicographical approach, it is not examined how various senses of *some* are related, particularly from a cognitive point of view. Concerning the distinctive feature approach, although it thoroughly analyzes important features involved in the meaning of *some* (and *any*), those features seem to be far from sufficient to get the entire picture of the word(s). The distinctive feature, [Referential], for example, which is regarded as one of the most important features of *some*, does not seem to be very useful to understand and use the word in a real discourse, even if it may be useful to distinguish it from the word *any*<sup>2</sup>. You need to know much more than the feature [Referential] for the real understanding of the word.

### 2.1.2 Core approach on *some*

Dictionaries and previous studies on *some* simply provided a list of its senses and put an emphasis on its feature analyses. Those dictionaries and studies were not ones that intended to grasp its internal semantic structures. When you consider a true understanding of the meaning of the word, however, its intra-sense relations and internal semantic structure were essential for it. From this point of view, the paper gave cognitive analyses of senses of the word and demonstrated how those senses were cognitively related. The following is the gist of this.

When you look at typical usage samples of *some*, apparent resemblance is noticed among those senses. It was assumed, then, that there exists a core sense of *some* and that other senses are extended from it. The assumed core sense of *some* was “not a few/little or not many/much, but an unspecified number or amount between them; the number/amount that *some* refers to is sometimes *fairly* large and sometimes *fairly* small depending on the context.” How other senses are extended from this core sense was demonstrated in the following way.

#### (A) Simply unspecified number or quantity

Here, *some* means the emphasis on the existence of an entity in question. It does not say, however, that, only if it is ‘more than zero,’ will it be just as good. In other words, it does not say that it can be close to zero, just like *a few ~* or *a little ~*, which also means ‘more than zero.’ *Some* should indicate a higher number or amount than that, i.e., a higher number than *a few ~* or a higher amount than *a little ~*. The emphasis on ‘existence’ implies ‘a small number/amount of ~.’ Here again, ‘a small number/amount of ~’ indicates a little more than “a few/little~.” Recall that the core meaning of *some* is “not a few/little or not many/much, but an unspecified number or amount between them; the number/amount that *some* refers to is sometimes *fairly* large and sometimes *fairly* small depending on the context.”

#### (B) A part of the whole. The size of the part is not specified though it is neither large nor small.

#### (C) A fairly large number/amount of.

Two factors are working here. Both are rhetorical ones. First, *some* in the sense of ‘a fairly large number/amount of’ is used for the purpose of expressing ‘not a few’ or ‘not a little.’ The basic sense of *some* is neither a few/little nor many/much (and of course definitely not zero), but

an unspecified number/amount between them. Using the quantifier *some* means to deny both the larger end and the smaller end of the quantity. In the sense of (C), the denial of the smaller end of the quantity is strongly intended. This denial is considered to swing the quantity *some* refers to onto a fairly large quantity. Since *some* is not as large a quantity as *many* or *much*, it does not go that far to refer to such a large quantity; hence, ‘a fairly large quantity.’ This is indeed a rhetorical expression.

The second factor is ‘understatement.’ If you say “I’ve known her for quite many years now” it will be straightforward, having no implication at all. That is, it is not very interesting. The intentional use of a vague expression *some* makes the addressee infer that it actually means ‘a fairly large number of.’ This kind of effect is expected. This effect is a rhetorical one.

The two factors are different, but these different factors are considered to be working together in producing the sense of *some* in question here. Understatement is quite a common rhetoric. It also plays an important role in the sense of *some* in (E) below.

(D) Unknown to the hearer, and also to the speaker; the referred entity is not identified, but exists or has its existence.

The unspecificity of a quantity is extended to the unspecificity of reference or identity. This extension may be characterized as a change in the dimension of quantity-quality, from quantity to quality, while the dimension of unspecificity is unchanged.

(E) Appreciatory or depreciatory

These two senses are considered to be produced by the two types of extension: ‘a change in the dimension of quantity-quality’ and ‘understatement.’ First, just like (D), in the dimension of quantity-quality, the original quantitative sense of *some* is changed to the qualitative dimension, here a dimension of good or bad. Second, ‘understatement’ takes a neutral *some* toward a greater degree. When *some* is used in this way, it gives rhetorical effects to the utterance and the hearer. Whether *some* is used as an appreciatory sense or depreciatory sense is determined by pragmatic and contextual factors.

(F) About, approximately

This sense is simply explained by the extension process whereby an ‘unspecificity’ aspect of

*some* gets highlighted.

## 2.2 Tanaka (2007): Difficulty in describing the meaning of *Any*

Tanaka (2007) was not an attempt to provide a whole description of *any*. The aim of the paper, instead, was to depict slippery aspects of its meaning.

### 2.2.1 Description of *any* in (English-Japanese) dictionaries and their characteristics

English-Japanese dictionaries have the following common characteristics. (A) Polarity description of *any*. That is, *any* is used in non-affirmative clauses (interrogative, conditional, and negative clauses), while *some* is used in affirmative clauses. Usually, the following proviso is added: when *some* is used in interrogative, conditional, and negative clauses, there is an affirmative expectation about the situation by the speaker or writer. Often the description of *any* in the dictionaries distinguishes *any* used in interrogative and conditional clauses from that in negative clauses. The reason for this grouping seems to be that whereas interrogative and conditional clauses suspend propositions stated in there, negative clauses deny them. (B) A special sense of *any* when it is used in affirmative clauses. (C) Differences in meaning between *any*+singular countable noun and *any*+plural countable noun. *E-Gate Dictionary*<sup>3</sup> explains that *any*+plural countable noun indicates “unspecificity in quantity” whereas *any*+singular countable noun indicates “unspecificity in kind.” Very seemingly, this explanation is plausible, but if you look at actual example usages of this kind of *any*, you will find the explanation quite unsatisfactory.

Compared with bilingual English-Japanese dictionaries, only inefficient accounts of *any* are found in Monolingual English dictionaries for native speakers and language learners. It is quite understandable that native speakers do not need much explanation of *any*.

### 2.2.2 Problems of former studies on the description of *any*

One of the major problems about previous studies of *any* seemed to be a quantificational approach to the word. A representative study of this approach is Hirtle (1988). It does not seem to be relevant to consider *any* simply based on quantity. *Any* clearly possesses much more meaning than simple quantity. Another problem is, again, the distinctive feature approach to the word *any* (see Sahlin (1979), Ikeuchi (1985), Hirtle (1988), and Kawase (1989)). Distinctive

features do not seem to be able to grasp the whole meaning of the word. Adding up features advocated for the word does not make its gestalt form of meaning, namely its true meaning.

### 2.2.3 Difficulties of capturing senses of *any*

A number of difficulties were found in capturing senses of *any*. There was a lack of consistency in the explanation of *any* by using its Japanese translation. *Genius English-Japanese Dictionary* (1993) gives “~demo” as a characteristic Japanese translation for *any* in conditional clauses. “Demo,” however, is not necessarily characteristic of *any* in such conditional clauses. Indeed, sometimes “demo” may be a good Japanese equivalent but other times another Japanese equivalent “nanika” is more appropriate. “Demo” and “nanika,” however, are obviously different in meaning.

There are confusing explanations on *any* used in the forms *any*+singular countable noun and *any*+plural countable noun. Concerning *any* used in *any*+plural countable noun, *E-Gate* explains that it is a non-affirmative counterpart of *some* in an affirmative sentence and that it shows unspecificity in quantity about the noun in question. In the sense that *any* is used with a plural form of noun, this type of usage may correspond to Any I in the classification of *any* by Sahlin (1979). According to Sahlin (1979), Any I occurs more often with plural count nouns, and Any I with singular form nouns is less acceptable than that with plural form nouns. Any I, however, is characterized as “the indefinite non-assertive article with a qualitative (‘any (sort of) N’) and a light quantitative sense.” (Sahlin 1979:90; emphasis is mine) This account does not square with the one given by *E-Gate*. The account of *E-Gate*, unspecificity in quantity in plural count, is much closer to Sahlin’s “Any II: ‘no matter which [unspecified arbitrary], of what kind [quality], how much or how many [quantity]’” (Sahlin 1979:97; emphasis is mine). Any II, however, usually occurs with singular count nouns.

There were several other problems in the attempt to capture the meaning of *any*. *Any* occurring with plural count nouns does not necessarily show ‘unspecificity in quantity,’; it can also show ‘unspecificity in kind.’ The classification of Any I, Any II and Any III by Sahlin does not seem to be easily applicable to real examples. Real examples are not classified to those categories in an unambiguous and straightforward way. Sahlin’s “Contrastive use” of *any* greatly depends on contextual information. To be sure, to describe the meaning of *any* (and any other words), some extent of contextual information is necessary, but ‘contrastiveness’ does not seem

to be essential for the description of *any* in any ways. It would only make the description of *any* unnecessarily complex. The following type of usage of *any* is sometimes taken up: *any* + antecedent noun + relative clause. *LDCE (2001)*<sup>4</sup>, for example, says that it has a special sense, “as much as possible,” with an example “*They’re going to need any help they can get.*” This usage type of *any*, however, does not always have such a sense. *Super Anchor Dictionary (2003)*<sup>5</sup>, for example, gives an example sentence “Borrow *any* book that interests you,” which, does not have such a meaning.

In this way, it was hard not only to capture each of the senses of the word *any*, but also to grasp its whole profile.

### 3.0 Reconsideration of *some* and *any* and their polarity

#### 3.1 *Some* in non-affirmative clauses is the same as that in affirmative ones

English dictionaries and grammar books explain *some* used in non-affirmative clauses in the following way: positive answers are expected or such clauses indicate suggestions or requests rather than simple questions. The reason that such an account is provided in those dictionaries and grammar books is probably that they consider that the meaning of *some* is syntactically determined and that *some* is in a suppletive relationship to *any*. Hence, *some* occurring in non-affirmative clauses is considered to be exceptional. Therefore such a proviso account is required.

As Bolinger (1977) asserted, however, *some* should not be regarded as syntactically oriented, and it should be regarded as independent of *any*. As I asserted in the previous study (Tanaka, 2006), *some* has the following core sense: “not a few/little or not many/much, but an unspecified number or amount between them; the number/amount that *some* refers to is sometimes *fairly* large and sometimes *fairly* small depending on the context.” *Some* is not syntactically oriented, and has no syntactic relation to *any*. Its meaning stays the same whether it is used in affirmative or non-affirmative clauses. Its meaning, however, has different levels of compatibility with different forms of clauses, such as declarative, interrogative, negative and conditional clauses. It is, indeed, much more compatible with affirmative clauses than non-affirmatives ones, but it is a matter of semantic compatibility, not of syntax.

We need to reinterpret the following types of sentences.

- (1) [Suggestion] I'll be awake, so why don't you get *some* sleep. (E-Gate)  
≙ (2) Please get *some* sleep.
- (3) [Request] Could you give me *some* idea of when the building work will finish? (CIDE<sup>6</sup>)  
≙ (4) Give me *some* idea, please.

Though (1) and (3) are syntactically interrogative sentences, their meanings are not questions. Their meanings are more like (2) and (4) respectively, both of which belong to affirmative types.

- (5) [Offer] Would you like *some* apples?  
≙ (6) Have *some* apples.

(6) uses a different verb than (5), but still (5) is semantically more like (6). When you say "Would you like one more apple?" it is obviously offering a positive quantity. It may not be wrong to say that (5) is the question which is expecting a positive response from the listener, but as "one more apple" in "Would you like one more apple?" indicates, it is offering a positive quantity. This positive quantity is part of the essential meaning of *some*, along with the sense of unspecified quantity. Hence, *some* in an interrogative offering type of sentence like (5) is basically the same as the *some* appearing in regular affirmative sentences.

How about *some* appearing in more general types of questions?

- (7) [General question] Will you spend *some* time with your friends? (Webster's<sup>7</sup>)  
≙ (8) Will you spend *a certain amount of* time with your friends?
- (9) [General question] Didn't I make *some* comments on it? (E-Gate)  
≙ (10) I made *some* comments on it. Right?

(7) will be rephrased as (8); hence, here again, *some* in (7) is considered to have basically the same meaning as *some* in regular affirmative sentences. In (7), a positive sense, positive quantity of *some* is kept as its rephrased phrase "a certain amount of" in (8) indicates. In (9), as the rephrased sentence (10) indicates, it is quite clear that the original sense of *some* stays there.

- (11) [Conditional] If you have *some* money, please lend me some? (New Proceed<sup>8</sup>)

(12) If you say that you have *some* money, ...

(13) If it is a fact that you have *some* money, ...

Conditional clauses (12) and (13) might be a little forcible rephrases of (11). Nevertheless, the same *some* is considered to exist there. In other words, *some* in conditional clauses like (11) is not an exceptional usage.

As is shown in the above examination of *some* in non-affirmative clauses, *some* is not syntactically oriented. *Some* occurring in non-affirmative clauses should not be treated as having an exceptional sense. It should be understood as a single independent word. Furthermore, as we see in the following section, *some* is not a syntactic opposite of *any*. There is no polarity relation between these words.

### 3.2 Re-examination of *any*—not a polarity opposite of *some*

Since *any* is usually understood as the non-affirmative counterpart of *some*, it is probably natural to understand it as meaning an unspecified number or amount. However, the understanding of *any* in terms of such a quantifier is inappropriate in many ways.

There are a number of phenomena to support that *any* should not be understood on the basis of a polarity relation to *some*.

First of all, *any* can occur with singular count nouns, even in non-affirmative clauses. This is not about *any* in affirmative clauses, which is not considered to have a polarity relation to *some*. The following examples are given in Tanaka (2007) for an *any* + singular count noun type.

(14) Is there *any* problem with the project? (E-Gate)

(15) Is there *any* book in which I can look it up? (Kenkyusha's NC<sup>9</sup>)

(16) Is there *any* country you would like to visit? (Wisdom<sup>10</sup>)

(17) Can you think of *any other* way of doing it? (Wisdom)

(18) Have you *any* friend in Boston? (Readers<sup>11</sup>)

(19) If you meet *any* member of the team, please tell him to come and see me. (E-Gate)

(20) If you see *any* book about India, buy it for me. (Kenkyusha's NC)

- (21) If there was *any* actor who could join your cast, who would you want? (Wisdom)
- (22) If you see *any* interesting book, buy it for me. (Readers)
- (23) I haven't bought *any* present for him. (E-Gate)
- (24) It's not covered by *any* law. (Kenkyusha's NC)
- (25) There isn't *any* beauty salon near here. (Kenkyusha's NC)
- (26) "I met your sister." — "I don't have *any* sister." (Kenkyusha's NC)
- (27) Friend? I never had *any* friend. (Readers)

From these examples, it is apparent that *any* quite commonly occurs with singular count nouns in all types of non-affirmative clauses. Besides, those examples do not seem to show any idiomatic characters. Here, *any* does not work as a quantifier as *some* does. Therefore, *any* cannot be considered to be a polarity counterpart of *some*. When *some* modifies countable nouns, the nouns followed by it are always plural ones.

Also, it is very clear that *any* does not correspond to *some* which modifies a singular count noun, with a *some* + noun phrase meaning "A person, thing, place, or time that is unspecified or unknown to the hearer and the speaker" (see 2.1.1 and also 2.1.2). We cannot see any semantic relationship between these two types of usage.

Secondly, no suppletive sense can be found between *some* in affirmative clauses and *any* in negative ones. While *some* in an affirmative clause expresses a certain quantity of its modified noun, *any* in a negative clause expresses a total negation of the existence of its modified noun. Consider the following two sentences, for example, "There were *many* children in the park" and "There weren't *any* children in the park." Here, *many* and *any* have no suppletive relationship. In the same manner, it is considered that *some* and a negative use of *any* has no suppletive relationship.

When *any* is used in interrogative or conditional clauses, there seems to be no such problem. Even in those types of clauses, however, *any* occurring with a singular noun still provides the problem we have seen a little earlier. While *some* has a plural sense, *any* here does not; that is, there is no suppletive relation.

Thirdly, *any* with a plural count noun in interrogative or conditional clauses is not totally unguilty.

(28) Were there *any* students in the classroom?

(29) If you have *any* pencils to spare, will you lend me one? (Kenkyusha's NC)

In (28), whether there were many students or a few or one, the answer to the question is "Yes." Only when there was not a single student there, is the answer "No." In (29) also, whether or not the condition is met is the point, not whether "you" have one pencil to spare or many. If "you" have at least one pencil to spare, then the condition is met. In both cases (28) and (29), whether none (zero) or at least a minimum number is asked. Such a way of conception of quantity is quite different from that of *some*. Hence, it is hard to consider that *any* in interrogative or conditional clauses has a complementary relation to *some* in affirmative ones.

#### 4. 0 Concluding remarks

From the re-examination of *some* and *any* above, I believe that quite different pictures of those words have been captured than before. I now argue that *some* and *any* should be treated as independent words and that they should be examined separately..

In Tanaka (2006) I demonstrated the unified description of the meaning of *some* based on a radial structure. It may need to be refined further. A unified account of *any*, on the other hand, has not been attempted yet. Therefore, we need a future study to make both a unified and cognitively sound description of *any*.

#### Notes

- 1 In Tanaka (2006) paper, problems about cognitive studies on *some* were not explicitly stated. In explaining a cognitive approach on *some* as one of the three trends on its former studies, I took up its representative study, Bolinger (1977), and pointed out its inefficient aspect. That is, *some* was analyzed from a cognitive-semantic point of view, though relationship among the senses of the word was not examined very well.
- 2 I do not agree with the claim that [Referential] is the feature to distinguish *some* from *any*. I will discuss this point later.
- 3 *E-Gate English-Japanese Dictionary*, Benesse Corporation, 2003.
- 4 *Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English (LDCE), Third Edition with New Words supplement*, Pearson Education Limited, 2001.

## Reconsideration of *Some* and *Any*

- 5 *The Super Anchor English-Japanese Dictionary 3rd Edition*, 2003.
- 6 *Cambridge International Dictionary of English*, Cambridge University Press, 1995.
- 7 *Webster's New World College Dictionary Fourth Edition*, Macmillan · USA, 1999.
- 8 *New Proceed English-Japanese Dictionary*, Benesse Corporation, 1994.
- 9 *Kenkyusha's New College English-Japanese Dictionary 6th Edition*, Kenkyusha, 1994.
- 10 *The Wisdom English-Japanese Dictionary Second Edition*, Sanseido, 2007.
- 11 *English-Japanese Dictionary For The General Reader*, Kenkyusha, 1999.

## References

- Cambridge International Dictionary of English*, Cambridge University Press, 1995.
- E-Gate English-Japanese Dictionary*, Benesse Corporation, 2003.
- English-Japanese Dictionary For The General Reader*, Kenkyusha, 1999.
- Genius English-Japanese Dictionary Revised Edition*, Taishukan, 1993.
- Hirtle, W. H. "Some and any: Exploring the system", *Linguistics*, Vol.26, no.3, 1988, pp.443-477.
- Ikeuchi, M. *Meishiku no Gentei Hyogen (NP Specifier)*, Taishukan, 1985.
- Kawase, Y., "Some and any", *Studies in English Language and Literature*, Vol.29 no.3, 1989, pp.13-28.
- Kenkyusha's New College English-Japanese Dictionary 6th Edition*, Kenkyusha, 1994.
- Lakoff, G. *Women, Fire, and Dangerous Things*, The University of Chicago Press, 1987.
- Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English (LDCE), Third Edition with New Words supplement*, Pearson Education Limited, 2001.
- New Proceed English-Japanese Dictionary*, Benesse Corporation, 1994.
- Putseys, Y. "A modular approach to the grammar of some quantifier determiners", *I.T.L.*, 1992, pp.167-185.
- Quirk, R., Greenbaum, G., Leech, J., and Svartvik, *A Comprehensive Grammar of English Language*, Longman, 1985.
- Sahlin, E. *Some and Any in Spoken and Written English*, Uppsala, Almqvist & Wiksell International, 1979.
- The Super Anchor English-Japanese Dictionary 3rd Edition*, 2003.
- Tanaka, Minoru, "Difficulty in describing the meaning of *any*", *The Journal of Kawamura Gakuen Woman's University*, Vol.18, No.3 2007, pp.13-35.
- Tanaka, Minoru, "Radial structure of *some*", *The Journal of Kawamura Gakuen Woman's University*, Vol.17, No.2 2006, pp.49-59.
- Webster's New World College Dictionary Fourth Edition*, Macmillan · USA, 1999.
- The Wisdom English-Japanese Dictionary Second Edition*, Sanseido, 2007.