**Introduction**
- This paper proposes to further the development of a dictionary of classical Japanese poetry using pairwise term information (Yamamoto et al., 2014).
- Information on pairwise terms between an index and related term such as “flower–spring” is not included within traditional modern and classical Japanese dictionaries, even though this information connects terms with their contexts in a transparent way and thus offers an unbiased method for inferring the meaning of old Japanese terms.
- An R package for the analysis of linked communities in networks, linkcomm (Kalinka and Tomancak, 2011), is used to extract subordinate terms. Average, McQuitty, and single linkage methods are evaluated for the quality of their extraction of subordinate clauses of terms representing the ‘cherry’, ‘plum’, and ‘orange’ flowers. All methods extracted similar subordinate terms, which were quite natural in the context of classical Japanese poetry.

**Problem**
1. Many scholars of Japanese poetry have tried to explain poetic vocabulary based on their intuition and experience.
2. As scholars can only describe constructions that they can consciously point out, those that they are unconscious of will NEVER be uncovered. ⇒ In order to conduct more exact and unbiased descriptions:
   1) using computer-assisted descriptions;
   2) using co-occurrence weighting methods on corpora of Japanese poetry; and
   3) using linkcomm R package, extract the lists of words grouping sub communities.
   ⇒ allows one to BETTER GRASP the construction of poetic words.

**Methods**
**Calculation:** Linkcomm (Kalinka and Tomancak, 2011) for sub communities of three flowers: ume (plum), sakura (cherry), and tachibana (mandarin orange).

**Material:** Hachidaishū (ca. 905–1205) from Kokkataikan (Shin-pen Kokkataikan Henshū Committee, 1996), Nijūichidaishū database published by NIIJL (Nakamura et al., 1999), Shin-Nihon Koten Bungaku Taikei (Kojima and Arai, 1989), and Shin-kokinshū (Kubota, 1979).

**Result**

![Fig. 1: Network of Words; mandarin orange.](image)

**Conclusion**
- Pairwise term information generated by the community centrality procedure works well.
- R package “linked communities” could extract proper sub cluster terms which contribute to the description of classical Japanese poetry.

**Reference**