

## Southeast Asia

MIYAMA Emili<sup>1</sup>

First, local excavation research is overviewed on the study of Southeast Asian archaeology in Japan between fiscal 2014 and 2018. Below mention the number of excavations participated in by Japanese researchers that were jointly conducted with the country of the site or other counterparts. As for prehistoric sites, there were three in Indonesia, one in the Philippines, one in Vietnam, and one in Laos. As for protohistoric sites, two were excavated in Vietnam. As for excavation of kilns and sites related to ceramics, there were three in Vietnam, two in Cambodia, one in Myanmar, and one in Laos. As for Angkorian sites, excavation of five sites was conducted.

Next, Southeast Asian study by Japanese archaeologist is stated. The study of Southeast Asian archaeology in Japan can be divided mainly into prehistoric age study, ceramic study, and Angkor study. Most of these studies are yielding results by application of minute typological analysis and features theory that were developed in Japan into Southeast Asian archaeology. As for prehistoric archaeology, there was a heightened interest on the maritime world, and diffusion of humanity and the sea network became keywords. The number of theses is increasing for ceramic study, partly due to publication of an academic book series on ceramics. As Angkor study overlaps with architecture and preservation and restoration of cultural properties, development is seen not only in artifact study but also features study. In addition to these ordinary research categories, ethnoarchaeological study of pottery and underwater archaeology became standard in recent years, and cultural anthropological study surrounding cultural heritage is seen as a pioneer.

In order for Japanese to study southeast Asian archaeology, it is necessary to cooperate with local and/or western research institutions, and therefore most of local research itself or presentation at an international conference are conducted in foreign languages. However, the ratio of theses written in Japanese is quite high, so it has to be said that sending research results overseas systematically is not adequate. It seems it will be more important in the future to present results in English or local languages, so the author would like to address this issue as the last point with an intention of self-reminder.

<sup>1</sup> JSPS Postdoctoral Fellow, Faculty of Management, Okayama University of Science, 1-1 Ridai-cho, Kita-ku, Okayama 700-0005, Japan  
(emily.miyama@gmail.com)