国立国語研究所学術情報リポジトリ

An introduction to The National Language Research Institute : A sketch of its achievements

AN INTRODUCTION

TO

THE NATIONAL LANGUAGE RESEARCH INSTITUTE

A Sketch of Its Achievements

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PREFACE

It has been almost twenty years since the National Language Research Institute (Kokuritu Kokugo Kenkyûzyo) was established. The Instisute has published a general survey and an annual report every year, and other reports, source materials, and other publications from time to time. Here in this brochure, we would like to introduce, especially for readers abroad, the contents of our reports and our other publications, listing them individually and classifying them into several groups. In this way we hope to increase the understanding and appreciation of our work.

Some of these publications were issued by the Printing Bureau of the Finance Ministry, but most of them were published by private publishers. Some are difficult to obtain now. Most of them, however, can easily be obtained through trading firms dealing with books.

April, 1966. IWABUTI Etutarô
Director of the
National Language Research Institute

This new edition includes lists of our reports and other publications appeared after the issue of the last edition in 1966.

August, 1971.

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OUTLINE OF THE INSTITUTE

Function :

The function of this Institute is to make scientific surveys of the Japanese language and the linguistic life of the people in order to establish reliable bases for the rationalization of the Japanese language.

Reason for Establishment :

The language and writing system of our nation has been a problem for many years. First, in the early years of the Meizi Period, the Japanese people were faced with the problem of setting up a system of compulsory education and of rapidly promoting modernization. After the Second World War, they considered it necessary to reexamine the language problem in order to elevate the level of living and to raise efficiency in all directions. As part of putting those language policies into effect, it was necessary to establish an organization to make basic surveys. Therefore, this National Language Research Institute was established under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Education in December, 1948.

Subjects of Research :

(1) Surveys are made of the spoken language as it is used on broadcasts, in lectures and in conversation, and the written language as it appears in newspapers and in magazines. Surveys are made of phonology, vocabulary, grammar and orthography. This work aims to find the basic vocabulary and basic sentence patterns, to standerdize the orthography, to make clear the characteristics of the linguistic life of the people, and to establish the fundamentals upon which all schemes for improving the language must depend.

(2) Surveys are made of the dialects and the linguistic life in various districts in order to make clear the factors of linguistic change, to establish the sources for the establishment of the standard language, and to find an effective way to make language policy prevail.

(3) In order to find a proper way of elevating the linguistic ability of children and pupils by giving them desirable linguistic habits, surveys are made to make clear the course of language development and to find proper methods of language teaching.

(4) By determining the stream of language history as a way of defining the future goal of language policy, we make historical studies of the Japanese language as it has been used the over one thousand years since literature was first written.

(5) Collecting widely source information on the Japanese language and the study of the Japanese language, we arrange them and help the research of the Institute and that of the other scholars by supplying them with these sources.

Organization :

The personal totals 75; this number includes 32 specialists.

The Institute consists of four research divisions (ten sections) and a general affairs division. The sections, their members and their current topics of research are as follows:

Director: IWABUTI Etutarô

The First Research Division   Chief: NOMOTO Kikuo

    The Spoken Language Section
        UEMURA Yukio (chief), NAKAMURA Akira
        TAKADA Masaharu
    The Written Language Section
        NISIO Toraya (chief), MIYAZIMA Tatuo
    The Local Dialect Section
        TOKUGAWA Munemasa (chief), HONDO Hirosi,
        SATÔ Ryôiti, TAKATA Makoto

The Second Research Division   Chief: ASIZAWA Setu

    The Language Education Section
        MURAISI Syôzô (chief), NEMOTO Kesao, AMANO Kiyosi
    The Language Effect Section
        ASHIZAWA Setu (chief), TAKAHASI Tarô, OKUBO Ai

The Third Research Division   Chief: SAIGA Hideo

    The Modern Language Section

HIDA Yosifumi (chief), MATUI Tosihiko

The Fourth Research Division   Chief: HAYASHI Shiro
    The First Section
        TANAKA Akio (chief), EGAWA Kiyoshi, NAKANO Hiroshi
        TURUOKA Akio
    The Second Section
        IITOYO Kiiti (chief), WATANABE Tomosuke
    The Third Section
        TUTIYA Sin-iti (chief), NOMURA Masaaki
    The Computer Section
        ISHIWATA Toshio (chief), SAITÔ Hidenori, MURAKI Shinjiro

The General Affairs Division   Chief: INOUE Sigeru
    General Affairs Section   Chief: SAKAI Mutuo
    Accounts Section   Chief: NEGISI Tatumi

Advisory Council :

The council is composed of twenty members, famous scholars both in literature and science, educators, writers, poets and journalists. They advise the Director in matters of importance concerning the Institute.

Chairman:
    HISAMATU Sen'iti   Member of the Japan Academy; Professor Emeritus of the University of Tokyo.

Vice-chairman:
    ARIMITU Zirô   President of Tokyo College of Domestic Science

Members:
    ABE Yosio   Professor Emeritus of the University of Tokyo.

    ENDÔ Yosimoto   President Emeritus of Sinwa Women's University.

    EZIRI Susumu   Director and chief of the secretariat of the Japan Newspaper Association.

    ISII Ryôsuke   Professor Emeritus of the University of Tokyo.

Isii Syôzi	Professor of Tôkai University.
Kôzu Harusige	Professor Emeritus of the University of Tokyo.
Maeda Yosinori	President of the Japan Broadcasting Corporation
Matukata Saburô	
Nagai Kenzô	Professor Emeritus of Tôhoku University.
Nakamura Mituo	Member of the Art Academy.
Nisio Minoru	Professor Emeritus of Hôsei University.
Nisiwaki Zyunzaburô	Member of the Art Academy.
Odaka Kunio	Professor Emeritus of the University of Tokyo.
Saeki Umetomo	Professor Emeritus of Tokyo Educational University.
Sasaki Hatirô	Professor Emeritus of Waseda University.
Sawada Keisuke	Professor Emeritus of the University of Tokyo.
Tiba Yûzirô	Professor Emeritus of Tôyô University
Yamamoto Yûzô	Member of the Art Academy.

Buildings and Expenditures :

Office

Location	Nisigaoka 3-9-14, Kita-ku, Tokyo
Area of Site	10,030 sq. meters
Buildings	

Main building (reinforced concrete, two-story)
1,576 sq. meters

Library (reinforced concrete, single-story, three levels of stacks) 213 sq. meters

Computer building 118 sq. meters

Annual Expenditure

Budget for the fiscal year 1971	186,503,000 Yen
Personal expense	110,043,000 Yen
Operating expense	76,460,000 Yen

Tôzyô Collection   611 volumes
Hosina Collection   130 volumes

The first one was collected by Mr. ÔTA Eitarô, and the second, by Mr. TÔZYÔ Misao; both concern the dialects of Japan. The third is the collection of the late Mr. HOSINA Kôiti; it concerns the language problems of East European nations before the First World War.

A laboratory and a recording room contain such equipment as a sonagraph, a sona-stretcher and a pitch recorder for phonetical analysis, and an ophthalmograph, an audio-meter, a polygraph, a program-analyser, etc.

An electronic data processing machine was installed in January, 1966. It is an HITAC 3010 machine, made in Japan. We expect to use it to deal with large scale word counts and other investigations. It is linked with tele-printers which has 2,400 characters, including *kana* (*Hiragana* and *Katakana*), alphabet (capital and small), and 2,110 Chinese characters.

THE LINGUISTIC LIFE OF DIALECT COMMUNITIES

Several communities were chosen in Japan in order to determine the real characteristics of the spoken language and the degree of mutual influence between dialect and the standard language. Using sociological, psychological and statistical methods hitherto not used by linguists, we made field surveys of the following localities: the island of Hatizyô (1949), the city of Sirakawa (1949), the city of Turuoka (1950), and the city of Iida (1951). The result of the last survey has not yet been published.

A Linguistic Survey of the Island of Hatizyô
(Report 1, 1950. 419 pages)

The island of Hatizyô (290 kms. due south of Tôkyô; 72 km²; 12,000 inhab.) was chosen for the following reasons:

1. The island is a self-contained world with a simple social structure.

2. Its dialect has striking differences from the standard language, and its genetic relationship to other Japanese dialects has yet to be determined.

3. Its dialect has been represented in written documents dating from the Edo Period (1615~1863), thus allowing for an historical analysis.

We were confronted with the following problems:

a) What are the factors which determine the use of the standard language by the island people?

b) What is the history of the dialects and their kinship with other dialects?

c) How do the dialects of the five villages of the island differ among themselves?

d) What are the characteristics of the dialects of the neighboring islands?

The survey team consisted of the following members:
NAKAMURA Mitio, SIBATA Takesi, IITOYO Kiiti, KITAMURA Hazime, ISIKAWA Sakiko, SIMAZAKI Minoru and YAMANOUTI Ruri of the Institute; ÔMATI Tokuzô of the Institute of Folklore; MARUYAMA Humiyuki of the Institute of Statistical Mathematics and AOKI Tiyokiti, a student sent by Nagano Prefecture. The team went to Hatizyô in June, 1949, and interviewed 216 informants (chosen by a sampling method).

The results show that the factor of utmost importance in determining the degree to which the people speak the standard language is the number of years they have spent off their island. The differences existing between the dialects of the five villages were found to depend on the number of extra-linguistic factors connecting each village with the others.

Besides a detailed analysis of these problems, this report has appendices on the following matters:

1. The phonological characteristics of the dialect of Hatizyô and of those of the neighboring islands.

2. Some morphological facts about the dialect and material on the honorific forms.

3. The 210 words of the dialect listed by ÔTA Nanpo (1745~1823) in his "Itiwa Itigen", and their use in present-day island dialects.

4. The culture and literature of Hatizyô, and a bibliography of 47 studies of the island.

5. A lexical list of 4,700 words culled from literary sources, in the order of the *kana* syllabary.

A Language Survey in Sirakawa City and in Neighboring Villages
(Report 2, 1950. 419 pages)

Sirakawa city, in Hukusima Prefecture, is 180 kms. north-east of Tôkyô. It was surveyed by the following team: IWABUTI Etutarô, SIBATA Takesi, KITAMURA Hazime, UNO Yosikata, SIMAZAKI Minoru, YAMANOUTI Ruri, NAKAMURA Mitio, HAYASI Ôki, ZYÔKÔ Kan'iti, MORIOKA Kenzi, NAGANO Masaru, IITOYO

Kiiti and SAIGA Hideo of the Institute; HAYASI Tikio, MARUYAMA Humiyuki, NISIHIRA Sigeyosi of the Instittute of Statistical Mathematics; ÔTO Tokihiko, ÔMATI Tokuzô of the Institute of Folklore, and AOKI Tiyokiti, a student sent by Nagano Prefecture.

Sirakawa, a former feudal city with a castle, had 32,000 inhabitants at the time of the survey. This small city is the economic center of the neighboring villages and belongs to the area of the Tôhoku dialect.

During the present survey, the following twelve factors were examined to determine the social factors at work in the use of the standard language: 1. Sex; 2. Age; 3. Occupation; 4. Social class; 5. School education; 6. Residential section; 7. Birthplace of parents; 8. Birthplace of informant; 9. Residential changes after the formative age of linguistic learning; 10. Frequency of the use of newspapers and radio; 11. Social attitude; 12. Consciousness of use of dialect and standard language.

We found that the factors 8 and 9 exercise the greatest influence towards a greater use of the standard language, followed by 1, 2, 5 and 7 as secondary factors. To gauge the frequency of the use of the standard language, the survey team chose as a criterion the most striking phonological differences between the standard language and the Tôhoku dialect.

A new feature of the Sirakawa survey was the "24-hour survey" in which all the utterances of an individual during one day were recorded; as informants a farmer, a shopwoman and the owner of a beauty shop were chosen. We found that all three touched approximately 700 topics during the day; they used from 2,600 to 3,000 sentences, or between 8,500 and 10,000 *bunsetu* or pause groups. The farmer used 2,324 different words, and the shopwoman, 2,138.

Though not described in this volume, another survey was carried out at that time in Sirakawa Among the children from the Tokyo-Yokohama area evacuated to Sirakawa during the war, some remained in the city; we examined the degree in which they had assimilated the local dialect by the time of the survey, 5 or 6 years after the evacuation.

We verified the hypothesis that the language patterns of the articulation and tonation of an individual are definitely fixed in

the ages from 5-6 to 13-14; we called this the "formative age of linguistic learning." (See H. KITAMURA, "How Do Migrations Change Children's Language?" *Gengo Seikatu*, No. 80, May, 1958.)

A Language Survey in Turuoka City, Yamagata Prefecture
(Report 5, 1953. 309 pages)

Turuoka City in Yamagata Prefecture (530 kms. by train north from Tôkyô, on the coast of the Japan Sea) had 40,000 inhabitants at the time of the survey. Situated on the Syônai Plain, it plays the same role as Sirakawa City in relation to the neighboring districts.

The survey team was composed as follows: IWABUTI Etutarô, NAKAMURA Mitio, SIBATA Takesi, IITOYO Kiiti, KITAMURA Hazime, SIMAZAKI Minoru, YAMANOUTI Ruri, KINDAITI Haruhiko, ASAI Erin, MORIOKA Kenzi and ZYÔKÔ Kan'iti of the Institute; HAYASI Tikio, AOYAMA Hakuzirô and NISIHIRA Sigeyosi of the Institute of Statistical Mathematics.

The survey was made on practically the same scale and by means of the same method as the one for Sirakawa described in Report 2. This was done in order to ascertain whether the factors found to be at work in the use of the standard language in Sirakawa would have the same influence in another city.

The results of the survey were very similar to those of the Sirakawa survey. Here too, the "24-hour survey" was conducted with a public official, a handicraftman, and a shopman. We found, however, that the three informants touched about 300~400 topics, using between 1,300 and 2,000 sentences, and 3,000 to 5,500 *bunsetu*, or pause Groups; these figures are all under the totals shown by the Sirakawa survey.

More than a third of the Turuoka report is devoted to a description of the phonology, the tones, the grammar and the lexicon of the Turuoka language, providing a good description of that dialect.

Socio-Psychological Survey of Japanese Polite Forms
(Report 11, 1957. 459 pages)

The honorifics, or polite language forms, are one of the characteristics of the Japanese language. The period after the war has seen many criticisms of the confusion reigning in this domain; many have asked for their simplification. Four surveys were conducted to answer the following questions: What are the facts about the confusion in the use of the honorifics? How does one language community reflect this situation? What are the causes of this confusion or of the permissible variations found in this domain?

The surveys were:
1. a survey at Ueno City, Mie Prefecture, east of Ôsaka, 1952.
2. a survey at Okazaki City, Aiti Prefecture, southeast of Nagoya, 1953.
3. two surveys covering all 46 prefectures of Japan, in 1952 and 1953.

The methods applied were first those of social surveys, then those of public opinion polls, and finally, of those psychological tests. The surveys were conducted from a great many angles at the same time in order to obtain information on a greater number of factors than in the previous surveys of the use of the standard language. The methods and results are described in detail in the present volume. Here are a few excerpts for these results.
1. People generally think about the honorifics as follows:
   a) a phrase with a negative expression is politer than a positive sentence;
   b) the longer the expression, the more polite it is considered to be;
   c) a dialectal expression is considered ruder than a standard language one;
   d) an expression with *kango* (Chinese borrowings) is considered more polite;
   e) the speakers confess a distinct preference for the use of polite expressions.
2. Facts about the use of honorifics established during the survey:
   a) a contrived situation presented by a surveyor does not

necessarily evoke the same response as a real-life situation;

b) people advocating the use of honorifics do actually use them more themselves;

c) speakers trying to act politely do actually put this preference into practice in their speech;

d) when the speaker find himself in a psychologically weak position, his use of honorifics is apt to grow;

e) one speaks to a stranger more politely than to an acquaintance;

f) the average speaker in Japan has the use of three grades of honorifics, but Western part of the country shows a greater strictness in their use;

g) women speak more politely than men, but men adapt their honorifics more properly to changing situation;

h) persons with rigid personalities are not very apt adapting their speech;

i) there seems to be no uniformity in the use of honorifics in the linguistic life of any one speaker.

3. Concrete conditions influencing the use of honorifics:

a) the educational background has a great influence upon the knowledge of honorifics;

b) the opinion about honorifics differs greatly according to age;

c) public opinion expects women, young people and inferiors to use honorifics when speaking to men, to older people and to superiors respectively;

d) people think social class to be the strongest factor at work in the use of honorifics;

e) people are tolerant in judging the use of honorifics by young people;

f) people think that there should be no honorifics used with their own relatives;

g) people seem to have a psychological block preventing them from following the rule that honorifics should not be used about their superiors when speaking to a third party.

Descriptive studies of Japanese Dialects
(Report 16, 1959. 368 pages)

These are descriptive studies of 15 dialects by 15 linguists; they give the phonology and the grammar, but there is no treatment of the tone system. In the grammatical description, stress is laid on the inflection of verbs and adjectives and on the use of *zyosi* (particles).

The Institute asked its 47 local correspondents to submit reports on one dialect in their area; 12 of these reports were taken up in this volume, with three other reports written by members of the Institute (marked by asterisks below). The remaining 35 reports have not yet been published.

	Locality	Surveyor
1.	Esasi-mati, Hiyama-gun, Hokkaidô	ISIGAKI Hukuo
2.	Higasine-mati, Kita-murayama-gun, Yamagata	
		SAITÔ Gisitirô
3.	Takehara, Tateyama-si, Tiba	ÔIWA Masanaka
4.	Susugaya-mura, Aikô-gun, Kanagawa	HINO Sukezumi
5.	Hikozô-Itiban-tyô, Kanazawa-si, Isikawa	
		IWAI Ryûsei
6.	Kitazato-mura, Nisi-kasugai-gun, Aiti	NOMURA Masayosi
7.	Oda-mura, Siki-gun, Nara	NISIMIYA Kazutami
8.	Takaike-mati, Higasi-muro-gun, Wakayama	
		MURAUTI Eiiti
9.	Iho-mati, Takasago-si, Hyôgo	WADA Minoru
10.	Uwazima-si, Ehime	SUGIYAMA Masayo
11.	Kawanobori-mura, Ôno-gun, Ôita	ITOI Kan'iti
12.	Hinokage-mati, Nisi-usuki-gun, Miyazaki	
		NOMOTO Kikuo*
13.	Taki-mura, Satuma-gun, Kagosima	KAMIMURA Takazi
14.	Ei-mati, Ibusuki-gun, Kagosima	SIBATA Takesi*
15.	Nisinoomote, Nisinoomote-si, Kagosima	UEMURA Yukio*

Here we may refer also to a short report on a survey (1948) of the linguistic differences between up town and downtown in Tôkyô; this report is inserted in the First Annual Report.

The Process of the Uniformization of Standard Language Use
—A Survey of Three Generations in Hokkaidô—
(Report 27, 1965. 301 pages)

Hokkaidô, the northern island of Japan, is the area with the shortest history of development; except for the southwestern peninsula and some coastal districts, most of Hokkaidô was settled by Japanese immigrants after 1868. We can thus find some families where the first immigrants are now living with the second and the third generations. The immigrants came originally from all the provinces of Japan and brought their own dialects. The present third generation, however, speaks a common Hokkaidô language, evolved on the island; their language thus no longer represents the original dialects of the first immigrants. This Hokkaidô dialect, while very close to the standard language, shows some similarities with that of the Tôhoku district, the nearest part of the Main Island across the straits.

This report describes the characteristics of the new Hokkaidô dialect, its birth, and the process of its growth, tracing the changes in the language from the first to the third generations. The survey lasted three years (1958 to 1960) and was made possible by a grant from the Ministry of Education. The survey committee was under the leadership of IWABUTI Etutarô. The surveyors were; SIBATA Takesi, NOMOTO Kikuo, UEMURA Yukio, and TOKUGAWA Munemasa of the Institute worked with four dialectologists from Hokkaidô, IGARASI Saburô, ISIGAKI Hukuo, HASEGAWA Kiyonobu and SATÔ Makoto.

The survey was composed of the following portions:

1. Case studies of nine families in four localities to determine the changes in three generations.

2. A survey of 161 informants from the third generation in three large cities.

3. A survey of the social background of approximately 10,000 people in Hurano Town, a typical small town of the inland area, and a linguistic survey of 200 people of the second and third generations there.

4. A linguistic survey of 86 informants of the second and third

generations in three localities formed by collective immigration.

5. A survey of third-generation speakers in 40 towns in Hokkaidô and six towns in the northern part of the Tôhoku district.

6. A test of the differences in phonetic recording between the team workers.

All these studies covered phonology, tones, grammar and vocabulary; the materials are reproduced for the greater part in the appendices.

The results gave a fairly clear picture of the characteristics of the Hokkaidô dialect, its regional differences, and its relationship to both the Tôhoku dialect and the standard language. The language of the third generation was found to have lost completely the characteristics of the dialects of the first immigrants, except in some isolated settlements formed by collective immigration. The tone distinction between words also appears to be disappearing gradually in the Hokkaidô dialect.

The text of the report was mainly the work of NOMOTO Kikuo.

A Dictionary of the Ryukyuan Language
(Source 5, 1963. 854 pages)

This dictionary lists approximately 15,000 words of the dialect of Syuri, the old capital of Okinawa (now incorporated into Naha City), This dialect is the leading mode of speech of the Ryukyu Archipelago.

The dictionary gives a phonological transcription, with tone marks, of all the words, and adds the traditional Ryukyuan transcription in *kana* for words found in poems and plays written in the Syuri dialect.

The work has also the following appendices:

a) Linguistic introduction, with an exposition of the features of the Syuri dialect, especially of the phonology and the morphology of verbs and adjectives.

b) A list of place-names of the Ryukyus, with maps.

This work is based on a manuscript submitted to the Institute

by SIMABUKURO Seibin, a specialist in Ryukyuan literature who was born in Syuri. A further survey was carried out by the Institute in cooperation with the writer and with HIKA Syuntyô, a wellknown historian from Syuri. The appendices were added and the work was completely revised, however, by UEMURA Yukio of the Institute.

Linguistic Atlas of Japan vol. 1
(Report 30, 1966. 50 maps, separate volumes 170 pages)

The study of dialectal maps has a long history in Japan. A Language Research Commission established by the Ministry of Education published two works at the beginning of the century, a Phonetic Dialect Atlas (29 maps) in 1905 and a Grammatical Dialect Atlas (37 maps) in 1906. Although based on materials gathered by the correspondence method, these polychromatic maps have not lost their scientific value.   Further work on a linguistic atlas was, however, interrupted by the Kantô earthquake of 1923, when all the materials were destroyed.

A new survey aimed at establishing a Linguistic Atlas of Japan was started in 1955. The proposed aims were to determine the process of linguistic changes by the study of the dialectal distribution and to provide a tool to push the historical study of the language along new lines.

After a two-year preparatory survey, the main survey was started in 1957 in the following way: one linguist was chosen for each of the 46 prefectures of Japan (in two cases, though, more were used), and these team workers used a detailed questionnaire provided by the Institute to secure uniformity in the survey. A total of 285 questions were asked, mainly pertaining to the lexical field (nouns, verbs and adjectives), but with a few phonological and grammatical items. The number of localities was 2,400, or approximately one for every 150 square kilometers or one for 40,000 inhabitants. A male subject born before 1903 and native of the locality was chosen as the informant.

During the survey, the general direction was assured by the

Dialect Section of the Institute, composed of the following members: SIBATA Takesi, NOMOTO Kikuo, UEMURA Yukio, TOKUGAWA Munemasa and KATÔ Masanobu. The work was done in cooperation with the above-mentioned local team workers and with a specialist in linguistic geography, Father Willem A. Grootaers.

The gathering of the materials being completed in 1965, publication was started at once. The maps are now being drafted for the press. A volume of 50 maps in three colors is foreseen for each of the coming six years. The Printing Bureau of the Ministry of Finance is responsible for the publication.

The first volume contains the maps on adjectives and on phonology. The introduction to the methodology and the interpretation of the maps are described in separate volumes.

The Writing Life of the Japanese People After the War
(Report 29, 1966. 226 pages)

The aims of this survey were to ascertain how the general public, men and women of various ages, occupations, and levels of education, live the life of the written language, the life of reading and writing, every day, and to determine what problems they have and what consciousness they have of the written language. The central concern was to find how those who had got an education in writing before the war were influenced by the linguistic policy after the war. (A list of Chinese characters for daily use and the rules of present-day *kana* use were established by the government in 1946.)

For that purpose we made surveys at Nagaoka City, 270 kms. north of Tôkyô, in Niigata Prefecture, in 1962: 1. individual interviews of 310 general citizens; 2. test and questionnaires to 243 mothers of P.T.A.'s of primary and junior high school; 3. questionnaire to company employees and workers. In 1963 in Tôkyô, we gave a test identical with that of the second survey to 118 mothers, and a test identical with that of the third survey to 130 persons. Besides, we examined the real characteristics of Chinese character usage through materials written for the informants' own

pleasure, e.g., 240 contributions to papers, 350 fragments of letters, diaries, drafts of speeches, etc.

A committee planned and worked on the project in 1962; NAGANO Masaru, TAKAHASI Tarô and WATANABE Tomosuke were mainly in charge throughout the survey.

COMMON LANGUAGE AND ITS USE

Research in Colloquial Japanese
(Report 8, 1955. 195 pages)

This is an analytical study which attempts to survey the characteristics of colloquial Japanese from various points of view.

The main materials were collected from everyday conversations spoken by natives of Tôkyô, and from radio news programs, news commentaries, symposia, comic stories, plays, lectures, and so on.

The items investigated were: 1) intonation; 2) length of sentences; *bunsetu* or B. Bloch's pause groups, and words; 3) sentence structure; 4) parts of speech, their usage and frequency.

The results are as follows:

1. Keeping K. L. Pike's four-step-high-low tone system in mind, we examined the utterances of 44 informants; we found 42 kinds of intonation at the end of sentences. We found only four kinds of such intonation on the radio. We devided these kinds of intonation into five main intonation patterns: →, ↘, ↗, ↴, ↲.

2. The average length of a sentence was 3.8 *bunsetu*. Sentences composed of one *bunsetu* accounted for nearly one-third of the total. In radio news programs and news commentaries, the average length of the sentences were 16.5 *bunsetu* and 21 *bunsetu* respectively; sentences of one *bunsetu* were only about 2% of the total.

3. Sentences without expressed subjects constituted 74% of the total; those in news programs were only 37%. Inverted sentences were 7%; in news, 0%. Sentences with more than five components constituted about 5% of the total in conversation; in news, 30%.

4. The frequency of parts of speech in all the data was: nouns 20.5%; verbs 12.2%; adjectives 2.7%; adjectival verbs 1.2%;

adverbs 6.1%; pre-nouns 0.8%; conjunctives 1.9%; interjections 4.7% (total of free forms 50.1%); *zyosi* 34.7%; *zyodôsi* 12.9% (total of bound forms 47.6%); sandhi-forms 2.3%. 36% of the adjectival verbs were *kango*, or Chinese borrowings.

This survey was conducted by NAKAMURA Mitio, ÔISI Haturarô, UNO Yosikata, IITOYO Kiiti and SINDÔ Sakiko.

Sentence Patterns in Spoken Japanese
Part I —On Materials in Conversation—
(Report 18, 1960. 347 pages)

This is a study of sentences in conversation to make clear the sentence patterns from the point of view of grammar. Materials were gathered from various kinds of daily conversation. We regarded a sentence pattern as a synthesis of three elements:
1) sentence mood, such as exclamation, statement, interrogative, imperative, etc.;
2) construction as a combination of components;
3) intonation.

The work was begun with the identification of a sentence; it proceeded then to the basic studies of sentence moods, construction and intonation.
1. Sentence mood . . . The structures of expression were broadly divided into exclamations, statements, demands and responses. These were then further divided into 21 subclasses. The characteristic forms at the end of sentences were mainly investigated.
2. Construction . . . We investigated such patterns of constructions as the combinations of predicates at the end of a sentence with the other components directly related to the predicates.
3. Intonation . . . We observed the intonations at the end of sentences which were directly related to the formation of sentences. We divided the intonations into five patterns: level tone, rising tone I ($\nearrow$), rising tone II ($\wedge$), falling tone ($\searrow$) and a special tone. We then examined the correspondence of these patterns with the sentence moods.

In the variouse expressions corresponding with the sentence moods, we examined and put in order what patterns of construction and intonation were used. Further, we presented typical examples.

The persons in charge were ÔISI Hatutarô, IITOYO Kiiti, MIYAZI Yutaka and YOSIZAWA Norio.

Sentence Patterns in Spoken Japanese
Part II —On Materials in Speech—
(Report 23, 1963. 283 pages)

This research follows Part I (Report 18) and was based on such materials as lectures, addresses, congratulations, after-dinner speeches, and news comments on the radio.

The basic methodology of this research was generally the same as that described in Report 18. However, the details of the methods were revised considerably. Especially the constructions were analyzed and described in detail.

The points to be reported compared with Report 18 are as follows:

1. Construction ... Components forming the kernels of sentences (predicates, subjects, compliments and objects) and components expanding the kernels (adverbial modifiers and others) were distinguished. Besides, independent components, modal modifiers and subordinate clauses were recognized as components of the construction. Various construction patterns consisting of these components were established. Namely, constructions were broadly divided into two classes: I) constructions consisting of independent components, and II) constructions with predicates as their nuclei. The latter were further classified into: 1) basic constructions (a. kernel constr.; b. expanded constr.; c. compound constr.) and 2) conjoined constructions.
2. Intonation ... Intonations were classified into those expressing sentence moods placed at the ends of sentences and those expressing emphasis in some sense. Of the former class, two types of intonation were found: a rising tone (↗) and a falling

tone (or non-rising tone) (↘). In the latter class, a high tone
(∧) and a low tone (∨) were found.
3. Synthetic Sentence Patterns ... Further studies of synthetic
   sentence patterns are expected in the future. Here a few
   problems of synthesis are pointed out and the prospects discussed.
4. Reference ... As reference, previous studies of sentence
   patterns were surveyed.
   The persons in charge of this research were ÔISI Hatutarô,
MIYAZI Yutaka, MINAMI Huzio and SUZUKI Sigeyuki.

Bound Forms ("Zyosi" and "Zyodôsi") in Modern Japanese
—Usages and Examples—
(Report 3, 1951. 302 pages)

This book describes thoroughly the meanings and usages of
bound forms (*zyosi* and *zyodôsi*) in standard modern Japanese. In
the first chapter 75 *zyosi* are listed, while in the second chapter 27
zyodôsi are listed. The meanings and usages of every *zyosi* and
zyodôsi are then classified into small groups, with several examples
for each.

Before this book, there had been some works dealing with the
meanings and usages of these bound forms in modern Japanese.
However, these studies were not systematic enough to reveal the
characteristics of modern Japanese well.

Samples were picked up from news papers and magazines, the
circulations of which were very large during the one-year period
from April, 1949, to March, 1950, and the language of which was
considered to be the most common. The samples were then classi-
fied by their meanings and usages. Though picked up from writ-
ten language sources, some examples taken from written dialogues
showed the characteristics of spoken language. The samples totalled
48,000, though this book records only a few of them. There had
been no work dealing with so many examples, so many new com-
ments on the classification and on meanings and usages may be
found in this book.

Besides the description of the meanings and usages of each

word, we described with great care examples of compound forms composed of several *zyosi* or *zyodôsi* operating as one word, and examples of idiomatic sequences where two or three *zyosi* and *zyodôsi* co-operate with each other. Therefore, an almost complete description of the basic use of *zyosi* and *zyodôsi* may be found in this book as far as the standard modern Japanese is concerned.

Indexes of forms and of meanings are appended at the end of the book. The former is arranged in the order of *kana* syllabary, and the latter serves as a synopsis of synonymous expressions.

The person in charge was NAGANO Masaru.

Japanese Homonyms and Their Problems
(Report 20, 1961. 289 pages)

It is said that there are many homonyms obstructing communication in modern Japanese. The degree and characteristics of the obstruction are not uniform, however, the purposes of this study were to determine the real degree to which the semantic ambiguity of homonyms occurs, to analyze the factors working to distinguish homonyms, and to see what problems are encountered in the promotion of communication.

There is considerable ambiguity in some homonyms and not in others. We therefore classified homonyms first, laying down the following criteria: 1) sociological differences, 2) grammatical differences, 3) idiomatic or non-idiomatic, 4) differences in tones, 5) productivity, and 6) frequency.

Besides these characteristics of homonyms themselves, the discrimination of homonyms is influenced by the users' knowledge. On this point we made an experiment using students of high schools and universities. We found that all homonyms can be discriminated to some extent either by characteristics of the words themselves (for example, part of speech, idiomatic usage, productivity, word-construction, etc.), by phase differences, or by context. It was also made clear that few homonyms except homonymic synonyms have no clue of discrimination. It was also established that the problems of homonyms greatly depend upon the readers'

age and experience.

The latter half of this book is devoted to a word list containing 7,803 homonyms.

This survey was carried out by MATUO Osamu, ITIKAWA Takasi, ÔKUBO Ai and TANAKA Akio.

Japanese Synonymy and its Problems
(Report 28, 1965. 336 pages)

The Japanese language has so many words of foreign origin, especially *kango* (Chinese borrowings), that almost every day we face problems of synonyms. We tried in this study to consider various phases of synonyms and to make a general survey of synonymic problems.

In the former part, we laid a stress on the meanings and feelings of the words, and surveyed the following points through opinionaires:

1. Differences in objective meaning between synonymous words (e.g., *mori/hayasi* (woody place)), and degrees of agreement among people with regard to the differences.
2. Differences of emotive meaning between close synonyms (e.g., *zyosei/huzin* (woman)), and degrees of agreement among people with regard to the differences. Which word do they select from among synonyms in a given situation, and what are the factors affecting the selection? What are the differences between young and old people concerning commonly used words within synonym sets (e.g., *sekken/syabon* (soap))?

As a result of the survey, we found that the proper use of synonyms is common, but that there are inevitably some divergencies among individuals about the meanings of words; as for emotive meaning, however, we found larger degrees of agreement among people with respect to the differences between synonyms than we had expected.

For the latter part of the paper, about the problems of synonyms, we took up cases causing discussion in mass-communication circles today, and examined why they have come into question.

We made sure, by questionnaires of some important points of the problems caused by the flood of loan words and the ambiguity of homonymic synonyms. We found that importation of loan words, often ambiguous in meaning, through diverse channels, causes Japanese to possess many synonyms, and that homonymic synonyms are used properly in some points with a clear consciousness of their meanings, and at other points, not. This information may be considered as basic for a rearrangement of the Japanese vocabulary.

The book has a list of homonymic synonyms containing 1,422 items.

This study was carried out by MATUO Osamu, NISIO Toraya and TANAKA Akio.

Word List by Semantic Principles
(Source 6, 1964. 362 pages)

This book is a semantic listing of 32,600 words of modern Japanese. They are classified into four classes, 12 sections, and 798 articles. An index in the order of the *kana* syllabary is appended. An asterisk is affixed to approximately 7,000 words; these are the most frequently used words according to a survey of the ninety recent magazines listed in Report 21.

This list was made to serve as fundamental source material for determining the basic Japanese vocabulary. This list may also be used as a list of synonyms, for the selection of words for compositions, and for a contrastive study between languages.

The method of classification applied to this book was the advanced one which was used in the study of the vocabulary of women's magazines and cultural reviews made by the Institute (See p. 27 ff.). It is rather original, different from the classifications of any other thesaurus in the past.

The outline of the system is as follows:
1. Nouns
  1.1 Abstract Relations
     affairs, causes and results, existence, power, action and change, time, space, form, quantity, etc.

1.2 Human Beings . . . Subjects of Human Behavior
oneself and others, men and women, family, class, profes-
sions, society, places of social behavior, organizations, bodies,
etc.

1.3 Human Behavior . . . Spirit and Action
senses and emotions, facial expressions, will, learning, think-
ing, meanings, principles, seeing and hearing, language and
communication, creation, culture and life, daily life, personal-
ity and behavior, friendship and struggle, control, education
and treatment, financial affairs, industry, household affairs,
handicrafts, etc.

1.4 Products and Equipment
goods, materials, clothes, food, residence, receptacles, cutlery,
toys, machines, vehicles, roads and other civil engineering
services, etc.

1.5 Natural Beings and Natural Phenomena
light, color, sound, smell, taste, substance, weather conditions,
change of matter, astronomical and geographical items, plants,
animals, bodies of animals, physiological phenomena.

2. Verbs

3. Adjectives and Adverbs
These last classes, 2 and 3, were grouped into three sections,
almost the same as the three sections of Class 1: .1 Abstract
Relations, .3 Spirit and Action, .5 Natural Phenomena.

4. Others
connectives, interjections, words of calling and response.
This study was mainly made by HAYASI Ôki.

STATISTICAL RESEARCH INTO VOCABULARY AND WRITING

Concerning the vocabulary and the writing system of present-day Japanese, we carried out three successive study projects on women's magazines (Report 4), on cultural reviews (Reports 12, 13 & 19) and on ninety popular magazines for adults (Reports 21, 22 & 25), after a trial survey of a newspaper (Source 2). The above successive researches were designed as sampling surveys (based on modern statistics) in written language. The aim of these surveys was to obtain scientific data for establishing a fundamental (or standard, in a sense) vocabulary and for improving the writing system.

Research on Newspaper Vocabulary
(Source 2, 1952. 102 pages)

This is a tentative survey for setting up the methodology of word count by total coverage of a "universe" consisting of the complete text of the issues of June, 1949 of the *Asahi* newspaper. Our main matters of concern were how many different words appeared and how many times each word occurred in the newspaper during a certain month. About 15,000 different words were found, in a total of 237,000 occurrences, not counting *zyosi* and *zyodôsi*. Source 2 also gives a word list of some 3,300 entries which occurred ten times or more in our "universe." In addition, the frequency distributions of words by days and by article, and the proportions of the word classes, were appended.

This survey was conducted by HAYASI Ôki and SAIGA Hideo.

Research on Vocabulary in Women's Magazines
(Report 4, 1953. 338 pages)

This is the first result of the successive surveys mentioned above, it might be one of the first projects in the world of word counts by the sampling method.

The reason that we selected women's magazines as our material was to find the actual state of the use of daily words. The "universes" were the complete text of 3,204 pages of the "Syuhu no Tomo" and, for comparison, the complete text of domestic articles in the "Huzin Seikatu," both from January to December, 1950. By a stratified sampling 521 pages were drawn from the "Syuhu no Tomo." The running number of words or, more exactly, α-units (as named by us) was some 146,000. (The total number in our "universe" was estimated to be 9,000,000 α-units.) The number of different words in our sample was some 27,000.

About 2,600 free forms and 105 affixes which occurred nine times or more in our sample were listed in the order of *kana*-syllabary, with their relative frequencies. A word list in the order of frequency was also given.

This report contains the following sections:

Analysis of frequencies and scopes . . . 1) Grading words by their relative frequencies, 2) "Scattering" index of words among strata of articles, 3) Distributions of relative frequencies.

Trials in semantics . . . 1) Semantic classification of the 4,300 words (later expanded into Source 6), 2) Semantic analysis of several words, 3) Usage of "*suru*," the verb most frequently used.

Analysis of word-construction, especially patterns of compound words formed with Chinese elements.

Frequency table of *zyosi* and *zyodôsi*, and their usage (according to the method of Report 3, "Bound Forms in Modern Japanese").

Using the same materials, a research on the writing was undertaken. A list of the Chinese characters which occurred in our sample was also published in the report.

This project was carried co-operatively by HAYASI Ôki, NAGANO Masaru, ÔNO Yaoko, SAIGA Hideo, UNO Yosikata and MIZUTANI Sizuo, and the statistical design was mainly by MIZUTANI.

Research on Vocabulary in Cultural Reviews
(Report 12, 1957. 182 pages; Report 13, 1950. 117 pages)

This is the second report of the successive studies of vocabulary beginning with Report 4. The "universe" here was the complete text of thirteen cultural reviews, such as "Sekai," "Chuôkôron," "Kaizô," and "Bungei Shunjû," from the issues of July, 1954, to the issues of June, 1955. These reviews were divided into three classes by their characteristics. At the first stage 1,120 pages were drawn from the total of 23,000 pages in proportion to the size of each stratum, and at the second stage a half of each pages was chosen. The running number of words in our "universe" was estimated to be about nine million as measured in β-units, as we defined them anew. The numbers of running and different words in our sample were some 230,000 and some 23,000 respectively.

Two kinds of word lists were published in Report 12; one is arranged in the order of *kana*-syllabary, and the other in the order of frequency. Entries were limited to words whose sample frequencies were equal to or larger than 7. Each list contains 4,181 words. It can be said to be a remarkable feature of this study that, for the about one thousand most frequently used words, both their intervals of confidence coefficient (95%) and their estimation precisions were calculated.

Report 13 contains chapters on the method of the survey, statistical and semantical analyses of the structure of vocabulary, and an analysis of word-construction. In the statistical analysis two problems are discussed. One is the problem of estimating the amount of vocabulary, viz. the statistical inference of the different number of words in the complete "universe." The estimate was $43,669\pm1,616$; it was obtained by the curve fitting of a sort of exponential function deducted from some theorems on the relation between the number of running words and the number of different words in the sample using a mathematical model. The other is an approach to the distribution function of the relative frequencies of words, where an approximate function, $F(p)=p/(ap+b)$, is applied. In semantic analysis some 16,000 words were listed by revised semantic classification. In the analysis of word-construction, the

combination powers of words and the construction patterns inside the words were investigated.

In this survey we tried to make use of a linear discriminative function for the judgement of whether two items were the same word or two different words; a discussion of this problem as it arose in an experiment is appended to Report 13.

The Use of Written Forms in Japanese Cultural Reviews
(Report 19, 1960. 55 pages)

This is a report of the use of written forms in cultural reviews. We surveyed about 117,000 running words, drawn from the sample used for the above-mentioned word count. The contents of the report are as follows:
1) A list of some 700 words which occurred frequently in two or more variant ways of writing.
2) A table of the frequency distribution of Chinese characters (presented here in condensed form).

frequency in our sample	different characters		running characters	
1~8	1,364	49.0%	4,012	3.4%
9~	1,417	51.0	113,137	96.6
Total	2,781	100.0	117,149	100.0

3) A frequency table of the above 1,417 Chinese characters classified by their *on* and *kun* reading.
4) A frequency table of 88 Chinese characters not occurring in the List of the *Tôyô Kanzi* (the Daily-use Chinese Characters) noted in our sample with all their uses.
5) An index to the Daily-use Chinese Characters.

The survey on cultural reviews was carried out co-operatively by HAYASI Ôki, NAGANO Masaru, SAIGA Hideo, MIZUTANI Sizuo and ISIWATA Tosio.

Vocabulary and Chinese Characters in Ninety Magazines of Today

(Report 21, 1962. 321 pages; Report 22, 1963. 256 pages; Report 25, 1964. 337 pages)

After the two preceding surveys, we planned to extend the scope to the entire field of magazines. This series is a report on one such additional survey.

The following criteria were adopted in the selection of magazines: 1) The magazine should be for adults; 2) It should be on open sale, but not a house organ nor one for specialists; 3) It should have a large circulation compared to others of its kind. Such magazines were then classified into five strata (or simply "group"): I. Review, Literature and Art ("Chûôkôron," "Gunzô," "Geijutsu Shinchô," etc.); II. Popular Reading ("Bungei Shunjû," "Sunday Mainichi," etc.); III. Business and Popular Science ("Tôyô Keizai Sinpô," "Kagaku Asahi," etc.); IV. Housekeeping ("Syuhu no Tomo," etc.); V. Amusements, Hobbies and Sports ("All Yomimono," "Eiga Fan," "Igo," "Yakyû-kai," etc.). The ninety selected magazines were published quarterly, monthly, semimonthly, every ten days or weekly. The "universe" of this survey was the complete text of the issues published in 1956 (total 227,000 pages). The number of running words was estimated at some 160 million β-units, including sixty million occurrences of *zyosi* and *zyodôsi*. We investigated some 440 thousand words (not counting *zyosi* and *zyodôsi*), and some 100 thousand *zyosi* and *zyodôsi*.

For this survey we devised a new sampling plan to guarantee the estimation precision for the small frequency of the 1/10,000 order. This plan is a kind of stratified cluster sampling, where each cluster in the same stratum is formed by random combination of one-eighth-page-size parts of texts in such a way that the number of running words in any cluster is approximately equal to a certain constant. We beleive that our method, including such a sampling plan, can make possible the manual completion of the statistical aspect of word count.

Report 21 gives both a general description, with a full discussion of how our sampling-estimation method was applied, and frequency tables of words with occurred seven times or more in

the sample, separately for *zyosi* and *zyodôsi* and for other words. The tables are arranged in the order of the *kana*-syllabary for the former (140 entries are listed), and in the order both of the *kana*-syllabary and of frequency in the whole and in every stratum. For words with sample frequencies over 49, intervals of the confidence coefficient (95%) and estimation precisions are given in addition to their relative frequencies.

Frequency distribution:

Sample Freq.	Different Words	Percentage Occupied in Running Words
1~6	32,782	14
7~	7,234	86
(50~)	(1,220)	(63)
Total	40,016	100

Report 22 gives a frequency table of 1,995 Chinese characters which occurred nine times or more in a smaller sample (two-thirds of the total) drawn at random from the initial sample, a list of these characters showing their uses classified by *on* and *kun* reading, and some analyses. An index to all the Chinese characters occurring in the sample is appended.

Frequency distribution:

Sample Freq.	Different Chrs.	Percentage of Running Chrs.
1~8	1,333	1.4
9~	1,995*	98.6
Total	3,328**	100.0

* Including 1,673 *Tôyô Kanzi*.

** In the entire sample used for the above-mentioned word count, the number of different characters amounted to 3,505.

Report 25 contains the following sections:

1) Fundamentalities of words ... The fundamentality function, $f = a + b \log p + c \log sc$, is fitted by the least square method, to twenty-five sets of a triad (whose components are the experts' evaluation of a set of quantitatively similar words, the averaged relative frequency, and the averaged degree of scattering). This chapter contains the table of the fundamentalities of the 1,200

most frequent words and semantic classification of the 700 most
fundamental words.

2) Statistical structure of the vocabulary ... Three topics are here
discussed: (1) How many different words belong to each word-
frequency grade, and what proportion of the total occurrences
is covered by the accumulative number of such different words;
(2) Distributional differences among parts of speech and among
classes by word origin; (3) The distribution of inflectional
forms of verbs and adjectives.

3) Usage of *zyosi* and *zyodôsi* ... Frequency tables according to
their meanings and to their combinational forms in a pause
group are given. Differences in usage among synonymous *zyosi*
and *zyodôsi* are discussed. Some quantitative considerations of
zyosi and *zyodôsi* as syntactic markers are also given.

4) Word-construction ... A table of 4,381 compound words and
an analysis of them are given.

5) On a discrimination problem of whether words formally
similar are recognized as the same or as different words ...
The discussion of this problem is proposed from two points of
view, with a word list (974 headings) relating to the problem.

This volume also contains an index to subjects, an outline of
the data, and a table of contents for all three volumes.

This project was carried out co-operatively by HAYASI Ôki,
KENBÔ Hidetosi, SAIGA Hideo, MIZUTANI Sizuo, ISIWATA Tosio,
MIYAZIMA Tatuo and MATUMOTO Akira.

Some articles connected with the above-mentioned vocabulary
surveys have been published in the Annual Report, but it is not
necessary to introduce them here.

A Study of the Vocabulary in a Newspaper in the Early Years of the Meizi Period (1877–1878)
(Report 15, 1959. 319 pages)

This is the report of a survey undertaken as part of the project,
"Research on the Language in the Meizi Period." The aims are
to make clear the historical background of present-day Japanese, to

ascertain what problems had already arisen or existed in those days, and to propose data for the solution of language problems of today.

First and foremost, we planned to survey the vocabulary of the newspaper "Yûbin Hôti," from November 1, 1877, to October 31, 1878, by using a sample with the sampling ratio of 1/12. The number of running words in the sample was about one hundred thousand α-units, where some 23,000 different words were found.

Report 15 contains two sort of word lists. One is a list of all the different words actually found in the sample, with their frequencies. The other list is a collection of words used in the newspaper but which did not occur in the above-mentioned sample; they were selected subjectively. By this selection some 8,600 words are added. On the basis of these data, the following descriptions are presented:

1) Writing forms...On *okurigana*, i.e., *kana* added to Chinese characters mainly to show Japanese inflection; *kana*-spellings; words written only in *kana*; and *hurigana*, i.e., *kana* letters printed at the side of ideographs.

2) Word-construction...On constructions composed of three Chinese characters.

3) Relation between the style and vocabulary...What synonymous pairs are found in contexts of the hard style (originating from the Japanese fashion of reading Chinese) and the soft style (the colloquial style)? What are some characteristic words of each style?

The survey was carried out co-operatively by YAMADA Iwao, KENBÔ Hidetosi, HIROHAMA Humio, ITIKAWA Takasi, and SINDÔ Sakiko.

Concerning vocabulary in the Meizi Period, the following studies have been published in the Annual Reports:

An outline of *zyosi* and *zyodôsi* (X, 1959).

The vocabulary of literary essays (XI, 1960).

The vocabulary of the so-called "small papers," 1878~1879 (XII, 1961).

A study in word origin and style (XIII~XV, 1962~4).

Examples of some interesting words and a survey of *hurigana* (XV, 1964).

MASS COMMUNICATION AND PRINTING

School Children and Newspapers
Their Approach to the Newspapers and Their Comprehension
(Report 6, 1954. 156 pages)

This is a report on a survey made in order to find how school children approach newspapers and how well they comprehend them.

It is after the fourth or fifth grade that children become interested in newspapers. Therefore, we examined children from the fourth grade of primary school to the third grade of junior high school in the following points:

1) Through what stages do children pass before they approach papers?
2) What parts of papers do they read most?
3) What articles are they interested in?
4) To what degree do they understand the contents?
5) How much are they influenced by papers?
6) How much do they read papers for school children and school bulletins?
7) How much do they come in contact with other mass media, such as radio, movies, magazines and books, and how much are they influenced by them?

This survey was made by the Institute, together with the Japan Newspaper Association, from the end of 1952 to the beginning of 1953. Through questionnaires we examined about 1,200 children and pupils in a primary school and a junior high school in Tôkyô and in two primary schools and two junior high schools in Tiba Prefecture. The findings are as follows:

1) Children in all the districts begin with comics and become interested in sports, advertisements, columns for children, general news, and radio logs in that order.
2) The higher the cultural level of the district and home, the

higher the degree of children's contact with papers.

3) The more children are interested in papers, the more they understand the contents.

4) There is no doubt that children come to understand the contents more and more as they grow. Those who get the highest grades in language, who know the most *kanzi*, who have the largest vocabularies, and who read fastest, understand papers the best.

5) The degree of children's contact with papers is greatly related to their attitudes toward society and their growth as human beings.

The persons concerned with the study were: IWABUTI Etutarô, KOSIMIZU Minoru, TAKAHASI Kazuo, ASIZAWA Setu and MORIOKA Kenzi of the Institute; MIYAKE Tôsyû, TAKASU Masao, TANAKA Yûzi, KAMEI Kazutuna, MIYATI Singo and AKIYOSI Kenzi of the Japan Newspaper Association.

High-School Pupils and Newspapers
(1956. 252 pages)

We made this survey in order to find how much high-school pupils read papers, and how well they understand them, and also to ascertain the real conditions of the mass communications with which they come in contact.

We examined about 5,000 pupils of full-time senior high schools in Tôkyô, at Akita City and at Kakudate-mati, Akita Prefecture, in the following points:

1) What part of the newspaper do high-school pupils read first?

2) How many hours do they read papers a day?

3) How well do they read each article?

4) Why do they read papers?

5) Do they find papers difficult?

6) Do they trust papers?

7) What are the factors that influence the degree to which they come in contact with papers?

8) How well are the paper's contents understood?

9) How do the district and home influence them in understanding papers?

10) Are school bulletins read?

11) What do they understand about international affairs through papers?

12) How does the manner of news presentation influence their understanding?

13) What books do they read?

14) How do they come in contact with radio and movies?

This survey was made on a relatively large scale. Sixteen schools, including one national, five public, and ten private schools, were chosen at random from among the full-time high schools in Tôkyô. Therefore, the sixteen schools may be regarded as representative. The two prefectural schools in Akita City belonged to the upper stratum of high schools. This inclination was redressed by a survey of all the pupils at a high school in Kakudate-mati. Consequently, the results of this survey can be presumed to be characteristic of pupils of full-time senior high schools all over Japan.

This report mainly faithfully describes the data obtained by the survey. Concerning the above-mentioned points, many tables are appended, analyzing the data by region, grade, and sex.

This is the first report of a general survey under the title of "Youth and Newspapers. Their Approach and Comprehension," made from 1954 to 1955 by a committee comprized of five persons from the Institute, six from the Japanese Newspaper Association, and four from universities. The report was written mainly by HAYASI Sirô of the Institute and KAMEI Kazutuna of the Association; it was published under the joint auspices of the Institute and the Association.

Youth and Mass Communications
(1956. 252 pages)

Senior high school pupils in full-time schools and those in part-time schools have greatly different living environment. Young people who enter business after graduation from junior high school

without entering higher school are still more different from both of the first two groups. Following the previous-mentioned survey, "High-School Pupils and Newspapers," we examined how pupils of part-time high school and young workers come in contact with mass communications and how well they understand them; we centered our study on newspapers.

The subjects (1,500 in all) were pupils of part-time high schools and young workers in Tôkyô and at Watarai-mura, Mie Prefecture.

The items examined were almost the same as those of "High-School Pupils and Newspapers." In general,

1) We examined for general knowledge obtained through mass communications.
2) We examined for the real interests and anxieties of young people.
3) We examined the readability of papers experimentally from two points: the content coefficient of *kanzi* and the length of sentences.

In observing the real conditions of the young people's approach to papers and their understanding by groups, we found three groups of different characters: the group composed of the pupils of part-time high schools in Tôkyô, the group composed of young workers in Tôkyô, and the group composed of the pupils of part-time high schools and young workers in Watarai-mura. The degree of their contact with papers and their understanding fell in this order.

As to the content coefficient of *kanzi* in sentences, we examined their opinions through five kinds of sentences, which were 5%, 15%, 25%, 35%, and 45% *kanzi*. Generally the subjects regarded the 35% sentences as the most readable. Young workers who did not enter senior high schools, however, regarded the 25% sentences as the most readable. As to the length of sentences, we examined this point by means of five kinds of sentences, composed on the average of 15.3, 25, 50, 100, and 200 characters. In all the groups the sentences of 50 characters were regarded as the most readable.

This survey was made in the second year of the previous-mentioned general survey by almost the same members. The report, written by HAYASI Sirô of the Institute and by KAMEI Kazutuna, MIYATI Singo of the Association, was also published under the joint

auspices of the Institute and the Japan Newspaper Association.

A Study of the Form of Characters Printed Horizontally
(Report 24, 1964. 195 papes)

The aim of this survey was to make clear which form of printing-type is the easiest to read when printed horizontally, the oblong, square or rectangular.

The surveyors tried four experiments:

(1) Test of reading and understanding

We prepared test paper with the same sentences printed in the three type faces. Using this test paper, we examined about 1,500 pupils of junior and senior high schools in reading speed and in understanding; thus we compared the effects of the three type faces. The ease of reading fell in the order: rectangular, square, and oblong.

(2) Observation of eye-ball movement

Here we compared the three ways of printing, solid printing in the oblong type face and in the rectangular type face, and word-separated printing in the rectangular type face. With an ophthalmograph we recorded the eye-ball movements of eleven subjects. The solid printing in the rectangular type face could be finished in the shortest reading time and occasioned the fewest pauses. The word-separated printing in the rectangular type face occasioned the shortest pauses on the average. The oblong type face was located between them.

(3) Cancellation test

We compared the three type faces through cancellation tests on every *hiragana* and on every group of three *hiragana*. The working volume decreased in the order of the oblong, square, and rectangular.

(4) Questionnaire on individual consciousness and opinions

By means of a questionnaire we asked 291 university students and 307 adults for their personal impressions of and opinions about the three forms of characters. Generally the square or rectangular types seemed to be most popular.

On the whole, it seemed that, when printed horizontally, the

oblong type face was advantageous for arranging one-character words or short words, while the rectangular type face is advantageous for arranging sentences.

Problems of the superiority of type faces for horizontal printing of a mixture of *kana* and *kanzi* had been in the hypothetical stage until this survey explored several methods for investigation.

The persons in charge of this survey were NAGANO Masaru, TAKAHASI Tarô and WATANABE Tomosuke.

Concerning the sentences of newspaper, the following studies have been reported on in Annual Reports.

An experimental study on *kanzi* usage ... Changing the orthography of newspapers on the market, we made an experimental paper in order to survey people's opinions about the ease of reading, to investigate the resistance to words written in *kanzi*, and to observe the eye-ball movement.   (Annual Report VIII, 1957, IX, 1958)

The readability of newspaper sentences ... We established eight factors of readability and made artificial sentence in order to test vertical writing, horizontal writing, number of characters per line, and the order of introducing facts.   We thus examined pupils of senior and junior high schools in reading speed and understanding.

An advanced version of this survey is described in Report 28.
(Annual Report X, 1959, XI, 1960)

In advance of these surveys, there was a short report under the title of "A Basic Study of Readability." This report analyzed the factors of general sentences and of those in textbooks in an attempt to rank them in terms of readability.
(Annual Report III, 1952, IV, 1953)

Studies of mass communications in addition to those of newspapers have been as follows:

A basic study of the establishment of the criteria for the understanding of broadcasting language. (II, 1951)

A study of the understanding and effects of spot announcements. (III, 1952)

A study of the style of radio news. (IV, 1953, V, 1954)

Influences of broadcasts on children's language. (VI, 1955)

(These studies were undertaken for the Broadcasting Cultural Institute of Japan Broadcasting Corporation (NHK), and mimeographed reports were published by that Institute.)

A study of the sentences of the offical gazette for election ... The statements of 1,048 candidates in the general election 1955 were analyzed, mainly in terms of the orthography. (VII, 1956)

LANGUAGE ABILITY AND LANGUAGE EDUCATION

We made a follow-up survey, from 1953 to 1961, to see how children's abilities in aural comprehension, speaking, reading, and writing had developed during the six years from their entrance into elementary school to their graduation from it; to ascertain the real conditions of the development of language ability, and to find the factors influencing that development during that period.

We chose the Yotuya Sixth Elementary school in Sinzyuku-ku, Tôkyô, as the experimental school. Periodically we examined every child in one class, from the time they entered in 1953 until they graduated in 1959, in language ability—in writing, pronunciation, vocabulary, grammar, reading comprehension, reading speed, reading at home, composition, speaking, and aural comprehension. We also examined the factors determining development: health, intelligence, emotion, environment, and teaching. Our follow-up survey proceeded in various other ways as well: recordings of language activities; tests of each language ability and those of the determining factors; investigations, questionnaires, and surveys of the linguistic life at home; collections of student records, notes, reading notes, and compositions, and experiments on eye-ball movement using an ophthalmo-graph. We made another six-year follow-up survey of the children who entered in 1954 in order to complement the initial survey. We also made a complemental survey of the development of language ability after the students' entrance into junior high school.

Besides the experimental school, we chose more than ten associate schools from various parts of Japan and made the same studies in the same ways in order to confirm the results. The test paper required during the six years exceeded 73,000 sheets.

The new characteristics of this survey were as follows:

1) We made follow-up studies of the development of the lan-

guage ability of the same children over a six-year period. No
study of this kind had been tried before.

2) We examined various sides of language ability widely, as
well as investigating the factors influencing development.

3) We established the general tendency in Japan through the data
from the associate schools, though our report centered around
the case study of the experimental school.

The followings are four interim reports and one final report
of this survey.

The Language Ability of Children in the Pre-reading Period
(Report 7, 1954. 217 pages)

How many *hiragana, katakana,* and *kanzi* can children read and
write when they enter primary school? How much skill in pro-
nunciation, vocabulary, and grammatical consciousness do they
have? How do they develop? What are the factors that influence
this development? We made a study of these questions and tried
to make clear the real conditions of reading at home and language
teaching at school during this period. We decided on the basis of
the minute data of several tests, that the pre-reading period lasts
from the April when children enter school to December of that
year, by which time children can read *hiragana* and short sentences
and can understand the meaning of a passage. The phenomena of
the development during this period have been reported on, center-
ing on the ability to read and write *hiragana.*

Also, we established the outlines of the relationship of language
ability to the factors of age, intelligence, personality and environ-
ment; the condition of reading at home before and after entrance;
the relationship between reading and language ability, and the real
conditions of language textbooks and teaching in the pre-reading
period; we have also presented a sample class at the beginning of
school, and a bibliography of Japanese literature on language ability
in the pre-reading period and of similar studies in foreign countries.

This survey was made by KOSIMIZU Minoru, TAKAHASI Kazuo,
ASIZAWA Setu, MURAISI Syôzô, and OKAMOTO Keiroku.

The Language Ability of Children in the First and Second Grades
(Report 10, 1956. 388 pages)

This is a report on a survey of the development of language ability—mainly children's ability to read and write characters and sentences—from the last half year of the first grade to the end of the second grade.

1) How do the speed of silent reading and understanding develop in relation to the progress of oral reading skill and with the manner in which the silent reading is done?

2) How does the ability to write compositions on the same subject develop in quality and quantity?

3) From what side and to what degree do vocabulary and grammar skills grow?

Especially about writing ability, the development of which shows various phenomena during this period, we describe in detail the state of its development; problems of its learning; the differences according to individuals, locality, and sex; and the tendency to make mistakes.

We also examined the relationship of the language ability to intelligence, personality, health, home environment, and school life during this period. Case studies of six children are reported.

Following the report on the pre-reading period, reports on several research projects are inserted—research on reading at home, and on the actual conditions of language teaching and textbooks in the first and second grades. As an appendix, a table of the *kanzi* used in textbooks is given. Through this book we can see the outline of the development of reading and writing ability in the first and the second grades. (The development of speaking and listening ability in this period is reported on in Annual Report 8 (1956).)

This survey was made by KOSIMIZU Minoru, TAKAHASI Kazuo, ASIZAWA Setu, MURAISI Syôzô, and OKAMOTO Keiroku.

The Language Ability of Children in the Third and Fourth Grades
(Report 14, 1958. 389 pages)

This is a report on a study of the development of the language ability of children from the first term of the third grade to the end of the fourth grade.

Besides covering the real conditions and characteristics of the development of understanding in silent reading, reading speed and oral reading skill, we cover the eye-ball movement during reading.

We examine the development of not only the ability to write compositions on decided subjects or on the same experience, such as an excursion, but also the ability to write for various purposes —for instance, letters and records. We also deal with the relationship between the ability to write compositions and the ability to evaluate them. We mainly describe the ability to read and write sentences in this period, searching for the factors that influence its development, and add a report on case studies. The reader can thus see the outline of the state and problems of the development of the ability to use the orthography of characters, both *katakana* and *kanzi*, and the development of the power of vocabulary and grammar. The real conditions of reading at home, the study of which become active in this period, are reported in detail, along with concrete records of reading notes. Studies of reading at home and of social nature are appended.

This survey was made by KOSIMIZU Minoru, ASIZAWA Setu, TAKAHASI Tarô and MURAISI Syôzô.

(The development of speaking and listening ability in this period is described in Annual Report 9 (1957).)

The Language Ability of Children in the Fifth and Sixth Grades
(Report 17, 1960. 427 pages)

This is a survey of the development of language ability from the first term of the fifth grade to the third term of the sixth grade.

We examined in what ways the power of understanding develops

in silent reading, and what problems are thus raised. We also examined the development of reading speed with relation to understanding and the development of eye-ball movement. We examined writing ability through compositions on the same subjects. We also investigated it through compositions written for many purposes, such as letters, records and descriptions of impressions, and through a test of basic ability in composition, such as the usage of words, the connection of sentences, the construction of whole discourses and revision skill. A case study is reported, a study of the development of language ability in two children (a boy and a girl) who had a peculiar superiority and inferiority respectively in reading and writing ability with relation to their other language skills. A diagnosis of the primary factors is appended. About vocabulary and grammar skills, which develop rapidly in this period, we undertook to make questions to determine the power of understanding and using, and to make clear where the problems exist. We tried to investigate the real state of the power using of *kanzi* by examining the conditions of *kanzi* learning outside school and by examining pupils in the writing and reading of the 881 *kanzi* obliged to be learned during the period of compulsory education.

Generally in this period individual differences appear, together with the phenomena of general development. The state of the development of reading at home is reported on in detail, as in the report on the third and fourth grades.

This survey was undertaken by KOSIMIZU Minoru, ASIZAWA Setu, TAKAHASI Tarô and MURAISI Syôzô.

(The development of speaking and listening ability in this period is reported on in Annual Report 10 (1958).)

The Development of the Language Ability of School Children
(Report 26, 1964. 604 pages)

The previous four reports were, so to speak, interim reports issued during our survey of the development of language ability. Surveys of listening and abilities have also been reported in the Annual Reports. This book is a collection of the above data, re-

arranged in order to see the development afresh and as a whole after the 7 years follow-up studies. We tried not to repeat subjects described enough in the interim reports (e.g., the development of home reading). Some are quoted, however, regardless of repetition, out of necessity.

In the first chapter, we explain the characteristics and system of this survey and examine the results which led us to our conclusions. In the second chapter we examine, generally and relationally, the interrelation between language abilities and the factors of development from two angles: the development, year by year, of the interrelation between language abilities and the factors of development, and the developmental interrelation, term by term, of the same language ability. In the third chapter we survey the conditions of learning each language element, writing, orthography, grammar, and vocabulary. We also investigate the steps and form of development and problems to be solved. In the fourth chapter we describe the steps and phenomena of the development of language skills, reading and understanding skills (including reading speed), composition, speaking and aural comprehension.

On the whole, in this report the outline and results of the survey are first described, followed by concrete minute data which support the results. Therefore, this report is much easier to read than the previous publications of this series.

In the last chapter, the fifth chapter, we report a case study of the growth of four children. The development of their language ability during the six years' survey represent several models.

The characteristics of this survey are:

1. Some methods of examination in language ability are newly contrived.
2. The tendency of the development of each language ability, such as aural comprehension, speaking, reading, writing, vocabulary or grammar, is discovered.
3. The factors of development are made clear.
4. The average ability of each grade is discovered.

This six years' survey was made by KOSIMIZU Minoru, ASIZAWA Setu, and MURAISI Syôzô (throughout the period), and by TAKAHASI Tarô, ZYÔKÔ Kan'iti, MORIOKA Kenzi, and OKAMOTO Keiroku. This

report was written by Kosimizu, Asizawa, Takahasi and Muraisi.

As a follow-up to this study of children in primary school, a study of the development of the language ability of junior high school pupils is now under way. A vocabulary test is reported on in Annual Report XIII, while a survey of language teaching in junior high school through questionnaires is reported on in Annual Report XV.

Experimental Research into Reading Deficiencies
—An Analysis of Oral Reading Errors—
(Report 9, 1955. 283 pages)

For a study of the burden of learning a written language, we made, in 1952 and 1953, a nation-wide questionnaire survey of the difficulty and deficiency of reading; using tape recorders, we also examined the children of some schools in oral reading. This book is a report on the latter study, which attempted to make clear by experiment what obstacles school children encounter when they try to read aloud the written language in textbooks, and to find their causes.

We had school children from the first to the sixth grades read new language textbooks suitable to their ability, and taped them in order to find as many kinds of reading errors as possible and to analyze the causes.

We chose eleven schools in Tiba and Yamanasi Prefectures, both near Tokyo, and divided the children into three strata (high, medial, and low) by IQ and by school grades in language study. We then selected two or three children from each class for close examination.

1) Repetitions   22.5%
2) Substitutions   18.0%
3) Unnatural pauses   16.4%
4) Incorrect pronunciations   9.5%
5) Difficulties of reading writing symbols   9.3%

These are the results of our survey. By the use of tape recorders we could make minute analyses again and again, which could not be done by the usual ways of testing reading. We thus discovered

the kinds, tendency, and frequency of concrete errors in oral reading. In this book examples of each error are presented in detail; indeed, these descriptions are characteristic of this book.

We presume the causes of errors in oral reading to be:
1) on the part of children themselves
2) on the part of the written language
3) on the part of the teaching

This will become data for the improvement of language teaching.

This survey was made by HIRAI Masao, ZYÔKÔ Kan'iti, TAKA-HASI Susumu, and TERASIMA Ai.

Other studies of language ability and language education:

The eye-ball movement of children and pupils during reading—the development from the first year to the ninth year.

A survey of the speaking ability and of aural comprehension of children in the first and second grades.

The real conditions of language teaching in primary school—determined through questionnaires.   (Annual Report VIII, 1957)

The development of speaking ability in the third and fourth grades—the development of answering the same questions.

The development of aural comprehension in the third and fourth grades.   (Annual Report IX, 1958)

A survey of speaking ability and aural comprehension in the fifth and sixth grades.

An experiment on communication by spoken language at the time of graduation.   (Annual Report X, 1959)

A survey of the establishment of the criteria of language ability. —In co-operation with the National Survey of the Ministry of Education and the National Education Institute, we made a language examination and then studied the administration and correction of the test.   The report was published by the National Education Institute.   (The questions of the test were inserted in the Annual Report I~VI (1950~1955)).

A trial vocabulary test for persons who have finished compulsory education.—We rated fifteen girl students of the first year of senior high school on their understanding of 37,970 words in order to

examine the individual vocabulary. The number of words under-
stood, e.g., checked in the upper two of five levels of comprehension,
was 23,000~36,000; the average was 30,000. 12,000 words were
common to all fifteen girls. (Annual Report II, 1951)

Supplement

THE LINGUISTIC LIFE OF DIALECT
COMMUNITIES

Linguistic Atlas of Japan

(Report 30, 6 volumes. each volume 50 maps and separate volume about 100 pages. vol. 1, 1966. vol. 2, 1967. vol. 3, 1968. vol. 4, 1970. vol. 5 & 6 are in preparation.)

The six-parts, 300-pages Japanese Linguistic Atlas is based on a survey of 285 items at 2,400 places in Japan carried out from 1957 to 1965. Each of these places had a population of 40,000 people on the average from which one elderly man was selected as an informant. Most of the 65 investigators were people who lived in the particular area and who are professionally engaged in dialect research, but members of this Institute were also included (SIBATA Takesi, NOMOTO Kikuo, UEMURA Yukio, TOKUGAWA Munemasa, and KATÔ Masanobu). The purpose of the investigation was to clarify the following points.

    (1)   the basis and formation of Modern Standard Japanese

    (2)   geographical differences in Japanese and their development

    (3)   the historical development of various dialects.

It can be said that this investigation produced the first reliable results of a nation-wide linguistic survey.

The results of the investigation were brought to the Dialect Research Section of this Institute and then analyzed by NOMOTO Kikuo, UEMURA Yukio, TOKUGAWA Munemasa, HONDO Hirosi, KATÔ Masanobu, SATÔ Ryôiti, TAKATA Makoto, and many other special assistants, including Father W.A. Grootaers.

The printing of the Atlas began in 1966 at the Ministry of Finance Printing Office and is expected to be completed in 1973. Each part of the Atlas contains 50 maps, an introductory map, and an appended explanatory brochure. Each of the 50 maps is 58 × 75 cm. in size and is printed in one to eight colors. The

content of each of the parts is as follows:

    Part   I   Phonology Maps and Adjective Maps

    Part II   Verb Maps

    Part III   Noun Maps—People and Amusements

    Part IV· Noun Maps—Everyday Life, Agriculture, Agricultural Products, etc.

    Part V   Noun Maps—Animals and Plants

    Part VI   Noun Maps—Almanacs, Weather, Nature, etc.

Each plate contains information concerning the vocabulary used to express specific meanings, the meaning of specific linguistic forms in various dialects, the pronunciation of specific linguistic forms (in detail), and combination maps illustrating the information from several separate maps.

Basic Study on the Relationship Between Social Structure and Language: 1, 2

(Report 32, 1968.   104 pages; Report 35, 1970.   197 pages)

A research project entitled "Basic Research Concerning the Relationship between Social Structure and Language" was established in 1965, and preparatory research has been carried out ever since then. A specific social area in Hukusima Prefecture, the northern section of Naka-dôri, was chosen as the place for investigation, and the following subjects were researched.

    1)   Relationship between language and social structure in a local community.

    2)   Relationship between linguistic change and changes of social life.

Reports 32 and 35 are preliminary reports on the main results of research concerning these two subjects. Report 32 contains the following two papers: "An Outline of Post-war changes in Agricultural Activities and the Consumption Pattern of Farm Families" and "On the Use of Kinship Terms and Its Relationship to Social Structure."

The main points made in the first paper are that great changes have taken place in agriculture and in the consumption pattern

of farm families in Japan since the war and that the same is true in the case of the northern section of Naka-dôri in Hukusima Prefecture. These facts are made clear by various types of statistical data.

The second paper shows that there is a close relationship between the social class structure of local villages and the kinship terms used, especially in the case of those for "father," "mother," "grandmother," "grandfather," "oldest son," and "second/third sons."

Report 35 contains two papers entitled "*Maki* and *Make* as Dialectal Forms and as Technical Terms" and "Case Studies of the Ways in Which Japanese People Call Relatives: 1." The first report concerns the words *maki* and *make,* which are commonly used in a wide area of the northern third of the Island of Honsyû. Sociologists and ethnologists have been studying these words in detail since 1935 and consider them to refer to the essential ideas embodied in the concepts "main house" and "branch house," which are parts of the broader family system or extended family. It is not going too far to say that such research has been the critical core of research concerning farm village society in Japan. However, when the meaning and usage of these two dialectal forms are carefully investigated and considered it becomes clear that it is necessary to correct and greatly revise part of the theories that have been put forth by some sociologists and enthnologists.

The second paper deals with the general nature of modern ways of kinship terms. In order to attack this subject more effectively, a single farm family (including three generations) in the area mentioned above was selected and analyzed as a case study. In this way, it was found that the ways of calling relatives are governed by the following six rules.

Rule 1. For the members of this family, higher ranked relatives are called by the term for their relationship. There are one or two exceptions, but the name of a relative is not as a rule used. On the other hand, the term indicating the relationship is not used in calling a lower ranked relative. Instead, the persons name is used.

Rule 2. In calling his wife, the husband uses her first name

without any honorific suffixes, while the wife uses the same kinship term(s) used by her children or grandchildren in calling her husband. In many cases, however, the husband uses the same kinship terms used by the children or grandchildren in calling his wife, if the children or grandchildren are in his presence.

Rule 3. In this family, the word(s), used by any particular member in calling any other particular member (including those used within the nuclear family as well as those used within the extended family) are strongly resistant to change. (This is the so-called "No Intra-generation Change" Principle.)

Rule 4. In this family, however, there are many cases in which there are clear changes (differences) in the words used from generation to generation in both the nuclear family and the extended family.

Rule 5. The changes or differences referred to in Rule 4 are not personal or partial, but overall, systematic differences. In addition, the differences manifested between the "children's" generation and the "grand-children's" generation are much more widespread and radical than those between the "parent's" and "children's" generation.

Rule 6. In this family, the terms used in calling blood relatives differ from those used in calling relatives by law.

WATANABE Tomosuke was in charge of these two projects.

Communication Consciousness of Boys and Girls in Their Homes
(Report 33, 1968. 149 pages)

This report contains general results of the investigation for the following topics:
1) the nature of child-parent communication in the home
2) differences in the role of primary school, middle school, and high school children in such communication
3) differences between boys and girls at each age level
4) differences between city children and farm children
5) differences between children of families of various occupational groups

In 1963-64, a total of 2,974 children were investigated in two local cities, Hukusima City in Hukusima Prefecture and Matue City in Simane Prefecture, and one farm village, Yanagawa in Date County of Hukusima Prefecture. The children selected were in the fifth year of primary school, the second year of middle school, and the second year of high school.

This research produced the following results and conclusions.

1) In communication, children are much more closely related to their mother than their father, regardless of educational level, sex, place of residence, and occupational status of the family.

2) There is a tendency for the communicative relationship of children to their father to weaken as they advance in age (school level) and for the relationship to their mother to become stronger.

3) In communication with their father, children tend to take a passive listening role, while with their mother they tend to take a more active speaking role. This tendency is particularly noticeable in the case of girls.

4) Compared to the communicative relationship between children and their parents, brothers, and sisters, the relationship to their grandparents is very weak. In particular, there is a great gap between children and their grandfather, and a similar gap in the case of brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law.

5) The relationship between brothers and sisters is second in strength to that with the mother, but the relationship with older brothers is weaker than that with older sisters.

6) From the stand point of sex, girls are more closely related to the mother and sisters, while boys are more closely related to the father and brothers. In other words, family members of the same sex are more closely related than members of the opposite sex.

7) Generally speaking farm village children have more passive attitude toward communication than city children have.

8) Compared to the children of shop-owners and businessmen, farm village children have generally more passive attitude toward communication.

9) The words used by children in calling their father and mother are very different in farm villages and cities. In addition,

there are great differences in those used in families of different occupational status.

WATANABE Tomosuke was in charge of the study.

Some Aspects of Honorific Expressions
——in special reference to discourse——

(Report 41, 1971. 231 pages)

The purpose of this report is to show some of the results of an investigation into honorific expressions spoken in a local community in Japan.   The present study is based on the materials obtained by a so-called "one-day investigation of verbal behavior" carried out in Matsue (population about 110,000), the capital of Simane-prefecture in western Japan.   The investigation was a part of the research project on "linguistic life" (this term covers various aspects of language use in daily life) in a local community conducted by the institute in 1963.

Two points might be mentioned as the characteristics of the present study: first, the analysis of honorific expressions in the materials was consistently made from the point of view of discourse.   Since every actual use of honorific expressions in the materials is always found in a discourse, many of the conditions relating to the selection of the elements of honorific expressions should be revealed by the analysis of discourse.   In this study, all discourses in the materials were classified into several categories according to their functions in verbal communication (greetings, conversation for business, chatting etc.), tone of speech (neutral, joking, ironical, complaining etc.) and topics (matters in daily life, business, gossip etc.).   And every actual use of the honorific expressions including polite expressions, exalted expressions, demand expressions and personal names as well as pronouns were examined in each category of the discourse.   For example, a definite difference among the morphemes used in exalted expressions was found in examining the discourses in which they appeared; -RARE- appeared, in most cases, in the discourses of gossip and was used for the third person 194 times out of a total of 201.

On the other hand, -NASAR- mainly appeared in the discourses of topics related to daily life or business matters and was used for the addressee 54 times out of a total of 60. Secondly, the computer system of the institute was used for the processing of the materials. The institute has been carrying out a large scale investigation into the vocabulary in newspapers since 1965, using the computer. However, the present study is the first attempt at the institute in processing colloquial language materials. Lists of morphemes and words with their frequencies and other lists with contexts in KWOC form were made for further linguistic analysis. Although co-operative relationships between the linguistic analysis and the processing by computer remain to be improved in many respects, the attempt will suggest some clues for the development of study in this field.

In this study, MINAMI Fujio was mainly in charge of linguistic analysis and MATUMOTO Akira in charge of processing of materials.

COMMON LANGUAGE AND ITS USE

Materials for the Study of Problematical Verbs and Adjectives in Modern Japanese
(Source 7, 1971. 272 pages)

These materials contain examples of problematical verbs and adjectives related to various types of problems met in the study of the meaning and use of verbs and adjectives being carried out at the Institute. They are derived from the example cards used in the above-mentioned research, which were in turn extracted from 52 modern literary works (approx. 330,000 cards); scientific reports ,editorials, and essays (approx. 60,000 cards); 90 magazines published in 1956, and various magazines published in 1953-54.

This book is composed of four parts. In Part I, 1,540 words are listed along with several examples of usage for each word. Since it was impossible to publish all of the examples of usage, other common words appearing in even the smallest dictionaries were left out of consideration. Part II contains examples of approx. 660 verbs and adjectives which have 2 or more readings for the chinese characters used in writing them. For example, 通って can be read as 'kayotte' or 'tôtte', and 甘い as 'amai' or 'umai'. Part III contains examples of approx. 490 verbs for which the information given in various dictionaries concerning their status as transitive or intransitive verbs is uncertain. These examples have been selected on the basis of their value in making decisions concerning such problems. Part IV is a list of verbs and adjectives arranged in the so-called "gozyûon" order based on the reversed syllabic spelling of the words. This list can be used for investigating word forms, word endings, etc.

NISIO Toraya and MIYAZIMA Tatuo were in charge of the study.

STATISTICAL RESEARCH INTO VOCABULARY AND WRITING

Studies on the Vocabulary of Modern Newspapers; 1, 2
(Report 37, 1970. 342 pages. Report 38, 1971. 314 pages)

The main characteristics of this investigation are as follows:

1) Newspaper articles were selected by a sampling procedure to obtain a large corpus totalling three million running words.

2) In order to process such a large amount of data in a short period of time, a computer system and chinese character input-output teletypewriters were used.

3) By using both a long unit (roughly, a word) and a short unit (roughly, a morpheme), it was possible to investigate word structure during the processing.

4) In order to obtain and interpret the results from a multi-dimensional viewpoint, the occurrence and use of words were determined and analyzed in terms of various types of articles by topic, type of discourse, location of unit, and source of information.

This project is the first one of its kind in which a computer was used in processing the data at this Institute. The problems and other aspects of this type of research are dealt with in a separate report entitled "Studies in Computational Linguistics," but it should be mentioned that the most difficult, and still unsolved problem was that of discriminating whether two items were the same word or not. Consequently, the resulting frequency tables are based on syllable equivalence (by pronunciation), rather than on word equivalence.

Report 37 is the interim report of this project, which contains the vocabulary list in table form for one third of the corpus (one million short units or 680 thousand long units. The tables included are a list of the short units and of the long units in the

so-called "gozyûon" order a list of the short units and one of the long units by frequency of the long units occurring in each analytical category (type of sentence, type of discourse, location of unit, and source of information).

Report 38 gives the same information in tables by part of speech. Analytical results are given for loan words, verbs, adjectives, affixes homonyms, and homographic words, etc.

This project was carried out by HAYASHI Shiro, ISHIWATA Toshio, TANAKA Akio, SAITO Hidenori, EGAWA Kiyoshi, NAKANO Hiroshi and MURAKI Shinjiro.

Studies on the Frequency of Chinese Characters in Modern Newspapers (Interim Report)
(Source 8, 1971. 90 pages)

These materials represent a part of the results of the investigation derived from newspapers published in 1966. In this investigation, the frequency of Chinese characters in the data used in the investigation of newspaper vocabulary was determined. These materials include the results for approximately 1/3 of the corpus in the following 3 tables.

Table 1. List of Chinese Characters by Frequency

Table 2. Frequency List of Chinese Characters by Topic

Table 3. List of Chinese Characters in the so-called "gozyûon" order

Table 1 lists all characters appearing in the corpus in order of frequency and gives the percentage and frequency of usage. Also included is the frequency for each of twelve topic types of newspaper articles. Table 2 contains a list of characters by frequency for each of the 12 topic types. Table 3 lists all characters in the so-called "gozyûon" order with their frequency. The running total of characters for this preliminary report was 630,313, and the total number of different characters was 2,879. Of these 2,879 characters, the most frequently occurring 1,000 characters accounted for 94.1% of the running total, and the

most frequent 2,000 characters for 99.7%. Of the Standard Chinese Characters, 1,827 occurred, accounting for 97.6% of the running total. The topic types in which a particularly large number of different characters occurred were social, cultural, performing arts, advertisements, etc. The number occurring in economics sports, etc., were particularly small.

NOMURA Masaaki was in charge of the study.

Studies in Computational Linguistics 1, 2, 3.
(Report 31, 1968. 178 pages. Report 34, 1969. 199 pages. Report 39, 1971. 164 pages)

In Feb., 1961, the National Language Research Institute installed a HITAC 3010 computer system and Chinese character teletypewriters. With these equipments we have been investigating the words and Chinese characters in modern newspapers and the use of such equipments in the linguistic analysis of Japanese. These three books deal with the progress in the investigation of the use of Japanese words and characters and the various program systems developed in the process. In addition, research reports concerning the processing of Chinese characters, the automatic analysis of sentence structure, and the treatment of conjugational forms are included in these books. The content of these books are as follows.
Report 31
1. HAYASHI Shiro: An Outline of Research in Newspaper Vocabulary, Especially by Lexicological Analysis.
2. ISHIWATA Toshio: A System Analysis of the Word Count Programs.
3. MATSUMOTO Akira: Language Data Processing by Kanzi-teletypewriter.
4. SAITÔ Hidenori: A Program for a Concordance Using a Kanzi-teletypewriter.
5. TANAKA Akio, SAITÔ Hidenori: The Routine of Random-sampling by Computer.
6. TANAKA Akio: On the Tabulation of a Japanese Word List by

7. NOMURA Masaaki: An Experimental Study on Usage of Kanzi in Newspaper.

Computer.

7. KIMURA Sigeru: An Automatic System for Checking Input Data by Kanzi-teletypewriter.

8. ISHIWATA Toshio: Linguistic Meaning and Its Role in Language Data Processing.

Report 34

1. HAYASHI Shiro: Classification of Language Data in Newspapers: Principles and Uses.

2. SAITÔ Hidenori: A Word Count Program System.

3. KIMURA Sigeru: Discrimination of Characteristic Words in Various Fields.

4. NAKANO Hiroshi: Table of Classified Vocabulary in Research in Newspaper Vocabulary.

5. EGAWA Kiyoshi: Automatic Processing of "Conjugation".

6. ISHIWATA Toshio: Chinese Character Indexes COBOL Program.

8. TANAKA Akio: A Program System for Transliteration from Kanzi to Kana and from Kanzi to Roman Letters.

9. ISHIWATA Toshio: A Sstudy in Automatic Syntactic Analysis of Japanese Sentences: I.

10. KIMURA Sigeru: A Study in the Automatic Syntactic Analysis of Japanese Sentences: II.

Report 39

1. HAYASHI Shiro: Word Counting and Basic Vocabulary.

2. ISIWATA Toshio: An Application of KWIC System to the Processing of Newspaper Vocabulary Data.

3. SAITÔ Hidenori: A Word Count Program System: II.

4. NAKANO Hiroshi: Automatic Classification of Parts of Speech.

5. TANAKA Akio: Homophonic and Homographic Words in Modern Newspapers.

6. NOMURA Masaaki: A System of Kanzi Data Count Program.

Research on the Conciousness of OKURIGANA

(Report 40, 1971. 183 pages)

The purpose of this research is as follows.

1. Determination of individual variations in the use of *okuri-*

gana.

2. Determination of the actual uses of *okurigana.*

The present investigation was carried out in 1966 with approx. 3,000 subjects. However, the investigation was not one of the actual behavior (usage) in regard to *okurigana,* but rather one of individual preferences and habits in the use of *okurigana.*

The subjects of this investigation were 2,955 students and adults. Their ages ranged from the teens to the 60's, but, since the majority were students, the average age was 22.6 years.

The greatest differences occurred in regard to the use of *okurigana* in cases involving such verbs as *owaru, awaseru, atumaru* and their nominalizations, and compound verbs and their nominalizations such as *wari-ateru, harai-sage.* Ordinary public officials show a strong tendency not to use *okurigana* in such cases, with advertizing agents, company advertizing personnel, and college students following close behind them.

In general, usage differs according to age, with the tendency to use *okurigana* decreasing as age increases.

The amount of education is related to the use of *okurigana* in that as it increases there is a clearly stronger tendency to use *okurigana* regularly with certain words on the one hand and never or rarely to use it with certain other words.

There is a correlation between the amount of time spent in newspaper reading and the use of *okurigana.* The same is true in the case of magazine reading, but the number of letters mailed has no relationship to *okurigana* use.

Individual variation in *okurigana* use varies greatly depending on the situation, being especially influenced by the order of words and choices in investigation questionnaries.

Even when there is little possibility for misreading a character in a compound word, mistakes are made due to the influence of neighboring characters, and *okurigana* is used in such cases more commonly than in the case of simple words involving the same character. This tendency is especially strong with younger people.

In the case of compound words, older people tend to vary the use of *okurigana* according to relative semantic importance.

There is a tendency for *okurigana* to be used less frequently

with nouns than with verbs.

In regard to verbs and nouns, there is a tendency for the use of *okurigana* with nouns (but not verbs) to decrease as age increases.

SAIGA Hideo and TSUCHIYA Shin-ichi were in charge of this study.

LANGUAGE ABILITY AND LANGUAGE EDUCATION

Research on the Acquirement of Chinese Characters by Middle School Students

(Report 36, 1971. 895 pages)

The purpose of this research was to investigate the number of Chinese characters that students can, as well as actually do, learn by the end of compulsory education, the way in which students learn them, the nature of the learning process, and factors of background, in order to contribute to the improvement of such education and educational policies. Since it was necessary to determine the actual situation in regard to the learning of characters by Middle School students, the following investigations were carried out from 1964 to 1967.

    1)   The learning activities of a small number of typical students was observed during their three years in Middle School.

    2)   Students were tested in ability to read and write the 1,850 tôyô Chinese characters plus 1,000 other characters. (in the latter, reading only)

    3)   In the reading tests, all 3,122 of the accepted readings of the tôyô Chinese characters were tested.

    4)   In order to determine the validity and reliability of the results, an equivalent test was given to another group of students in the same year of Middle School.

    5)   In investigating the factors affecting the learning of Chinese characters, the intelligence, personality, achievement, and language behavior of the students, as well as the teaching of characters at school and the use of characters in student textbooks, were determined and analyzed.

    6)   A supplementary investigation of the nature of the in-

struction and learning activities for Chinese characters at school was made at designated schools willing to cooperate in the project.

Report 36 is divided into two parts, one concerning the research project itself and the other containing the materials, as indicated in the following outline.

Part I   The Research Project

Section 1.   Outline of the Research.

Section 2.   Research on the Realities of Learning Chinese Characters.

Section 3.   Research on the Basic Factors of Learning Chinese Characters.

Section 4.   A Case Study—Acquirement of Chinese Characters by One Girl Student during Her Three Years' Course.

Section 5.   Investigation into the Realities of Guidance in Learning Chinese Characters in Middle School.

Part II   Materials

Section 1.   Research on the Appearance of Chinese Characters in the Textbooks for Middle School.

Section 2.   A Table of the Appearance of Chinese Characters in Textbooks (Tôyô Chinese Characters excepting Educational Chinese Characters).

Section 3.   A List of Words Presented as a Test for the Investigation of Ability in All Tôyô Chinese Characters.

Section 4.   Bibliography of Research on the Realities of Learning Chinese Characters.

The following topics are dealt with in the report.

1.   The number of Chinese characters learned by the end of compulsory education

2.   Problems in the reading and understanding of Chinese characters

3.   The Chinese characters that were correctly written by students

4.   The chances of learning non-tôyô Chinese characters

5.   The process of learning Chinese characters

6.   The relationship between general school study and the learning of Chinese characters

7. The relationship between the use of Chinese characters in textbooks and the learning of them
8. Problems in the learning of Chinese characters as seen in test results
9. Individual factors in the learning of Chinese characters
10. Similarities and differences in the results for the experimental (individual observation) and control groups, especially as related to problems in learning
11. The use of Chinese characters in textbooks
12. The teaching process of Chinese characters in the Middle School

This project was conducted by ASIZAWA Setu and NEMOTO Kesao. MURAISI Syôzô and NAKAMURA Akira participated in the project. The report was written by ASIZAWA Setu, NEMOTO Kesao, and NAKAMURA Akira.

ANNUAL REPORT AND OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Annual Reports of the National Language Research Institute
(1950–1965)

The Institute is legally obliged to publish a report on its condition and the results of its surveys every year. The Institute has already published sixteen annual reports, including the outlines of surveys completed and interim reports on the results of surveys in progress. Some of the surveys that have not yet been introduced above will be summarised below.

1. In order to observe the eye-ball movement during reading, an equipment for recording it was designed. Through these observations, the merits of vertical reading and horizontal reading and the proper length of a line were estimated. Concerning reading speed and the movement of the eye-ball, there was no difference in readability between vertical reading and horizontal reading. Lines of about twenty-five characters were regarded as the easiest to read both vertically and horizontally. The persons in charge of the study were KUSAZIMA Tokisuke and MURAISI Syôzô. (Annual Reports I~V)

2. There have been several opinion surveys:
As basic research for the standardization of word-form, we sent a questionnaire to experts inquiring about the criteria that they are going to employ for choosing the standard word form. Several hundred words which have fluctuating forms were collected and arranged. This survey was made by the Spoken Language Section led by NAKAMURA Mitio. (Annual Reports VI, VII)

Using questionnaires, we requested the opinions on language of 782 men and women students in professional cources of various universities all over Japan. Some differences were found between the students of science and liberal arts. On the whole, however, radical

reformers were relatively few. This survey was made by a committee in 1962, led by KOSIMIZU Minoru. (Annual Report XIV)

Bibliography of Japanese Linguistics —from 1942 to 1949—
(Source 1, 1950. 59 pages)

710 books are listed. Most of them are listed again in the other bibliography described below. The framing of the bibliography was entrusted to Mr. YAMADA Husakazu; the bibliography was completed by the Institute.

Bibliography of Japanese Linguistics from the Early Meizi Period to the Present Time
(Source 4, 1955. 301 pages)

This is a list of the books, more than three thousand in number, published during the eighty-five years from the first year of Meizi (1868), until the end of 1952, dealing with the study of spoken and written Japanese. Books published before the Meizi Period but republished in and after that period are also listed. Textbooks, reference books and similar publications, and books about lingnistics and foreign languages which have little direct relations with the Japanese language are excluded.

From the year 1953, yearly bibliographies have been available in "Japanese Language Year-Book."

Collection of "Okurigana Rules"
(Source 3, 1952. 219 pages)

The Japanese language is written with a combination of *kanzi* (ideographs) and *kana* (phonograms). We call it "okurigana" when we add *kana* to *kanzi* in writing a word. Standard rules of *okurigana* are necessary. Many opinions about these principles have been propounded since the Meizi Period, each of them considerably different

from the others. This collection was edited so that the problems might be clarified before the Japanese Language Commission began their discussions in 1956. Twelve items of the literature, from the "Okurigana Rules" published by the Official Gazette Department of the Cabinet in 1889 to the "Hand Book" by the Stenographers' Association of Japan in 1952, are collected and commented on. Besides, about 1,200 words are listed to contrast the *okurigana* of each method.

This study was conducted by Ôno Yaoko and Mizutani Sizuo.

Japanese Language Year-Book
(1953~   )

In order to record all the opinions and surveys on language and to provide a basic source for the improvement of linguistic life, this year-book has been edited since 1953. The main parts are: "A View" clarifying the movement of each field in linguistics and in the linguistic life of the people; a "Bibliography" listing books, magazines and main newspaper articles about the Japanese language pulished during the year; "General News", mentioning the organizations and activities of linguistic institutes; a "List of Persons" who are studying the Japanese language, language problems, language education and some other problems related to Japanese, an index to authors, and "Sources" presenting some important data for the study of Japanese.

Study of Language
(Vol. I. 1959. 448 pages. Vol. II. 1965. 302 pages)

Most of the research projects of the Institute are carried out co-operatively by the members as part of their duty. In these two books, however, they present monographs on subjects chosen and treated personally.

The titles in the **first volume** are:
Nisio Minoru: A Study of Linguistic Life.

WATANABE Tomosuke: Rationality and Irrationality in Communication.

ITIKAWA Takasi: Sentences and Composition.

ÔKUBO Ai: A Comparative and stylistic Study of the Sentences of Newspaper Editorials and Novels.

SINDÔ Sakiko: On Colloquial Style in Newspapers of the Early Meizi Period.

HAYASI Sirô: Expression and Comprehension.

ÔISI Hatutarô: On Oral Emphasis, through the Observation of the Language of Tôkyô.

SIBATA Takesi: On Phonemes of the Dialect of Yonaguni-zima in the Ryukyus.

UEMURA Yukio: On Tonemes of the Monosyllabic and Disyllabic Nouns of some Ryukyuan Dialects.

MIZUTANI Sizuo: An Approach to a System of Word Combination.

MIYAZI Yutaka: On the Relationship between Auxiliary Words and their Rising Tone in Expressing Questions at the End of Sentences in Modern Japanese.

TAKAHASI Tarô: The Noun-modifying System of Verbs.

MATUO Osamu: On the Wording "Ame *wa* huru hi."

YAMADA Iwao: On the Honorific Expression "O (go)—ni naru" in the Literature of the Early Meizi Period.

IITOYO Kiiti: A Study of the Grammar of the Hatizyô-zima Dialect.

SAIGA Hideo: On the Length of Word Combination —The Case of Chinese Borrowings Written in Two Characters Used in Cultural Reviews.

NOMOTO Kikuo: Chinese Borrowings in the Spoken Language.

YOSIZAWA Norio: Newly-coined Words and Words in Fashion after the War.

ISIWATA Tosio: On the Etymology of the Japanese Word *Syabon* (soap)."

TOKUGAWA Munemasa: A Dialect Geographical Study of Names for the "Praying Mantis."

KENBO Hidetosi: The Origin of the Term "Wakan Konkôbun."

TAKAHASI Kazuo: On "*Maise*" Used in the Writings of Saint Nitiren.

HIROHAMA Humio: On the 1604 Edition of Setuyôsyû (Dictionary

of Chinese Characters)

HAYASI Ôki: Some Notes on the Form of Chinese Characters and a Table of their Form-components.

ARIGA Kenzô: The Simplification of Chinese Characters in Japan and in China—The Possibility of Their Accordance.

MURAO Tutomu: Problems of Writing Reformation in China.

NAGANO Masaru: The Development of the Speech of Infants, Especially on the Learning of *Zyosi* (Postpositions).

ASIZAWA Setu: The Process of the Development of Writing Ability —Especially the Development of the Ability to Compose in the Same Child from the First Grade to the Fourth Grade.

MURAISI Syôzô: An Analysis of the Reading Process.

ZYÔKÔ Kan'iti: A Reexamination of the Methods of Guidance in Oral Reading.

KOSIMIZU Minoru: Semantics and Language Teaching.

The Second volume:

SUZUKI Sigeyuki: Tense of Verbs at the Ends of Sentences in Modern Japanese.

TAKAHASI Tarô: The Noun-modifying System of Verbs (continued) —Location Modifiers and Condition Modifiers.

NEMOTO Kesao: Combinations of Nouns with "*ga*" and Adjectives.

MIYAZIMA Tatuo: On Some Grammatical Synonyms.

ISIWATA Tosio: An Experiment in Automatic Word Counting with Homonym Differentiation by the Use of a Computer.

SINDÔ Sakiko: *Kanazukai* in the Early Meizi Period.

HIROHAMA Humio: A Semantic Classification of Chinese Borrowings Which Combine with the Verb "*Suru*".

SIBATA Takesi: The Methodology of Linguistic Geography and the Methodology of Language History.

TOKUGAWA Munemasa: On the Competition between the Standard Language and Dialects.

MIYAZI Yutaka: An Interpretation of Honorifics in Modern Japanese.

NAGANO Masaru: On the Comprehension of Humor—A Study of Its Verbal Meanings, Substantial Meanings and Contexts.

HAYASI Sirô: On Criteria for Correct Expression in Translation.

WATANABE Tomosuke: A Note on the Study of Linguistic Life.

ÔKUBO Ai: A Study of the Forms of Questions in a Child and Their Development.

ASIZAWA Setu: The Process of the Development of Writing Ability (continued)—On the Characteristics of the Style in the Same Child's Compositions from the First Grade to the Sixth Grade.

MURAISI Syôzô: A Study of the Developmental Inter-relations of Eye-movement Skills in Reading.

Study of Language

(vol. III. 1967, 298 pages)

MIYAZIMA Tatuo: Formation of the Vocabulary of Modern Japanese.

AMANO Kiyosi: An Experimental Study on the Ability of Pre-school Children to Analyze the Phonological Structure of Words.

WATANABE Tomosuke: System of Kinship Terms and Adjectives in the North Hukusima Dialect.

SINDÔ Sakiko: Chinese Characters in a Newspaper in the Early Meizi Period.

LIST OF THE PUBLICATIONS

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JAPANESE LANGUAGE YEAR-BOOK (1953~1965) 52

COLLECTED PAPERS

An asterisk indicate that the book is out of print. The number to the right of the book title indicates the page in this brochure on which the book is mentioned.

LIST OF THE PUBLICATIONS : SUPPLEMENT

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(1966~1970) 17, 18, 19, 20, 21.

COLLECTED PAPERS
Study of Language (3)