

# 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  
third edition

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**A Publication for  
the Fortieth Anniversary**

**AN INTRODUCTION  
TO  
THE NATIONAL LANGUAGE RESEARCH INSTITUTE**

**A Sketch of its Achievements**

**Third Edition**

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**AN INTRODUCTION  
TO  
THE NATIONAL LANGUAGE RESEARCH INSTITUTE**

**A Sketch of its Achievements**

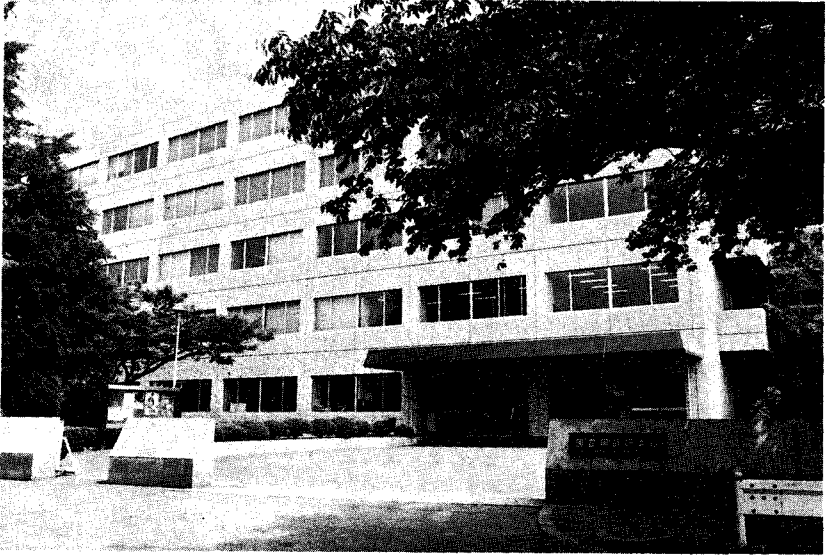
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**Third Edition**

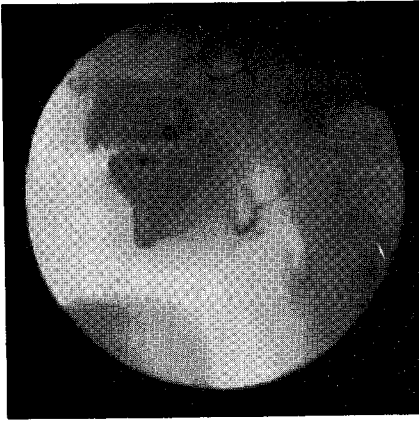
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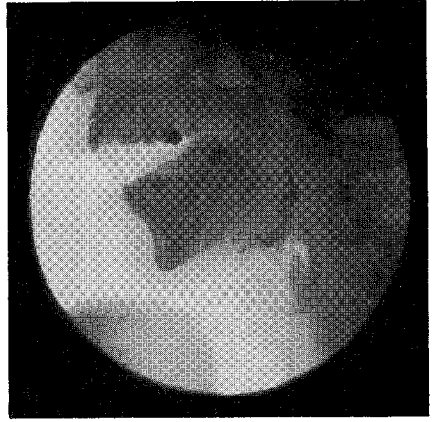
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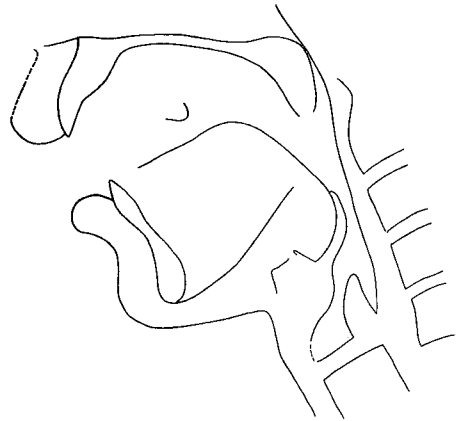
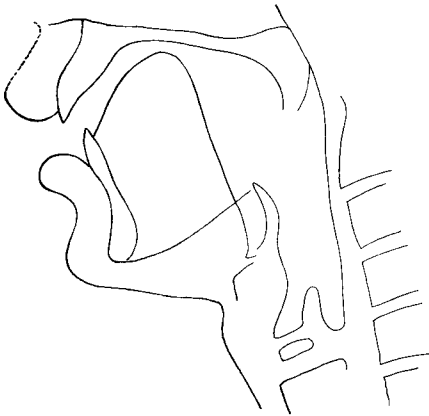
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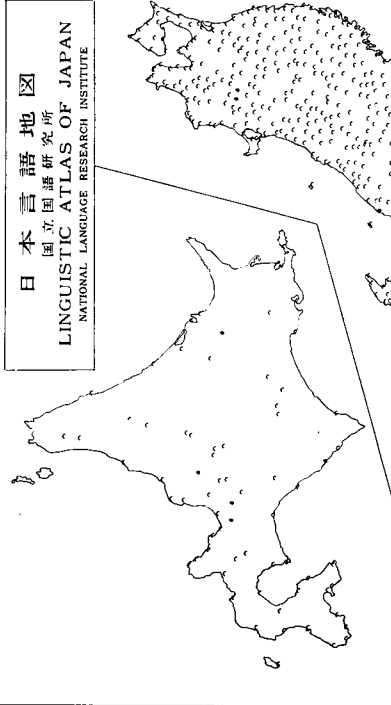
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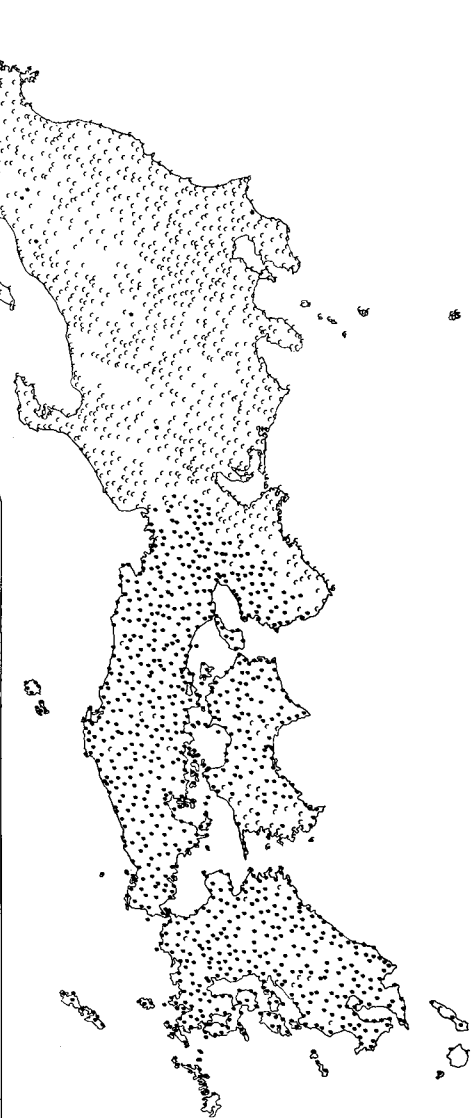
29

アカイを“明かるい”の意味で使うか  
AKAI used for "bright"

●使 う in use  
○使 わない not in use



日本語地図  
国立国語研究所  
LINGUISTIC ATLAS OF JAPAN  
NATIONAL LANGUAGE RESEARCH INSTITUTE



質問状：アカイということばを、明かるいことを表わすときに使いますか。ろうそくよりも電燈の方がアカイというふうか……。 (019)

29 アカイを“明かるい”の意味で使うか

A Map from the Linguistic Atlas of Japan (original map is in color) [page 28]

- (1) Key Word Entry
- (2) Immediate Context
- (3) Card Number
- (4) Word Selection Number
- (5) Original Text/Location Code
- (6) Discourse Context
- (7) Key Word in the Text
- (8) Category (for Proper Nouns)

[1] [2] [3] [4] [5]

車が ～ 打切カード 27003  
～ である。 No. 59

い 動詞

置

[6] [7] [8]

人地雑

〔アシワ一〇六〕むなしく崩れ行く友情である事  
を、二本の線は知っていた。／それでいて、一  
本のレールが、鉄でなく、形だけのふりきで作つ  
てあつたばかりに、心の汽車は駆れて、絶望だけ  
が、愚かな無知なふりきのレールを苦しめている。  
自分の愚けさを嘆き続けている。／  
「イエソ一七五」けたたましいベルの音が、あ  
たりの間をつんざいて響く。S「誰か？」滋子の強い  
声だ。S「私だ。東京から今着いた。」と真介は  
いった。S同時にカーテンがめくられて硝子戸に  
照り輝く顔が浮いた。ドアも開いた。広い土間の一  
隅に自転車が置かれてある。S「どうなすつたので  
ございますか？」滋子はおろおろした。  
〔ジツツ九四〕※諦め切れない一人で、今も絞  
首の縄が首にかかるという場を臨んで、暫しと  
猶予を乞ふ事再度に及んだと伝えられている。明  
治の死刑囚の中で、一番有名で一番人を動かした  
死刑囚は野口勇三郎だと書いたもの(犯罪学雑誌  
三巻一号)があるが、ああ世は夢まぼろししか

A Concordance Card Used in the Study  
 "Ninety Magazines of Today" [page 107]

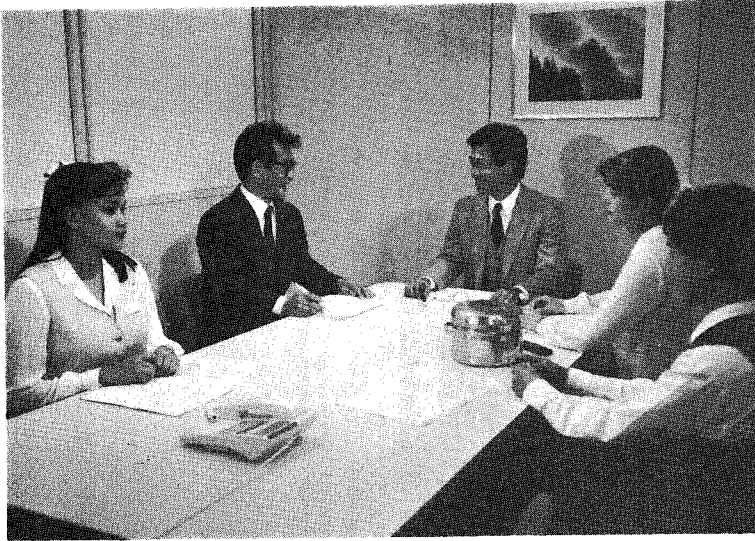


代表形

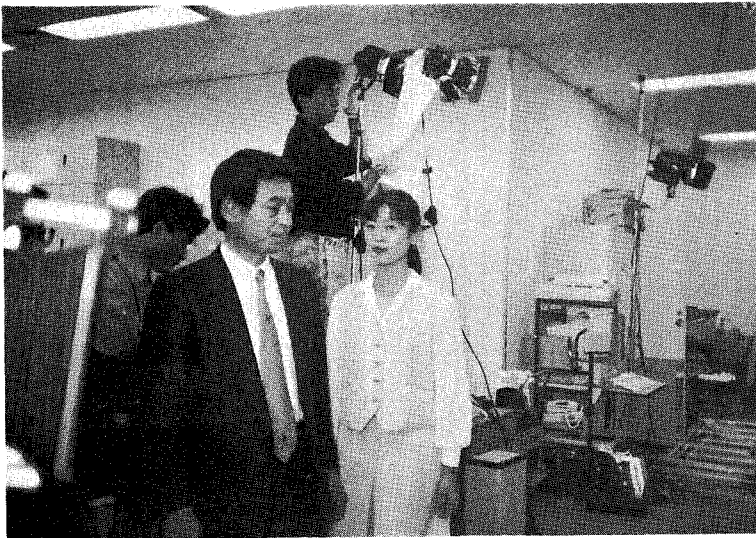
〔高校教科書KWIC M単位〕  
判種科 通し番号 ページ 脱落

出現形

きする	期混政01222900	029	02	は、もっぱら議案審議の慎重を期する	という趣旨から設けられていると
	期混政01337900	032	01	は、1890年(明治23)を期して開かれる帝国議会に対応するため	なればならない。また、公債を中心
	期混政03209100	074	03	なるから、その発行には慎重を期す	る。ために、現地の農地委員会にその
きする	期混日06741700	249	03	後の1890年(明治23)を期す	られる貧困は、比較的少ないのであ
	期混日08747900	320	00	。また土地の売買譲渡の公正を期す	る。仁をなすは己に由りて、人によ
	期混政06102800	146	03	は、純然たる個人的原因にだけ期す	る。仁をなすは己に由りて、人によ
	期混日02973500	086	03	に克ちて礼を復めば、天下に仁を期す	る。仁をなすは己に由りて、人によ
	期混日03210400	125	01	一門やその他の有力守護の手に期す	る。仁をなすは己に由りて、人によ
	期混倫03254300	095	03	火災と略奪にさらされ、荒廃に期す	る。仁をなすは己に由りて、人によ
	期混政06096300	146	02	神の愛を信じ、すべてを神に期す	る。仁をなすは己に由りて、人によ
	期混日06580900	243	01	貧困は主として個人的原因に期す	る。仁をなすは己に由りて、人によ
	期混日06803700	251	02	動きがおこって、結局失敗に期す	る。仁をなすは己に由りて、人によ
	期混日07788300	288	01	り、政治は全く薩長藩閥の手に期す	る。仁をなすは己に由りて、人によ
	期混日08399900	309	00	こうとする日本の政略は失敗に期す	る。仁をなすは己に由りて、人によ
きせい	寄漢生03919100	141	01	配偶体は退化し、胎子体の中で期す	る。仁をなすは己に由りて、人によ
	寄漢生03913600	141	01	体が発達し、胎子体は配偶体に期す	る。仁をなすは己に由りて、人によ
きせい	既漢政015626200	209	02	現在の日本の道ではないとして期す	る。仁をなすは己に由りて、人によ
	既漢政01762221	041	02	面、国民の自由な意思や希望を期す	る。仁をなすは己に由りて、人によ
	既漢学01271600	059	01	がいによる沈黙、結晶の成長、期す	る。仁をなすは己に由りて、人によ
	既漢倫01914200	058	01	がある。また彼らのなかには、期す	る。仁をなすは己に由りて、人によ
	既漢世02231900	072	02	た李贄(卓吾)にいたっては、期す	る。仁をなすは己に由りて、人によ
きせい	期漢政05044900	119	02	このような措置は、一面では、期す	る。仁をなすは己に由りて、人によ
	期漢日07307300	269	02	7年(明治30)には労働組合期す	る。仁をなすは己に由りて、人によ
	期漢日08063700	297	01	立し、さらにこれは婦人参政権期す	る。仁をなすは己に由りて、人によ
	期漢日06725700	249	02	1880年(明治13)に国会期す	る。仁をなすは己に由りて、人によ
きせい	機漢倫02007000	061	00	の満足を代理させる補償という機制	による。失恋した詩人がすぐれた作
	機漢倫01985600	060	01	できる。この心のしくみは防衛機制	とよばれるもので、欲求不満を心の



One Frame from a Film (A Business Meeting)



Filming on Location

Video Film Materials for the Teaching of Japanese  
as a Foreign Language [pages 168~174]

## PREFACE

It has been almost forty years since the National Language Research Institute (Kokuritu Kokugo Kenkyûzyo) was established. The Institute 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 to 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.

December, 1988.

NOMOTO Kikuo

Director-General

The National Language Research Institute

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## **I. Outline of the National Language Research Institute**

### **1. Objective**

The Institute was established to conduct scientific surveys on the Japanese language and the linguistic life of the Japanese people in order to create reliable bases for rationalization of the Japanese language.

### **2. Reason for Establishment**

The language and writing system of our nation has been a problem for many years. In the early years of the Meiji Period, the Japanese people were faced with the task of establishing a system of compulsory education in the midst of rapid modernization. After World War II, it became necessary to reexamine language-related issues in order to raise the standard of living and increase efficiency in all areas. As part of putting these language policies into practice, it was necessary to establish an organization to conduct basic survey research on the language. For this purpose, the National Language Research Institute was established under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Education in December, 1948.

### **3. Outline of Research Activities**

Since the establishment of the Institute we have made efforts to develop systematic research which up to now was

covered under the rubric of *Kokugogaku*, 'linguistic research on the Japanese national language,' and break ground in the new field which places special importance on the role that the Japanese language plays in the life of the Japanese people.

These research activities have focused in particular on the following :

- (1) Undertaking the difficult task of organizing a system of cooperative research in the human sciences,
- (2) Approaching linguistic life and linguistic behaviour as an object of investigation using sociological survey methodology,
- (3) Carrying out large-scale quantitative surveys and developing linguistic research methods which use the computer for that purpose,
- (4) Carrying out large-scale surveys of dialects in each region of Japan through organizations located throughout the country,
- (5) Carrying out observational surveys which trace the sequential development of the linguistic ability of pre-school and school children.

The results of the survey research activities mentioned above have been published as reports, sources, occasional papers, annual reports and the *Kokugo Nenkan*, 'Japanese Language Year-book'.

In addition, relatively recently there have been efforts made towards innovation in research in the following develop-

ing areas :

- (1) With the establishment of the Centre for Teaching of Japanese as a Foreign Language, development of pedagogical research on the Japanese language,
- (2) Research for the editing of dictionaries of the Japanese language which are composed of examples collected from a historical perspective,
- (3) Fundamental research for the purpose of collecting informational data from fields of research on the Japanese language and for organizing, preserving and making this data available for public use.

#### 4. Buildings and Expenditures

##### Office

Location	3-9-14, Nisigaoka, Kita-ku, Tokyo, 115 JAPAN
Area of Site	10,030 sq. meters

##### Buildings

The Building 1	5,719 sq. meters (five stories)
The Building 2	3,015 sq. meters (three stories)
The Building 3	238 sq. meters (two stories)
Other Buildings	649 sq. meters
T o t a l	9,621 sq. meters

##### Annual Expenditure

Budget for the fiscal year 1988	¥690,731,000
Personnel expenses	¥464,747,000
Operating expenses	¥225,984,000

## 5. Organization

The personnel totals 72 ; this number includes 35 specialists.

The Institute consists of 7 research departments (divided into 18 sections) and a general affairs division. The departments, sections and their research concerns are as follows :

Department of Language Systems

Section 1 ——— Grammar

Section 2 ——— Lexicology

Department of Language Behaviour

Section 1 ——— Expression and Communication

Section 2 ——— Sociolinguistics

Section 3 ——— Experimental Study of Japanese Sounds  
and Writing System

Department of Language Change

Section 1 ——— Dialectology

Section 2 ——— Language of the Meizi Period

Department of Language Pedagogy

Section 1 ——— Language Development

Department of Computational Linguistics

Section 1 ——— Vocabulary

Section 2 ——— Writing

Section 3 ——— Language Data Processing by Computer

Centre for Teaching of Japanese as a Foreign Language

Research Section 1 ——— Japanese Contrastive Linguistics

Research Section 2 ——— Contrastive Study of Japanese  
and English

Research Section 3 ——— Contrastive Study of Japanese  
and Indonesian

Research Section 4 ——— Contrastive Study of Japanese  
and Chinese

Department of External Services

Section for Training of Teachers

Section for Development of Language Teaching Materials

Section for Editing of Dictionary

Department of General Affairs

General Affairs Division

Budgeting and Accounting Division



## II. Summary of Publications

The following is an outline of each type of publication which the Institute has published up to the present. These publications include printed materials : research reports, sources, occasional papers, annual reports, year-books, and teacher's reference guides for teaching Japanese as a foreign language, as well as edited collections of Japanese dialect maps, and film materials for teaching Japanese as a foreign language.

We have divided the publications into the following five research areas and listed them according to area in order of year of publication. However, serial publications and reports on surveys carried out successively in the same area on the same topic are not always given in this order.

At the end of this volume (page 199), we list the publications collected here. We also indicate a code letter which describes the nature of the data studied for each publication and related research areas as a reference for the reader.

1. Regional and Social Varieties of Japanese
2. Structure and System of Modern Japanese
3. Statistical Studies on Vocabulary and Writing
4. Language Development and Language Education
5. Teaching of Japanese as a Foreign Language
6. Papers, Year-books, Annual Reports, and Other

publications

## **1. Regional and Social Varieties of Japanese**

We have conducted research on the regional and social varieties of Japanese related to the following three main topics.

1. The actual condition of the use of the common language in regional societies.
2. The actual condition of the use of honorific and polite language in regional societies.
3. Changes in the language of regional societies and factors related to these changes.

For the third topic, we have carried out analyses of the factors related to apparent time generational differences and at present have conducted longitudinal surveys over real time in three locations after periods of 20 and 30 years.

In addition, recently we have conducted sociolinguistic survey research in the large cities of Tokyo, Osaka, etc. and contrastive research of Japanese and German linguistic behaviour.

As part of our research on dialectology we have carried out surveys in the field in 2,400 locations around the country, primarily giving a systematic description of the dialect of each area, and have created the 300-page Linguistic Atlas of Japan, which contains maps of phonetic and word form varieties. Creation of the Grammar Atlas of Japanese Dialects, which focuses primarily on grammatical categories, is presently underway.

### **A Linguistic Survey of the Island of Hatizyô**

八丈島の言語調査

(Report 1, 1950. 419 pages)

The island of Hatizyô (290 kilometers due south of Tokyo; 72 square kilometers; 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 ; OMATI Tokuzō 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 Hatizyō 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 Hatizyō 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 OTA Nanpo (1745-1823) in his *Itiwa Itigen*, and their use in present-day island dialects.
4. The culture and literature of Hatizyō, 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**

言語生活の実態——白河市および付近の農村における——

(Report 2, 1950. 419 pages)

Sirakawa city, in Hukusima Prefecture, is 180 kilometers northeast of Tokyo. It was surveyed by the following team : IWABUTI Etutarô, SIBATA Takesi, KITAMURA Hazime, UNO Yosikata, SIMAZAKI Minoru, YAMANOUTI Ruri, NAKAMURA Mitio, HAYASI Oki, ZYOKO Kan'iti, MORIOKA Kenzi, NAGANO Masaru, IITOYO Kiiti and SAIGA Hideo of the Institute ; HAYASI Tikio, MARUYAMA Humiyuki, NISIHIRA Sigeyosi of the Institute of Statistical Mathematics ; OTO Tokihiko, OMATI 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 Tōhoku 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, who had 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 "forma-

tive age of linguistic learning." ( See KITAMURA, "How Do Migrations Change Children's Language?" Gengo Seikatu, No. 80, May, 1958.)

**Language Survey in Turuoka City, Yamagata Prefecture**

地域社会の言語生活——鶴岡における実態調査——

(Report 5, 1953. 309 pages)

**Language Survey in Turuoka City, Yamagata Prefecture**

—— After 20 Years from the Preceding Survey

地域社会の言語生活——鶴岡における20年前との比較——

(Report 52, 1974. 332 pages)

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

The first survey covered a wide range of aspects of the linguistic life of people living in Turuoka City and its categories centered around the issue of the standardization of the language of regional societies. With respect to language standardization, we patterned this survey after two previous surveys conducted in Hatizyōzima and Sirakawa City and established a method for investigation and a model for the standardization of the language dependent on a variety of social factors.

In the second survey we continued the discussion on



language standardization that was started in the first survey. This survey was conducted approximately 20 years after the previous one (the first survey was conducted in 1950 and second in 1972) in the same region using the same approach, in order to examine the progress of standardization of the language in the regional society during this period.

As we expected, the results clearly indicated that the language had become considerably more standardized during these 20 years, and a great difference in the degree of standardization, especially with respect to age, was observed. Specifically, in the first survey we demonstrated that the degree of standardization was greatest in the age group which centered around 30 years of age and that it decreased as the age of the informants increased over and decreased under 30 years of age. We interpreted this to show that standardization progressed the fastest in the most socially active age group. However, the results from the second survey showed that at least for informants between the ages of 15 and 69, the younger the informant, the more rapidly standardization had progressed.

As is stated in Report 52, these results can be interpreted to indicate the existence of four stages by which the speech of people in regional societies becomes standardized. Stage 1 is the stage where all the members speak almost entirely in dialect; stage 2, as was observed in the first Turuoka City survey, is the stage where standardization is most rapid in the most socially active age group, ranging from the mid-20's to

mid-30's, and is less for speakers older and younger than this age range ; stage 3, as observed in the second Turuoka City survey, is the stage where younger speakers exhibit greater standardization ; and the final stage 4 is the stage in which almost all of the members of the regional society speak the standard language.

This progression applied not only for the language as a whole but also for individual linguistic features. Accent, which is said to be highly resistant to standardization, was still at stage 2 in the second Turuoka City survey while the standardization of *KWA* to *KA* and, to a lesser extent, *SYE* to *SE*, had already reached stage 4 at this time.

The second survey is particularly notable for the incorporation of new statistical methods in the analysis.

The survey in Report 5 was directed by NAKAMURA Mitio, SIBATA Takesi, IITOYO Kiiti, KITAMURA Hazime, SIMAZAKI Minoru, YAMANOUTI Ruri, KINDAITI Haruhiko, ASAI Erin, MORIOKA Ken'zi, and ZYOKO Kan'iti of the National Language Research Institute and HAYASI Tikio, AOYAMA Hirozirô, and NISIHIRA Sigeki of the Institute of Statistical Mathematics.

The survey in Report 52 was directed by IWABUTI Etutarô, NOMOTO Kikuo, IITOYO Kiiti, TOKUGAWA Munemasa, HONDO Hiroshi, SATO Ryôiti, NAKAMURA Akira, TAKADA Makoto, EGAWA Kiyosi, MURAKI Sinzirô, WATANABE Tomosuke, and TAKADA Syôzi of the National

Language Research Institute and MINAMI Huzio (Tokyo University of Foreign Languages), SUZUKI Hirohisa (Tokyo University Newspaper Research Institute), KURASAWA Susumu (Tokyo Metropolitan University), and HAYASI Tikio, NISHIHARA Sigeki, SUZUKI Tatuzô, HAYASI Humi, TAKAHASHI Kazuko, HIRANO Hideko, OTAKA Mitiko, and TOKINAGA Sayako of the Institute of Statistical Mathematics.

**Socio-Psychological Survey of Japanese Polite Forms**

敬語と敬語意識

(Report 11, 1957. 459 pages)

**Socio-Psychological Survey on Japanese Polite Expression —  
— After 20 Years from the Preceding Survey in Okazaki  
City, Aiti Prefecture.**

敬語と敬語意識——岡崎における20年前との比較——

(Report 77, 1983. 381 pages)

**[Report 11]**

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 Osaka, 1952,
2. a survey at Okazaki City, Aichi 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, those of 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 from 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 finds 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 speakers in the Western part of the country show 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 at 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.

**[Report 77]**

The present book reports on the results of a survey carried out in Okazaki City in 1972 under a Ministry of Education Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research entitled "Social Change and Change in Linguistic Life" (research representative, IWABUTI Etutarō) with the goal of comparing these results with the results of the previous survey conducted 20 years earlier.

The framework and contents of this report and division of labor among the writers was as follows :

- Chapter 1 Survey Objectives and Methods (NOMOTO, EGAWA, YONEDA) : We outlined the survey objectives, methods, and survey conditions and analyzed the social attributes of the informants. We received responses from 400 people in the longitudinal survey (a comparative survey which compared overall responses from the earlier survey with responses after 20 years in the regional society), and from 185 people (42.6% of the informants from the previous survey) in a panel survey (a survey in which we located and surveyed the individuals from the previous survey 20 years later).
- Chapter 2 Outline of the Previous Survey (NOMOTO) : We outlined the objectives, results, etc. of the previous survey.
- Chapter 3 Outline of the Longitudinal Survey (EGAWA) : We outlined the objectives and methods, results, etc. for the longitudinal survey.
- Chapter 4 Outline of the Panel Survey (YONEDA) : We outlined the justification and results of the panel survey.
- Chapter 5 Politeness Level Assignments and Results (NOMOTO) : We gave the justification for and methods used in the ranking (degree of formality of utterances) of the response sentences obtained in the surveys.

- Chapter 6 Results of the Longitudinal Survey (1) (NOMOTO, EGAWA, YONEDA) : We analyzed the data obtained by sampling for correlations between the politeness ranking scores and context, politeness consciousness, and the awareness of social aspects of life. In addition, we summarized the results of a slide survey of 585 students in junior and senior high school.
- Chapter 7 Results of the Longitudinal Survey (2) (EGAWA, YONEDA) : We reanalyzed the correlation among several of the factors discussed in Chapter 6 using AIC (Akaike's Information Criterion) and HAYASI's Theory of Quantification), etc.
- Chapter 8 Results of the Panel Survey (NOMOTO, EGAWA, YONEDA) : We analyzed the correlation between politeness level scores and context, politeness consciousness, awareness of the social aspects of life, etc.
- Chapter 9 Summary (NOMOTO) : We summarized and reflected on the overall results of the surveys and made recommendations for future surveys. A table of the distribution of ranking score totals and conformity (Tekiô) points, and a list of the response sentences obtained for each context is given at the end of the volume for the reader's reference.

The present survey was conducted cooperatively with the



participation of a great number of researchers. The report was written by NOMOTO Kikuo, EGAWA Kiyosi and YONEDA Masato.

### **Descriptive Studies of Japanese Dialects**

日本方言の記述的研究

(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, Hokkaido	ISIGAKI Hukuo
2. Higasine-mati, Kita-murayama-gun, Yamagata	SAITO Gisitirô
3. Takehara, Tateyama-si, Tiba	OIWA Masanaka
4. Susugaya-mura, Aiko-gun, Kanagawa	HINO Sukezumi
5. Hikoza-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, Hyōgo            | WADA Minoru       |
| 10. | Uwazima-si, Ehime                       | SUGIYAMA Masayo   |
| 11. | Kawanobori-mura, Ono-gun, Oita          | ITOI Kan'iti      |
| 12. | Hinokage-mati, Nisi-usuki-gun, Miyazaki | NOMOTO Kikuo *    |
| 13. | Taki-mura, Satuma-gun, Kagosima         | KAMIMURA Takesi   |
| 14. | Ei-mati, Ibusuki-gun, Kagosima          | SIBATA Takesi *   |
| 15. | Nisinoomote, Hisinoomote-si, Kagosima   | UEMURA Yukio *    |

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

### **A Dictionary of the Ryukyuan Language**

沖繩語辭典

(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 Ryūkyū 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 well-known historian from Syuri. The appendices were added and the work was completely revised, however, by UEMURA Yukio of the Institute.

**The Process of the Uniformization of Standard Language Use — A Survey of Three Generations in Hokkaido**

共通語化の過程——北海道における親子三代のことは——

(Report 27, 1965. 301 pages)

Hokkaido, 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 Hokkaido 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 Hokkaido language, evolved on the island ; their language thus no longer represents the original dialects of the first immigrants. This Hokkaido dialect, while very close to the standard language, shows some similarities with that of the Tōhoku district, the nearest part of the Main Island across the straits.

This report describes the characteristics of the new Hokkaido 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 Etutarō. The surveyors were SIBATA Takesi, NOMOTO Kikuo, UEMURA Yukio, and TOKUGAWA Munemasa of the Institute and they worked with four dialectologists from Hokkaido, IGARASI Saburō, ISIGAKI Hukuo, HASEGAWA Kiyonobu and SATO 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 Hokkaido and six towns in the northern part of the Tōhoku 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 Hokkaido dialect, its regional differences, and its relationship to both the Tōhoku 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 Hokkaido dialect.

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

### **Linguistic Atlas of Japan 1-6**

日本語地図(1～6)

(Report 30, 6 volumes. Each volume contains 50 maps and comes with a separate pamphlet of about 100 pages. Vol. 1, 1966. Vol. 2, 1967. Vol. 3, 1968. Vol. 4, 1970. Vol. 5, 1972. Vol. 6, 1974)

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. In particular, 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 nationwide linguistic survey.

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 and analysis of results was assured by the Dialect Section of the Institute, composed of the following members : SIBATA Takesi, NOMOTO Kikuo, UEMURA Yukio, TOKUGAWA Munemasa, KATO Masanobu, HONDO Hiroshi, SATO Ryôiti, and TAKADA Makoto. 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 printing of the Atlas began in 1966 at the Ministry of

Finance Printing Office and was completed in 1974. Each part of the Atlas contains 50 maps, an introductory map, and an appended explanatory brochure. Each of the 50 maps is 5875 square centimeters 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.

### **Index to the Dialects of the Linguistic Atlas of Japan**

日本語語地図語形索引

(Source 11, 1980. 365 pages)

In this book, linguistic forms from the approximately 30,000 entries which appear as common examples in the Linguistic Atlas of Japan (6 volumes, published 1966-1974) are listed in alphabetic order in romanization. Each form is listed



with the respective title and number of the map in which it appeared. This book also can be used as a dialect dictionary arranged in alphabetical order with respect to semantic area. It is particularly useful for quick access to cross references of forms which appear on a multiple of maps of different semantic areas. (For example, the form *BERO* can be found on the maps for *KUTIBIRU*, 'lips'; *SITA*, 'tongue'; *TUBA*, 'spit'; *YODAR-E*, 'drool'; *AKA*, 'dead skin'; *TOSAKA*, 'cockscorn'.) Note, however, it is necessary to look up each word in the Linguistic Atlas of Japan in order to find out the region in which it is used.

SIRASAWA Hiroe directed the operations involved in the editing of this book.

### **Basic Study on the Relationship between Social Structure and Language (1), (2), (3)**

社会構造と言語の関係についての基礎的研究(1～3)

(Report 32, 1968. 104 pages ; Report 35, 1970. 197 pages ; Report 47, 1973. 107 pages)

These reports summarize a part of the work from the cooperative study, "Fundamental Research on the Relation between Social Structure and Language," carried out between 1965 and 1973. They take the form of 3 volumes since this research was published in stages as sections of the survey were completed. The reports consist of the following 6, for the most part unrelated, papers.

**Volume 1 (Report 32)**

- 1 Basic Study of the Relation between the Social Structure of Dialectal Societies, and Language and its System of Usage
- 2 Outline of the Change in the Agricultural Structure of Postwar Dialectal Societies and the Change in the Consumption Structure of Farm Families
- 3 On the Relation between the System of Usage of Kinship Terms and Social Structure

**Volume 2 (Report 35)**

- 4 Common Dialectal Use and Technical Use of *MAKI*, *MAKE*
- 5 Case Study of Japanese Kinship Address/Reference Forms

**Volume 3 (Report 47)**

- 6 Survey Research on the Relation between Value Judgments of Character and the Semantic System and Usage of Vocabulary Used to Describe Character

In addition, the following paper which summarizes a part of the research directed by WATANABE in this cooperative study, is available.

*"The Vocabulary System of Adjectives and Kinship Terms in the Northern Hokusima Dialects"* (Study of Language 3, 1967).

Due to the difficulty involved in giving a comprehensive description of the contents of each paper, the description here will be limited to one example. According to YANAGITA

Kunio's famous hypothesis, *OYAKO* is *OYA TO KO*. In contrast, in paper 4, WATANABE proposed the radical hypothesis that *OYAKO* is *OYA DE ARU KO*.

This research was directed by WATANABE Tomosuke.

**Some Aspects of Honorific Expressions — In special reference to discourse**

待遇表現の実態——松江 2 4 時間調査資料から——

(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 behaviour" carried out in Matue (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 was 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 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 cooperative 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 Huzio was mainly in charge of linguistic analysis and MATUMOTO Akira in charge of processing of materials.

**Changes of Language Use — From the field work data in the northern part of Hukusima prefecture**

言語使用の変遷(1)——福島県北部地域の面接調査——

(Report 53, 1974. 388 pages)

This fieldwork was conducted from 1965 to 1971 in Moniwa, Iizaka-mati, Hukusima City and Hobara-mati, Date-gun, located in the northern part of Hukusima Prefecture. The purpose of this research was to identify the phonetic/phonological, grammatical and lexical factors related to change in linguistic use in the society of this region.

The survey was conducted on a large scale and included :  
 (1) A survey of everyday conversation based on live recorded data, (2) An oral interview survey based on a set questionnaire, (3) A survey based on a written questionnaire, (4) A survey on change with respect to context (a survey of actual speech based on observation and live recordings), (5) A survey on social life and social structure.

The present book reports on the results of one part of (2) the oral interview survey based on a set questionnaire. To

summarize these results, in general, the tendency towards *Kyōtāgo*, the common language, was more pronounced the younger the informant and the higher the level of his or her education. In particular, this tendency toward the common language was most pronounced for phonetic/phonological and lexical characteristics. There was a relative tendency to preserve the dialectal forms related to grammar and expression.

Concerning specific phonetic/phonological tendencies, the confusion between *I* and *E*, *SI* and *SU*, *TI* and *TU*, *ZI* and *ZU*, and the voicing of *KA* and *TA* row sounds in medial and final position tended to be maintained. With regard to grammar and expression, dialect forms were often used to express volition or supposition (*BEE*); the imperative form of the verb *KURU*, 'come', (*KOO*); the past experiential (*-TATTA*) and *Keigo*, 'honorific forms'. In addition, names for things which had become obsolete had rapidly gone out of use.

IITOYO Kiiti directed this research.

### **Linguistic Sociological Study on the Kinship Vocabulary of Japanese Dialects (1)**

各地方言親族語彙の言語社会学的研究(1)

(Report 64, 1979. 308 pages)

This book summarizes a part of the results of research on the topic "Linguistic Sociological Study on the Kinship Vocabulary of Japanese Dialects" conducted between 1973 and 1976. It

consists of three parts, the introduction, the main text and the appendix.

In the introduction we outlined the goals and methods of this research and the basic view of the director towards sociolinguistics. In addition, we defined kinship vocabulary and kinship members.

The main text consists of the following 7 research papers.

- 1 Characteristics of the Meaning and Usage of Individual Kinship Terms which Refer to Family Members
- 2 Types of Japanese Reference/Address Forms Used towards Family Members
- 3 Data on the Extension of Use of Individual Family Terms in Japanese Dialects to Indicate Age Relations
- 4 How do Present-day Young People Interpret the Popular Song, *OMAE HYAKU MADE, WASYA KYUZYU KU MADE*, 'May you live to 100 and I'll live to 99' ?
- 5 SASAOKA Tadayosi's Loyalty and Family Address Terms (SASAOKA Tadayosi, 1897-1937, was a visionary leader in the movement on writing themes on life in schools.)
- 6 A Case Study of the Polysemization of Japanese Family Terms
- 7 On the Common Japanese Dialectal Terms which Refer to "Younger Sons" and "Younger Daughters"

The Appendix gives a list by geographical area of selected bibliographical references for the "Tôzyô dialect

cards" and "Supplementary dialect cards. "

This research was directed by WATANABE Tomosuke.

**Sociolinguistic Survey in Tokyo and Osaka — Analysis**

大都市の言語生活——分析編——

(Report 70-1, 1981. 360 pages)

**Sociolinguistic Survey in Tokyo and Osaka — Data**

大都市の言語生活——資料編——

(Report 70-2, 1981. 256 pages)

This report gives the results of a survey carried out in Tokyo (the 23 special wards) and Osaka during the 1974 fiscal year. This research continues along the line of sociolinguistic research which has been conducted over the years at the Institute and is the first study of the actual linguistic life (*GENGO SEIKATU*) of a large number of informants in urban society.

This survey described the actual situation of the linguistic life of citizens in two large cities which have a strong influence on the population, economics, culture, etc. of the country. Its main objective was to predict the ways in which the Japanese language will change in the future. In addition, this research combined a variety of goals : to compare the linguistic situation in Japan's western and eastern urban centers, Tokyo and Osaka and to clarify the differences between them, and to establish a methodology for research on the actual situation of language use in large cities.



The framework and major contents of the Analysis volume are as follows.

- Chapter 1 Outline of the Survey : We outlined the survey objectives, methodology, survey conditions, and the analysis of the sociolinguistic background of the informants. We surveyed 1,000 informants in Tokyo and 500 in Osaka, receiving responses from 64% of the former and 72% of the latter.
- Chapter 2 Social Structure and Linguistic Life : We described the character of the large cities studied and the informants' consciousness of belonging to Tokyo or Osaka.
- Chapter 3 Linguistic Usage and Consciousness : We analyzed informants' attitudes towards the standard language and dialects, consciousness of relations with neighbors, attitudes towards the differences in male and female speech, images associated with the varieties of language spoken in Yamanote, Sitamati, etc., and the extent of their participation in the linguistic activities of reading, writing, speaking and listening.
- Chapter 4 Accent : We investigated the degree of conformity of the informants to Tokyo and Kyoto accent and analyzed the correlation between these results and the sociolinguistic background of informants. In addition, we clarified the actual situation regarding

the words which were known to have several accent variants in Tokyo and Osaka.

- Chapter 5 Actual Usage of Vocabulary, Grammar : We analyzed the expressions for *ASATTE NO YOKUZITU*, 'the day after the day after tomorrow,' *SONO YOKUZITU*, 'the day after that,' the conditions for the usage of various dialectal vocabulary, potential expressions, the conjugation of the irregular verb *SURU*, usage of adverbs, etc.
- Chapter 6 Honorific Expressions : We described the actual usage of first person and second person pronouns, patterns in the usage of honorific expressions, and greeting behaviour in a variety of contexts.
- Chapter 7 Correlational Analysis : We reanalyzed several of the topics discussed in Chapters 3 and 4 using HAYASI's Theory of Quantification.
- Chapter 8 Outline of the Results of the Survey

The Data volume is composed of five parts. Through the publication of the details of the quantitative results which, to avoid confusion, were not included in the Analysis volume, we have made available data which is relevant for comparison with results obtained in a variety of areas of linguistic and social science research.

This survey was planned and designed by research staff at the Institute as well as researchers in linguistics at Iwate University, the University of Tsukuba, University of Tokyo,

Tokyo University of Foreign Studies ; researchers in sociology at the Institute of Journalism and Communication Studies, University of Tokyo, Tokyo Metropolitan University, and Osaka City University ; and researchers in statistics at the Institute of Statistical Mathematics. In addition, in the actual carrying out of the survey we received the cooperation of researchers and students from a number of universities. Thus, this research was carried out cooperatively with the participation of a large number of researchers. The following 12 people represented the others during the writing of the report in the Analysis volume : NOMOTO Kikuo, EGAWA Kiyosi, YONEDA Masato, WATANABE Tomosuke, HAYASI Sirô, MINAMI Huzio, SUGITO Miyoko, SATO Ryôiti, SAWAKI Motoei, SANADA Sinzi, HIDA Yosihumi, and ITOYO Kiiti.

**A Sociolinguistic Investigation of the Honorific Expressions  
in Japanese Private Enterprises**

企業の中の敬語

(Report 73, 1982. 508 pages)

This book is a report on an investigation entitled "Sociological Research on Honorific Expressions" which was carried out between 1975 and 1977. The goals of this research were to investigate the consciousness towards honorific expressions of employees working in private enterprises in present-day Japan and determine how the employees actually used these expres-

sions.

Previous investigations of the actual consciousness and use of honorific expressions have been conducted primarily on regional societies. In contrast, the society of the workplace, a place where the Japanese people are engaged in a variety of production activities, has rarely been used as an object of an investigation of actual consciousness. Investigation of the actual linguistic life of the workplace, a society different from the household, regional societies, etc., is essential for an understanding of the overall picture of the linguistic life of the Japanese people. In addition, the frequent, if not inevitable reference to honorific expressions in the workplace in general discussions of honorifics points to the crucial need for research of the actual situation in this area.

For the present "Sociological Research on Honorific Expressions," we conducted investigations based on written questionnaires, oral interviews, and recorded data. Our informants were employees of the private enterprises of the Hitachi Ltd. and the Nittetsu Construction Materials Company Ltd. (main office, business offices, and factories), company housing residents, employees of stores managed by private individuals, etc. in Tokyo, Ibaraki, Osaka and Kyoto. The present report summarizes the results obtained from investigations based on the written questionnaires (1,087 informants) and oral interviews (254 informants) of employees of large enterprises.

(1) Investigation Based on Written Questionnaires

We investigated the following areas : the informant's sociological background (occupational status, age, experience in present company, educational background, sex, birthplace, etc.), degree of attention paid to speech, consciousness of dialectal usage, opinions about the present and future use of honorific expressions in the company, recognition of honorific expressions, assessment of personal relations in context, consciousness of factors related to speech, consciousness of the addressee and politeness level, experiences which the informants recalled that influenced their acquisition of honorific expressions, childhood linguistic environment, and consciousness of using the honorific prefix, *O*.

(2) Investigation Based on Oral Interviews in Private Enterprises

We considered the following issues : quantity of private and public conversation, ability to judge contexts, forms of address (use of the suffix, *-KUN*, and other forms of address), expression of second person actions (*IKU KA, KURU KA, IRU KA*), expression of first person actions (*IKU YO, KURU YO, IRU YO*). In particular, we focused on three verbs (*IKU, KURU, IRU*), which have the same honorific forms, *IRAS-SYARU/OIDE NI NARU*, and described and analyzed expressions of first and second person actions in relation to the sociological background of the speaker/addressee, i.e., occupational status, affiliation, etc.

NOMOTO Kikuo, WATANABE Tomosuke, NAKA-

MURA Akira and SUGITO Seizyu directed this research.

### **A Contrastive Study of Japanese and German Linguistic Behaviour**

言語行動における日独比較

(Report 80, 1984. 386 pages)

This is a report of the results of a survey conducted from a contrastive and sociolinguistic point of view for the purpose of learning more about the differences in the linguistic behaviour patterns of Japanese and Germans (and foreigners in Japan). Previously, comparative and contrastive descriptions of the patterns of linguistic (and non-verbal) behaviour were based on individual observation, written documentation, etc. However, the present research investigated these issues through an objective survey of the actual situation. This was the first attempt at a survey of this kind at the National Language Research Institute and there have been few previous studies like it.

The present survey was carried out cooperatively by the Centre for Teaching of Japanese as a Foreign Language and the Department of Language Behaviour during the 5 years starting in the 1977 fiscal year, in West Germany (1977-1979 fiscal years) and Japan (1979-1981 fiscal years). During that time, we received cooperation principally from the West German Institute for German Language (Institute für Deutsche

Sprache) and also from many other organizations and individuals.

The framework and contents of the present report are as follows.

- Chapter 1 Justification and Methodology of the Investigation (NOMOTO, HAYASI, EGAWA) : We indicated the objectives, methods, particulars related to the background and development of this survey, and special attributes of the informants. The informants consisted of 1,098 Japanese, 323 Germans and 384 (English-speaking) foreigners in Japan.
- Chapter 2 Linguistic Life and Linguistic Awareness (EGAWA, TAKADA, TANAKA) : We described the contact with mass media, involvement in private correspondence, interpersonal contact, contact with foreign languages and foreigners, and other relevant circumstances for speakers in each country.
- Chapter 3 Greeting Behaviour (ISII, YONEDA, SIBU) : We contrasted patterns in greeting behaviour for speakers of each country in the following 4 contexts : "in the home," "on the street," "in the park," and "in school" and the actual linguistic expressions that were used in each context.
- Chapter 4 Shopping and Asking for Directions (TANAKA, HINATA, SUGITO, TAKADA) : We contrasted

the patterns in linguistic behaviour for speakers of each country during shopping activities at a station newsstand and a department store (buying a fountain pen) and when asking directions of a stranger.

Chapter 5 Physical Contact, Proxemics (SUGITO) : We described the differences between Japanese and Germans from the point of view of proxemics, particularly differences in the amount of physical distance maintained between the participants.

Chapter 6 Reflections and Problems for Future Research (EGAWA) : We mentioned the problems encountered in the present research and suggested several points for consideration in the promotion of international comparative research and research on the contact situation between different cultures.

The following 10 people directed the writing of this report : NOMOTO Kikuo, HAYASI Oki, EGAWA Kiyosi, TAKADA Makoto, TANAKA Nozomi, ISII Hisao, YONEDA Masato, SIBU Syôhei, HINATA Sigeo, and SUGITO Seizyu. In addition to the above writers, WATANABE Tomosuke and MIZUTANI Osamu participated in this project.



**Diversity in Dialects — An Inquiry into the Reliability of  
the Linguistic Atlas of Japan**

方言の諸相——「日本言語地図」検証調査報告——

(Report 84, 1985. 392 pages)

This report summarizes the results of an inquiry, which was conducted between the 1965 and 1977 fiscal years, into the reliability of the *Linguistic Atlas of Japan*. At the time of this survey, the *Linguistic Atlas of Japan* (Report 30, published 1966 to 1974) consisted of a collection of expressions selected from the Japanese language used nationwide, which were used in specified contexts by people of a specified age, sex, and residence history within a specified semantic range. The geographic distributions of these expressions are given on maps in the *Linguistic Atlas of Japan*. In the section of the Institute which directed this research we conducted various small scale surveys throughout Japan in order to ascertain the nature of the *Linguistic Atlas of Japan* while drawing the linguistic maps for the atlas. These surveys, which formed the present study, reliability of the *Linguistic Atlas of Japan*, aimed to examine the diversity within linguistic varieties and other related aspects which were studied in the *Linguistic Atlas of Japan*. The majority of these surveys are noted for their research methodologies in the fields of sociolinguistic dialectology and structural dialectology.

The contents of this report and their respective authors are as follows.

Research Outline (SATO Ryōiti)

- 1 Variation According to the Number and Selection Conditions of Informants and Questions Used in this Survey — A Survey Conducted in Kōti City (KATO Masanobu)
- 2 Variation According to Age in One Locality and the Influence of Geographical Distribution — A Survey Conducted in the Vicinity of Utunomiya City (TAKADA Makoto)
- 3 Variation in Age and Locality — A Survey Conducted in the Vicinity of Hayakawa Valley, Itoigawa City, Nîgata Prefecture (TOKUGAWA Munemasa).
- 4 Variation in Locality (Diatopic) and Situational Context (Diaphasic) — Surveys Conducted Along the Kumagawa River in Kumamoto (SATO Ryōiti)
- 5 Variation According to Locality, Age and Situational Context — A Survey Conducted on Hatizyōzima Island (SAWAKI Motoei)
- 6 Problems Related to the Lexical Fields Used in the Linguistic Atlas of Japan — A Survey Conducted in the Mountain Region of Tyūgoku and the Inland Sea of Japan (KOBAYASI Takasi)
- 7 Survey of the Same Informants 10 Years Later — Survey Conducted in all the Areas of Kyūsyū (SATO Ryōiti and SIRASAWA Hiroe)

8 Geographical Word Accent and Individual Variations —  
— A Survey Conducted in the Southwest Region of Ehime  
Prefecture (SANADA Sin'zi)

There is also a summary in English and an index at the end of this volume.

**Social Changes and Standards of Honorific Behaviour in  
Japan**

社会変化と敬語行動の標準

(Report 86, 1986. 322 pages)

In this report on sociolinguistic survey research, we investigated the connection between the social changes in Japan after World War II and the changes in honorifics which occurred during these changes. This research proceeded from two different perspectives. The first, described in Chapters 2 and 3, was a macroscopic point of view. We examined the changes in standards for honorific behaviour and traced these back through changes in Japanese social structure and social ties during the 40 years since the war. The second, described in Chapters 4 through 6, consisted of research from a microscopic point of view. In these chapters we described the present situation of and changes in life style and life awareness of regional citizens and in honorific awareness and usage, and contrasted these results with a previous survey conducted before the war in the 2 regional societies, Kita Akita-gun,

Kamikoani-mura in Akita Prefecture, and Higasi Tonami-Gun, Kamitaira-mura in Toyama Prefecture. We reconstructed events related to urbanization, changes in industrial structure, and the shift in generations, and based our analysis on a statistical analysis of these data from a sociological point of view. We described changes in social relationships from *SIN*, 'familiarity' to *SO*, 'distance' as reflected in the honorific behaviour amidst these sociological changes (for example, a change from consideration of *KAKAKU*, 'family background' to greater consideration of age).

Chapter 1 Outline of the Study (WATANABE)

Chapter 2 Macroscopic Survey of Changes in the Social Structure and Honorific Behaviour in Postwar Japan (WATANABE)

Chapter 3 History and Present Conditions of Honorific Expressions in Reference to the Imperial Family in Newspaper Articles (WATANABE)

Chapter 4 Social Changes and Standards for Honorific Behaviour in a Northern Rural Village of Akita Prefecture (WATANABE, MOTIZUKI)

Chapter 5 Social Changes and Standards for Honorific Behaviour in the Mountain Village of Ettyû Gokayama (WATANABE, SANADA, SUGITO)

Chapter 6 Linguistic Life and Attitudes Towards Language of Children in a Northern Rural Village of Akita Prefecture (MOTIZUKI, WATANABE)

The writing of this report was directed by WATANABE Tomosuke, SUGITO Seizyu, MOTIZUKI Sigenobu and SANADA Sinzi.

**Aspects of Text and Context — An Analysis of Conversational Texts**

談話行動の諸相——座談資料の分析——  
(Report 92, 1987. 226 pages)

This report summarizes the results of research related to conversational behaviour which was carried out with support from the Ministry of Education Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research (1978-1980) under the title "An Experimental Sociolinguistic Study on Conversational Behaviour."

For this research we selected "casual conversations" from the various contexts where linguistic behaviour emerges and analyzed and described linguistic expressions and non-verbal behaviour from a variety of viewpoints, based on data from recordings and videotapes of the major aspects of the behaviour involved in casual conversation.

The present report is composed of 3 parts : I Theoretical Aspects, II Analysis and III Data. Part I gives an overview of the theory and methods used in previous general discourse research. Part II consists of an analysis of a part of the actual conversational behavioural data (given in Part III). The overall contents and authors for this report were as follows.

Objectives of the Present Research (EGAWA Kiyosi)

I Theory

1. 1 Remarks on Discourse Analysis (MINAMI Huzio)
1. 2 History of Research on Discourse Analysis (TANAKA Nozomi)
1. 3 Problems with the Compilation and Representation of Conversational Text Data (MINAMI Huzio and EGAWA Kiyosi)

II Analysis

2. 1 Research Methodology (EGAWA Kiyosi)
2. 2 Utterance Sequences and Transitions (SUGITO Seizyu)
2. 3 Pause and Intonation (SUGITO Miyoko)
2. 4 Tone of Voice and Articulation (SAWAKI Motoei)
2. 5 Networks of Communication (YONEDA Masato)
2. 6 Manifestation of Gestures and Body Movements (EGAWA Kiyosi)
2. 7 Future Areas of Research (SUGITO Seizyu)

III Data

**Querying Dialect Survey Methods**

方言研究法の探索

(Report 93, 1988. 353pages)

The goal of the present research was to undertake fundamental dialectal research related to dialectal survey methodology and the methods for processing and analyzing results of

surveys, and to carry out small-scale experimental survey research to assist in the development of plans for future research. In the 10-year period up until 1986, we conducted survey research on 11 topics. This book contains reports on 5 of these topics.

The contents and authors are as follows.

- 1 Quantitative Characteristics of the Forms in the *Linguistic Atlas of Japan* (SAWAKI Motoei) : We analyzed the statistical distribution of the number of localities where forms appeared, based on the forms recorded on linguistic maps.
- 2 Dialectal Consciousness and Change in the Use of Dialects — in the Tyūkyō District (SANADA Sinzi) : We conducted experimental research related to using dialectal consciousness as a means for prediction of future directions of dialect change.
- 3 The Influence of Age and Locality on the Special Phonetic Characteristics of a Dialect (IITOYO Kiiti) : We investigated variation in context, survey methodology and investigator as it related to the special phonetic characteristics observed in the Atsumi region of the Nezugaseki area of Yamagata Prefecture.
- 4 The Accent System of Hukui City and its Suburbs with Specific Reference to Survey Methods, Age and Individual Differences (SATO Ryōiti) : Using a variety of survey methods, we demonstrated a correlation of age with accent in Hukui City, which is said to lack an accent pattern. In

particular, we found that older speakers spoke with a Mikuni accent, middle-aged speakers' accent was unpatterned, and younger speakers showed a change towards Tokyo accent.

- 5 Reevaluation of Surveys Conducted by Mail (KOBAYASI Takasi) : Acknowledging the need to reexamine the advantages of surveys conducted by mail, which up till now have been considered less reliable than interview surveys, we investigated the efficacy and limitations of the methodology of survey by mail.

### **Texts of Tape-Recorded Conversations in Japanese Dialects**

#### **1- 10**

方言談話資料(1 ~ 10)

(Source 10, 1978. 378 pages)

The Department of Language Change (Section 1) collected and transcribed data from dialects of all regions according to a three-year plan starting in 1974. This research progressed in cooperation with the present National Language Research Institute's regional researchers with the goals of recording the nation's regional dialects, which are presently rapidly dying out, in their natural live state, compiling them and making them into the National Language Research Institute's basic data (tape-recordings and transcriptions with standard Japanese translations and notes). Conversational data from the regions listed below have been



published with an accompanying cassette tape.

- 1 Yamagata Prefecture, Gunma Prefecture, and Nagano Prefecture
- 2 Nara Prefecture, Kôti Prefecture, and Nagasaki Prefecture
- 3 Aomori Prefecture, Nîgata Prefecture, and Aiti Prefecture
- 4 Hukui Prefecture, Kyôto Prefecture, and Simane Prefecture
- 5 Iwate Prefecture, Miyagi Prefecture, Tiba Prefecture, and Sizuoka Prefecture
- 6 Tottori Prefecture, Ehime Prefecture, Miyazaki Prefecture, and Okinawa Prefecture (Conversations Between Older and Younger Subjects)
- 7 Aomori Prefecture, Iwate Prefecture, Nîgata Prefecture, Tiba Prefecture, Sizuoka Prefecture, Nagano Prefecture, Aiti Prefecture, and Hukui Prefecture
- 8 Gunma Prefecture, Nara Prefecture, Tottori Prefecture, Simane Prefecture, Ehime Prefecture, Nagasaki Prefecture, and Okinawa Prefecture
- 9 Dialogues in Set Scenarios
- 10 Dialogues in Set Scenarios 2

HIDA Yosihumi, SATO Ryôiti, SAWAKI Motoei, KOBAYASI Takasi, SIRASAWA Hiroe, IITOYO Kiiti (presently a professor at Syôwa Women's University), TOKUGAWA Munemasa (presently a professor at Osaka University), and SANADA Sinzi (presently a assistant professor at Osaka University) directed the editing of this report.

## 2. Structure and System of Modern Japanese

Research on the structure and system of modern Japanese at the Institute has concentrated primarily on lexicology and semantics and has also included research on vowels, grammar and figurative expression. In addition, at a relatively early stage in the history of the Institute, we conducted research on the actual condition of and sentence patterns in the Japanese language. The above consisted of empirical research based on quality data of a substantial quantity.

### **Bound Forms (zyosi and zydôsi) in Modern Japanese — Usages and Examples**

現代語の助詞・助動詞——用法と実例——

(Report 3, 1951. 302 pages)

This book describes thoroughly the meanings and usages of bound forms (zyosi and zydôsi) in standard modern Japanese. In the first chapter 75 zyosi are listed, while in the second chapter 27 zydôsi are listed. The meanings and usages of every zyosi and zydôsi 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 newspapers and maga-

zines, 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 classified by their meanings and usages. Though picked up from written 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 comments on the classification and on meanings and usages as 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 *zyodōsi* operating as one word, and examples of idiomatic sequences where two or three *zyosi* and *zyodōsi* cooperate with each other. Therefore, an almost complete description of the basic use of *zyosi* and *zyodōsi* 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.

### **Collection of Okurigana Rules**

送り仮名法資料集

(Source 3, 1952. 219 pages)

The Japanese language is written with a combination of kanji (ideographs) and kana (phonograms). We call it "okurigana" when we add kana to kanji in writing a word. Standard rules of okurigana are necessary. Many opinions about these principles have been propounded since the Meiji 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 ONO Yaoko and MIZUTANI Sizuo.

### **Research in Colloquial Japanese**

談話語の実態

(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 Tokyo, 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 Bloch's pause groups, and words ; 3) sentence structure ; 4) parts of speech, their usage and frequency.

The results are as follows :

1. Keeping 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 divided 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, OISI Hatutarô, UNO Yosikata, IITOYO Kiiti and SINDO Sakiko.

## **Sentence Patterns in Spoken Japanese**

### **Part I — On Materials in Conversation**

話しことばの文型(1)——対話資料による研究——

(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 (/), rising tone II (^), falling tone (\) and a special tone. We then examined the correspondence of these patterns with the sentence moods.

In the various 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 OISI Hatutarô, IITOYO

Kiiti, MIYAZI Yutaka and YOSIZAWA Norio.

## **Sentence Patterns in Spoken Japanese**

### **Part II — On Materials in Speech**

話しことばの文型(2)——独話資料による研究——

(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 constructions ; b. expanded constructions; c. compound constructions) 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 ( v ) 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 OISI Hatutarô, MIYAZI Yutaka, MINAMI Huzio and SUZUKI Sigeyuki.

### **Japanese Homonyms and their Problems**

同音語の研究

(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, ITI-

KAWA Takasi, OKUBO Ai and TANAKA Akio.

### **A Study of the Form of Characters Printed Horizontally**

横組みの字形に関する研究

(Report 24, 1964. 195 pages)

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 eyeball 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 eyeball 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 was advantageous for arranging sentences.

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

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

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

An experimental study on kanji usage — Changing the orthography of newspapers on the market, we made an experi-

mental paper in order to survey people's opinions about the ease of reading, to investigate the resistance to words written in kanji, and to observe the eyeball movement.

(Annual Report VIII, 1957, IX, 1958)

The readability of newspaper sentences — We established eight factors of readability and made artificial sentences 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 official gazette for election. The statements of 1,048 candidates in the general election 1955 were analyzed, mainly in terms of the orthography. (VII, 1956)

### **Word List by Semantic Principles**

分類語彙表

(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. 96 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 Behaviour

oneself and others, men and women, family, class, professions, society, places of social behaviour, organizations, bodies, etc.

1.3 Human Behaviour — Spirit and Action

senses and emotions, facial expressions, thinking, meanings, principles, seeing and hearing, language and communication, creation, culture and life, daily life, personality and behaviour, friendship and struggle, control, education and treatment, financial affairs, industry, 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 geo-

graphical 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 Oki.

### **Japanese Synonymy and its Problems**

類義語の研究

(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 opinionnaires :

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.

### **The Writing Life of the Japanese People After the War**

戦後の国民各層の文字生活

(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 kilometers north of Tokyo, in Nîgata 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 Tokyo, 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.

### **Research on the Consciousness of Okurigana**

送りかな意識の調査

(Report 40, 1971. 183 pages)

The purpose of this research is as follows.

1. Determination of individual variations in the use of okurigana.
2. Determination of the actual uses of okurigana.

The present investigation was carried out in 1966 with approximately 3,000 subjects. However, the investigation was not one of the actual behaviour (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 questionnaires.

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 TUTIYA Sin'iti were in charge of this study.

### **A Descriptive Study on the Meaning and Uses of Japanese Verbs**

動詞の意味・用法の記述的研究

(Report 43, 1972. 761 pages)

The purpose of this report was to give a detailed description of the meaning and uses of modern Japanese verbs. The description differs from that given in ordinary dictionaries in the following ways : (1) it was based on a great number of examples, and (2) rather than dealing with each verb in isolation, a large number of verbs were analyzed within the semantic system, i. e. , the goal was a systematic description of verbs.

The examples given here number in the range of 450,000. They are derived from 52 modern literary works ; 24 scientific

reports, editorials and essays; 90 magazines published in 1956; and 13 cultural reviews (1953-1954).

PART I Description of Semantic Features: We described the distinctive features in Japanese and the word groups, synonyms, antonyms and hyponyms, that were distinguished by these features. The following features were considered : 1. subject, 2. object, 3. property of actions, 4. environment, 5. result, 6. intention, 7. cause, 8. value, 9. others.

PART II Description of Some Verbs : A detailed description of 12 verbs (*AGARU*, 'go up' ; *NOBORU*, 'climb' ; *AGERU*, 'raise' ; *UKU*, 'X floats' ; *UKABU*, 'X floats Y' ; *DERU*, 'go out' ; *AKERU*, 'open' ; *NOBIRU*, 'stretch' ; *NOMU*, 'drink' ; *KUU*, 'eat' ; *HAKARU*, 'measure' ; *YOMU*, 'read') and a group of verbs related to sensory perception is given.

PART III Relation between Meaning and Other Characteristics of Verbs : (1) The Meaning and Grammatical Characteristics of Verbs : We discussed the relation between the lexical meaning of verbs and the grammatical categories of aspect, voice, etc., and described syntactically corresponding verbs such as *A GA B NI KATU*  $\rightleftharpoons$  *B GA A NI MAKERU*, and verbs which have two or more synonymous sentence patterns such as *A GA B NI MITIRU*  $\rightleftharpoons$  *B GA A DE MITIRU*.

(2) The Meaning of Verbs and Stylistic Characteristics : Here we showed that verbs of higher (bookish) style are apt to express large, official and abstract events, while verbs of lower (vulgar) style often express rude behaviours.

MIYAZIMA Tatu directed this research.

**A Descriptive Study of the Meaning and Uses of Japanese Adjectives**

形容詞の意味・用法の記述的研究

(Report 44, 1972. 467 pages)

The purpose of this report was to show some of the results of an investigation of the meaning and uses of adjectives in present-day Japanese.

The examples used here are derived from 52 modern literary works ; 24 scientific reports, editorials and essays ; 90 magazines published in 1956 ; and 13 cultural reviews (1953-54).

Our initial intention was to give concrete descriptions of word-sets differentiated by distinctive features, however, little progress was made on this work. At present, generally it seems more difficult to apply this method to Japanese adjectives than to Japanese verbs, for a variety of reasons. (The results are given in the section entitled "Examples of the Analysis.")

In Part I, some aspects of the meaning of adjectives were considered.

In Part II, we described in detail the meaning and uses of some fundamental and polysemous adjectives.

NISIO Toraya directed this research.

**Materials for the Study of Problematical Verbs and Adjectives in Modern Japanese**

動詞・形容詞問題語用例集

(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 reports 43 and 44, which were extracted from 52 modern literary works (approximately 330,000 cards) ; scientific reports, editorials, and essays (approximately 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 approximately 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 '*tôte*', and 甘い as '*amai*' or '*umai*'. Part III contains examples of approximately 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 concern-



ing 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 Tatuô were in charge of the study.

### **Index of "Usiyazôdan Aguranabe"**

牛店雜談安愚樂鍋用語索引

(Source 9, 1974. 208 pages)

*Aguranabe* (3 books, 5 volumes) is a representative work of ROBUN Kanagaki which was published 1890-1891. It is noted for its distinction in the speech used by men and women of different social classes who appeared at a meat shop. The present index of terms is composed of an introduction, a list of common examples, the main text, and the index. In the introduction, we explained particular features associated with using *Aguranabe* as data for the Japanese language, the different editions of *Aguranabe*, and the procedure followed in preparing the index. In the main text, we reprinted a half-size reduced copy of the edition chosen for this study which is preserved in the National Library of Congress. The index is divided into an index of independent words and an index of auxiliaries and affixes, its entries give the character representation (and variants) and it has the special feature of specifying the source

of the entries according to whether they occurred in conversation, narrative, poems, etc.

This research was directed by YAMADA Iwao, KENBO Hidetosi, SAIGA Hideo, HIDA Yosihumi, and KAZIWARA Kôtarô.

### **A Stylistic Study of the Figurative**

比喩表現の理論と分類

(Report 57, 1977. 632 pages)

This research is a contribution to the study of figurative expression, continuing along the line of research which aims to identify the expressive power of the Japanese language and construct a new rhetorical theory in modern literature. The overall framework of this report is as follows : Part 1 — Theoretical Considerations, Part 2 — Classification, Appendix, and Bibliography.

In the forward, we pointed out the important issues which remain for inquiry in research on metaphor. The first half of this book, "Essays on Aspects of Metaphorical Expression," consists of 3 parts. Part I, "Fundamental Considerations Related to Metaphor," consists of Chapters 1 through 3 and considers the basic problems which underlie all analyses of rhetorical expressions. In Chapter 1, "The Basic Nature of Metaphor," we discussed the user's purpose in selecting metaphor as a means of expression, special aspects of usage and

structure, conditions for communication, etc. In Chapter 2, "Types of Figurative Usage," we summarized the types of figurative usage in rhetoric and pointed out some problematic areas. In Chapter 3, "Stages of Figurativeness," we discussed problems related to the degree of figurativeness. Part II, "Some Problems with Metaphorical Research," consists of Chapters 4 and 5 and focuses on actual examples of figurative expressions in so-called practical and artistic texts. Chapter 4 examines "Trends in Figurative Transformation," and Chapter 5 consists of an "Analysis of the Effects of Metaphor." In Part III, "Thoughts and Expression in Metaphor," which consists of Chapters 6 and 7, we examined the relations between linguistic forms which express metaphor and contrasting metaphorical facts which are realized in these forms. In Chapter 6, "Linguistic Form and Figurative Contrast," we considered the fundamental issues related to this problem, and in Chapter 7, "Linguistic Conditions for the Realization of Metaphor," we examined this issue in general.

In the second half of this book, "Classification of Figurative Expressions," we created a classification of figurative expressions from a linguistic point of view, using literary works from IZUMI Kyôka to OE Kenzaburô as data, and proposed a classification system for linguistic forms from the reader's viewpoint. We organized the results of a classification of indexical metaphors, combination metaphors, and contextual metaphors on this basis, attached secondary data which

summarizes in chart form the information which can be derived from this approach, and appended an index of the metaphors found in these literary works. In the final section we summarized the theory and areas covered in each part of the book, indicated the contributions made by this work, and discussed directions for future research.

NAKAMURA Akira directed this research.

**A Study on the Pronunciation of Vowel Sounds Based on X-Ray Film Materials — Prolegomena to the Study of Phonemes**

X線映画資料による母音の発音の研究

——フォネーム研究序説——

(Report 60, 1978. 165 pages)

This report summarizes research on isolated vowels. It continues along the line of X-ray based research on the special characteristics of particular phonological problems in the phonetics of modern Japanese.

In Chapter 1, we discussed some problems with the modern dominant phonological theory and described the overall methodology used in this research. In Chapter 2, we explained the function of the vocal cords which serve as the sole sound source for vowels and discussed how each kind of vocal organ contributing to the formation of the vocal tract functions and the particular characteristics of the vocal tract during the

state of rest, state of preparation for speech production, and time of vowel articulation. In Chapter 3, we examined the accuracy and practicality of Jones' cardinal vowel system. We made a critical evaluation from X-rays of the author, UEMURA A, pronouncing vowels and similar data on the vowel production in German, Russian, etc., and indicated points which were in need of revision. In Chapter 4, "The 5 Vowels of Japanese," we focused on vowels isolated from context, the most crucial for determining the phonological theory, and based on X-rays of vowel production, discussed the particular characteristics of the vocal tract for each vocal organ during the "standard pronunciation" of each of the 5 specific vowels. In addition, we also described the characteristics of the vocal tract for the 5 vowels for "enunciated pronunciation" and "weakened pronunciation."

UEMURA Yukio and TAKADA Syôzi directed this research.

### **A Study of Specialized Terminology : The Problems with Technical Terms**

専門語の諸問題

(Report 68, 1981. 286 pages)

This book reports on surveys and considerations of technical terms from a variety of viewpoints. The contents are as follows :

- Chapter 1 Introduction : We described two approaches to the definition of "technical terms" and gave concrete evidence for the increase in the proportion of technical terms in modern Japanese.
- Chapter 2 International Comparison of Scientific Forms : We demonstrated quantitatively that the "distance" of scientific terms from basic vocabulary is greater in Japanese than in English in 10 specialized fields and showed that it was greater in Japanese than in German, French and Russian in the field of physics. We also examined the mutual comprehensibility of Chinese and Japanese technical terms and described the extent of their visual similarity.
- Chapter 3 Terminology in Private Enterprise : The results of this survey showed that the difference between business terms used in two different companies was greater than the difference among the terms used by the various strata and specialized fields within each company. In addition, we noted the emergence of "company dialects" and showed that while the standardization of machine names has spread, there is still a tendency for older speakers to use the common machine names.
- Chapter 4 Vocabulary and Sentence Structure in Technical Texts : We estimated the percentage of technical terms in 8 fields including chemistry, sports, cook-

ing, etc., and compared features of sentences in technical texts (explanatory discourse) with those in novels and movie scripts.

Chapter 5 Technical Terms Excluded from Dictionaries : We demonstrated that a large number of words frequently used in technical texts are not listed in dictionaries of technical terms, giving examples from mechanical engineering, and described the lexical composition of technical terms in this field.

Chapter 6 Changes in Technical Terms : We noted the instability in the use of Chinese loan words for technical terms in engineering which were translated in the Meizi Period, due to the tendency to use *GAI-RAIGO*, 'European (in most cases English) loan words,' for technical terms in this field. In contrast, sports terms were stable, because the use of *GAI-RAIGO* has always been high for technical sports terms.

Appendix : List of the Technical Research Texts Used in this Study Supplementary Tables :

1. Contrastive Table of Scientific Terms in English and Japanese
2. Cross Reference Listing of the Scientific Terms in Glossaries of Mechanical Engineering

MIYAZIMA Tatu directed this research.

## **Writing-Form Variation of Words in Contemporary Japanese**

現代表記のゆれ

(Report 75, 1983. 269 pages)

This research addresses the following two questions related to the variation in writing forms : 1) What kind of words vary in writing form and are misused, and what patterns can be observed in their variation and misuse? and 2) What are the causes of variation and misuse in writing forms, and how do they relate to the user's consciousness of the writing form? This book reports on the results of a survey and research carried out related to the above questions.

The framework and main contents of the present report are as follows :

1. Outline of the Study : We presented the objectives, stages in the development of the present research, and bibliographical references.
2. Analysis of Variation in and Misuse of Writing Forms : In this chapter we addressed question 1) given above. First, we collected, analyzed and organized words which are problematic, taking them from Japanese dictionaries, etc. Then, we examined the patterns and causes of variation among these forms. In addition, we collected and analyzed examples of variation and misuse from actual writing in modern newspapers and municipal gazettes.
3. Analysis of the User's Consciousness of Writing Forms : This



chapter addresses question 2) given above. We created a written survey composed of questions related to the words which tend to vary and conducted a user consciousness survey primarily of three groups of surveyees, i.e., teachers, housewives, and students. Based on the results from these surveys we analyzed individual differences regarding writing forms and the variation in consciousness and attitudes among individuals.

Appendix : The Appendix contains the following 3 tables :  
 Table of the Variation of Writing-Forms in Newspapers,  
 Table of Misused Writing-Forms in Municipal Gazettes, and  
 Basic Data/Statistical Tables Obtained from the Consciousness Survey.

SAIGA Hideo, NOMURA Masaaki, and SATAKE Hideo directed this research.

### **Aspect and Tense of the Modern Japanese Verb**

現代日本語動詞のアスペクトとテンス

(Report 82, 1985. 210 pages)

This report is a description of verb forms in modern Japanese which are classified according to tense and aspect as follows :

	(tense)	non-past	past
(aspect)			
perfective verb		suru	sita
imperfective verb		site iru	site ita

The main characteristics of the study are given below.

- (1) It is an empirical study based on examples taken from a great number of literary works, expository discourse, movie scripts and live radio broadcasts.
- (2) It is the first detailed description of the aspectual nature of perfective verbs and the tense-related characteristics of continuative verbs.
- (3) We also discussed the close relationship between the tense-related meanings of the tense forms of a verb and their aspectual meaning.
- (4) Tense forms of a continuative verb function not only as continuative verbs but also as expressions of relative tense. We described these as (a) continuative non-past form equivalent to a perfective anterior present or perfective anterior future form, (b) continuative past form equivalent to a perfective anterior past form.
- (5) Verbs are freed from aspectual interpretation when their lexical meaning or their denotational meaning in a context lack a sense of motion. They are freed from their tense-related meaning when they lack the sense of an event. In this connection we also found it necessary to distinguish between the use of verbs to express 'state' and to express 'character,' though both belong to the derived meaning of the verb.
- (6) We found several new meanings and uses for each tense and aspect form.

TAKAHASI Tarô directed this research.

### Concordance of *Kokutei Tokuhon* 1, 2, 3

国定読本用語総覧(1～3)

(Data Source for Editing Japanese Dictionaries 1, 2, 3. 1985-1988)

This general survey of the vocabulary used in official Japanese textbooks, constitutes a concordance of all the vocabulary used in Japanese textbooks with their contexts, as one body of data for editing Japanese dictionaries. The Official Japanese Textbooks are the textbooks (Versions 1-6), written by the Ministry of Education, which were used in the elementary schools between April, 1904 and March, 1948. The vocabulary used in these textbooks, as stated in their editorial prospectuses, reflected the goal of demonstrating the standard written and spoken language. The Concordance of *KOKUTEI TOKUHON* 1, あ-ん, is a concordance of all the vocabulary from Version 1, Ordinary Primary School Reader (1-8), with their contexts, and is composed of an explanation, the concordance and an appendix. A total of 3,864 entries, 812 cross reference entries, 25 empty entries and 32,409 examples are recorded.

The Concordance of *KOKUTEI TOKUHON* 2, あ-て, is a concordance of all the vocabulary beginning with あ to those beginning with て which appeared in Revised Version 2, Ordi-

nary Primary School Reader (1-12), with their contexts. The Concordance of *KOKUTEI TOKUHON* 3, と-ん, is a concordance of all the vocabulary beginning with と to those beginning with ん which appeared in Revised Version 2, Ordinary Primary School Reader (1-12), with their contexts. Its contents include both the concordance (と-ん) and an appendix. Together, both books record 11,495 entry words, 852 cross reference entries, 38 empty entries and 77,416 examples.

A comparison of Revised Version 2 with Version 1 showed that some forms, although synonymous, had changed. For example, *UMIBATA* → *UMIBE*, 'seashore'; *ZENI* → *OASI*, 'money'; *TOMOSU* → *TOBOSU*, 'burn'; *TATTOBU* → *TOTOBU*, 'value'; *YOHODO* → *YOPPODO* 'considerably'; etc. In addition, the wording of *DENPO O KAKERU*, 'send a telegram,' changed to *DENPO O UTU*.

The editing of these books was directed by the Section for Dictionary Research, the commentary was written by HIDA Yosihumi, and the appendix was prepared by TAKANASI Nobuhiro.

### **Changes in the Language of a Magazine**

雑誌用語の変遷

(Report 89, 1987. 427 pages)

In order to investigate changes in the modern Japanese

language we sampled 10,000 words per year from the magazine "*Tyūōkōron*," from a year's worth of magazines for each 10-year period between 1906 and 1976 (1906, 1916, ... 1966, 1976).

### 1 Style

The change from *BUNGO*, 'classical style,' to *KOGO*, 'colloquial style' took place over a relatively short period beginning in the 1900's.

### 2 Vocabulary

1. While borrowed words increased dramatically, there was no notable change in other word types.
2. The use of adjectives and adverbs decreased.
3. The number of *KANGO*, 'Chinese loan words,' composed of 3 characters increased.
4. The vocabulary from 1946 had the peculiar characteristic of being more similar to that of prewar than to that of postwar years.
5. Changes were observed in the form of expressions for the same meaning, for example, *SINA* → *TYUGOKU*, 'China'; *WARERA* → *WAREWARE*, 'we.'

### 3 Grammar

1. Even after colloquial style was established, it took some time before classical expressions gave way to their colloquial counterparts, for example, 2-level conjugation → 1-level conjugation, *NOMI* → *DAKE*, 'only'; *-SIMERU* → *SERU*, causative suffix; *-GOTOKI* → *NO YO NA*, 'like'

; etc.

2. No significant changes were observed in sentence length.

#### 4 Writing-Forms

1. Modern *KANA* orthography took root with the rapid adoption immediately after its establishment and a period of reaction against its adoption.

2. Use of Chinese characters in writing decreased, and the tendency to use the Japanese *KANA* syllabary continued to increase after the war. Presently, however, this trend is at a standstill.

In this report, we included vocabulary tables, tables of writing forms and tables of Chinese characters, notes on these tables, a description of survey procedures and the results of the analysis.

MIYAZIMA Tatuó directed this research.

### 3. Statistical Studies on Vocabulary and Writing

We have conducted quantitative survey research based on a large quantity of data for the purpose of obtaining basic data on vocabulary and writing forms in modern Japanese. Data for this survey research was obtained from magazines, newspapers, and junior and senior high school textbooks, in that order. The introduction of the computer, starting with the vocabulary survey of newspapers, has played a leading role in computational linguistics in Japan.

#### Research on Newspaper Vocabulary

語彙調査——現代新聞用語の一例——

(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 Oki and SAIGA Hideo.

### **Research on Vocabulary in Women's Magazines**

婦人雑誌の用語——現代語の語彙調査——

(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,  $\alpha$ -units (as named by us) was some 146,000. (The total number in our "universe" was estimated to be 9,000,000  $\alpha$ -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 on the report.

This project was carried out cooperatively by HAYASI Oki, NAGANO Masaru, ONO Yaoko, SAIGA Hideo, UNO Yosikata and MIZUTANI Sizuo, and the statistical design was mainly by MIZUTANI.

### **Research on Vocabulary in Cultural Reviews**

総合雑誌の用語

(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*," "*Tyûôkôron*," "*Kaizô*," and "*Bungei Syunzyû*," 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  $\beta$ -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 analysis 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 infer-

ence of the different number of words in the complete "universe." The estimate was  $43,669 \pm 1,616$ ; it was obtained by the curve fitting of a sort of exponential function deduced 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.

### **A Study of the Vocabulary in a Newspaper in the Early Years of the Meizi Period (1877-1878)**

明治初期の新聞の用語

(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  $\frac{1}{12}$ . The number of running words in the sample was about one hundred thousand  $\alpha$ -units, where some 23,000 different words were found.

Report 15 contains two sorts 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 cooperatively by YAMADA Iwao, KENBO Hidetosi, HIROHAMA Humio, ITIKAWA Takasi, and SINDO Sakiko.

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

An outline of *zyosi* and *zyodōsi* (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).

### **The Use of Written Forms in Japanese Cultural Reviews**

総合雑誌の用字

(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 char-

acters (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 Tōyō 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 cooperatively by HAYASI Oki, NAGANO Masaru, SAIGA Hideo, MIZUTANI Sizuo and ISIWATA Tosio.

### **Vocabulary and Chinese Characters in Ninety Magazines of Today 1-3**

現代雑誌九十種の用語用字(1～3)

- (1. Report 21, 1962. 321 pages ; 2. Report 22, 1963. 256 pages ;
3. 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 ("*Tyūōkōron*," "*Gunzō*," "*Geizyutu Sintyō*," etc.) ; Popular Reading ("*Bungei Syunzyū*," "*Sandē Mainiti*," etc.) ; III. Business and Popular Science ("*Tōyō Keizai Shinpō*," "*Kagaku Asahi*," etc.) ; IV. Housekeeping ("*Syuhu no Tomo*," etc.) ; V. Amusements, Hobbies and Sports ("*Oru Yomimono*," "*Eiga Fan*," "Igo," "*Yakyū-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  $\beta$ -units, including sixty million occurrences of zyosi and zydōsi. We investigated some 440 thousand words (not counting zyosi and zydōsi), and some 100 thousand zyosi and zydōsi.

For this survey we devised a new sampling plan to guarantee the estimation precision for the small frequency of the  $\frac{1}{10,000}$  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 believe 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 Frequency	Different Words	Percentage of 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 Frequency	Different Characters	Percentage of Running Characters
1-8	1,333	1.4
9-	1,995*	98.6
Total	3,328**	100.0

\* Including 1,673 Tōyō 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 trial (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 cooperatively by HAYASI Oki, KENBO 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.

## **Vocabulary Used in Ninety Magazines of Today : Table and Concordance Cards**

現代雑誌九十種の用語用字／五十音順語彙表・採集カード

(Language Data Source 3, 1987. microfiche 927 sheets)

Results of the compilation of the vocabulary used in 90 representative varieties of general magazines published in 1956 were previously published in Vocabulary and Chinese Characters in Ninety Magazines of Today, Volumes 1, 2, 3 (Reports 21, 22, 25 ; 1962-1964). These results have been favorably evaluated over the twenty years since their publication, despite the facts that the vocabulary items which were used less than 6 times were not reported and, for most of the words, the word usages/contexts in which they appeared were not published. The context concordance cards, numbering over 500,000, which formed the basis of this research, contain the context for each appearance of the vocabulary item and in general have also been widely recognized for their usefulness. In particular, they have increasingly been requested for use in research on lexical syntax. The present project was carried out in response to these requests as well as to prevent the damage which accompanies use of these cards.

The Vocabulary Table is 1,200 notebook pages long and the context concordance cards, B7-size cards, number up to about 500,000. Both have been copied onto microfiche, in the 98 frame mode ; the quantity is as follows.

Vocabulary Table Arranged in the Order of the Japanese  
50-Kana Syllabary, 13 sheets

Context Concordance Cards Listed in Accordance with  
the Vocabulary Table, 914 sheets

ISII Hisao and MIYAZIMA Tatu directed this research.

### **Studies in Computational Linguistics I - X**

電子計算機による国語研究 I ~ X

(1968 - 1980)

In February 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 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.

[Vol. I, Report 31, 1968. 178 pages]

1. HAYASI Sirô : An Outline of Research in Newspaper Vocabulary, Especially by Lexicological Analysis.

2. ISIWATA Tosio : A System Analysis of the Word Count Programs.
3. MATUMOTO Akira : Language Data Processing by Kanzi-teletypewriter .
4. SAITO Hidenori : A Program for a Concordance Using a Kanzi-teletypewriter .
5. TANAKA Akio, SAITO Hidenori : The Routine of Random-sampling by Computer .
6. TANAKA Akio : On the Tabulation of a Japanese Word List by Computer .
7. KIMURA Sigeru : An Automatic System for Checking Input Data by Kanzi-teletypewriter .
8. ISIWATA Tosio : Linguistic Meaning and Its Role in Language Data Processing.

**[Vol. II, Report 34, 1969, 199 pages]**

1. HAYASI Sirô : Classification of Language Data in Newspapers : Principles and Uses.
2. SAITO 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 Kiyosi : Automatic Processing of "Conjugation."
6. ISIWATA Tosio : Chinese Character Indexes COBOL Program.

7. NOMURA Masaaki : An Experimental Study on the Usage of Kanzi in Newspapers.
8. TANAKA Akio : A Program System for Transliteration from Kanzi to Kana and from Kanzi to Roman Letters.
9. ISIWATA Tosio : A Study in Automatic Syntactic Analysis of Japanese Sentences : I.
10. KIMURA Sigeru : A Study in the Automatic Syntactic Analysis of Japanese Sentences : II.

[Vol. III, Report 39, 1971. 164 pages]

1. HAYASI Sirô : Word Counting and Basic Vocabulary.
2. ISIWATA Tosio : An Application of KWIC System to the Processing of Newspaper Vocabulary Data.
3. SAITO 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.

[Vol. IV, Report 46, 1972. 131 pages]

1. NOMURA Masaaki : Orthographic Patterns in Japanese Kanzi-Kana Strings.
2. TUTIYA Sin'iti : A Word-Index System with Kana-Input Applied to Species from the Japanese Literature.

3. MURAKI Sinzirô : A Study on the Structure of Ambiguous Expressions.
4. ISIWATA Tosio : Structure of Verb Phrases Containing the Particle "ni" ; with a Summary in German.
5. HAYASI Sirô : Contextual Functions of the Demonstrative "KONO" and "SONO."

[Vol. V, Report 49, 1973. 255 pages]

1. ISIWATA Tosio : Word Count by Use of Computer and the Lemmatization Processing.
2. SAITO Hidenori : A System of the Word Count Program III.
3. MURAKI Sinzirô : On Concentricity and Similarity of Vocabularies in News, Editorials, and Other Texts.
4. NOMURA Masaaki : Patterns of Composed Words of Modern Japanese.
5. NAKANO Hiroshi : Sound Sequence in Modern Japanese.
6. TURUOKA Akio : An Automatic Processing of Conjugation in Old Japanese and Modern Japanese.
7. TANAKA Akio : Key-words for Automatic Abstracting of Literary Texts.
8. ISIWATA Tosio : Valence of Japanese Verbs, I.
9. HAYASI Sirô : Computer-based Linguistic Study of Literary Text.

[Vol. VI, Report 51, 1974. 188 pages]

1. SAITO Hidenori : An Application System for Kanzi Line-printer and Computer.
2. NOMOTO Kikuo and EGAWA Kiyosi : Analysis of Sounds by Means of Quantification on Response Pattern.
3. NOMURA Masaaki : Structure of Chinese Words composed of Three Morphemes, in Modern Japanese.
4. ISIWATA Tosio : Valence of Japanese Verbs, III.
5. ISIWATA Tosio : A Method to Classify the Japanese Words According to their Positions in Sentence Pattern.

[Vol. VII, Report 54, 1974. 198 pages]

1. ISIWATA Tosio : Newspaper Vocabulary and Magazine Vocabulary.
2. TUTIYA Sin'iti : A Method to Write Chinese Words in Chinese Characters and Kana in Newspapers.
3. NOMURA Masaaki : Structure of Chinese Words composed of Four Morphemes, in Modern Japanese.
4. NAKANO Hiroshi : Sound Sequence in Modern Japanese (II).
5. SAITO Hidenori : An Application System for Kanzi Line-printer and Computer II.
6. TURUOKA Akio : Strings of *Bunsetsu* (Phrase) Type in Japanese.
7. YONEDA Masato : A Statistical Study of Sentence-length.
8. ISIWATA Tosio : Structure of Noun Predicate and Adjec-



tive Predicate.

9. ISIWATA Tosio : A Lexico-grammatical Description of Japanese from a Point of View of the Language Data Processing.

**[Vol. VIII, Report 59, 1976. 202 pages]**

1. TURUOKA Akio : On the Verbal Concordance to Analyze the Usages of a Word in Japanese Literature.
2. NAKANO Hiroshi : A Program Library for Making the Verbal Concordance by Computer.
3. SAITO Hidenori : On the Processing of Language Data by Using the Turn Around Program System.
4. ISIWATA Tosio : An Automatic Syntactic System of Natural Language.
5. TUTIYA Sin'iti : On Usages of Katakana and Characters in Newspapers.
6. TANAKA Akio : A Statistical Measurement on Survey of Kanzi 'Chinese Characters'.
7. SATAKE Hideo : On the Statistical Method to Analyze the Writing Forms of a Word in Contemporary Japanese.

**[Vol. IX, Report 61, 1978. 138 pages]**

1. TUTIYA Sin'iti : Discrimination of Homonyms in Vocabulary Survey of High School Textbooks.

2. NAKANO Hiroshi : An Automatic Processing System of Natural Language.
3. SAITO Hidenori : A Tentative Plan for a Multi-purpose Kanzi Input System.
4. TANAKA Takusi : A Linguistic Analysis for Artificial Intelligence. — Basic Considerations
5. TURUOKA Akiko : On "-na" and "-no" in Novels by NATUME Soseki and MORI Ogai.
6. NOMURA Masaaki : The Characteristics of Affixes in Chinese-Origin Words in Modern Japanese.

[Vol. X, Report 67, 1980. 213 pages]

1. TUTIYA Sin'iti and NAKANO Hiroshi : A Program System of Vocabulary Survey and its Ideas.
2. TURUOKA Akio : Counting Units in Vocabulary Survey of High School Textbooks.
3. TUTIYA Sin'iti : The Method to Describe Word in Language Data Processing.
4. TURUOKA Akio : A Study on the Usage of "e" and "ni" in Novels "*Bottyan*" and "*Gan*."
5. SAITO Hidenori : Described Language Data Processing.
6. NAKANO Hiroshi : A System of Document Retrieval — IRON .
7. TANAKA Takusi : Statistics of Japanese Characters — Analyses by Computer Graphic Terminal

8. SATAKE Hideo : A Model of Writing and the Consciousness of Writing System.
9. NOMURA Masaaki : Classification of Chinese Characters by Statistical Method.

Appendix : Index to "*Studies in Computational Linguistics*"

Nos. I-X, and others.

**Studies on the Vocabulary of Modern Newspapers — Using Computer I - IV**

電子計算機による新聞の語彙調査 (I ~ IV)

(I. Report 37, 1970. 342 pages; II. Report 38, 1971. 314 pages; III. Report 42, 1972. 159 pages; IV. Report 48, 1973. 530 pages)

This book is a report on a vocabulary survey conducted using one year of publication (1966) of three newspapers — "*Asahi*," "*Mainiti*," and "*Yomiuri*" as a population.

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 (*tyō-tan'i*, roughly, a word)

and a short unit (*tan-tan'i*, roughly, a morpheme), it was possible to investigate word structure during the processing.

- 4) In order to obtain and interpret the results from a multidimensional 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. We conducted this survey using a computer to carry out a variety of quantitative analyses involved in the processing of the large quantity of data in a short period of time.

Report 37 (I) contains a vocabulary table in order of frequency of occurrence of long and short units, and a vocabulary table in order of the Japanese 50-kana syllabary. Report 38 (II) contains a table of loan words in order of frequency of occurrence, a vocabulary table in order of frequency of use by parts of speech, a vocabulary table of short units in order of the Japanese 50-kana syllabary, a vocabulary table of homophones, and a vocabulary table of homomorphemes. Report 42 (III) contains a table of 'NA'-adjectives, a table of the connections made by affixes, and a table of the connections made by particles and auxiliary verbs. Reports 37 (I), 38 (II) and 42 (III) are all interim reports. Report 48 (IV) is the final report for this survey and contains a vocabulary table in order of word fre-

quency and a vocabulary table in order of the Japanese 50-kana syllabary for the long units (approximately 2,000,000 running words and approximately 190,000 different words).

OISI Hatutarô, HAYASI Oki, HAYASI Sirô, ISIWATA Tosio, SAITO Hidenori, KIMURA Sigeru, TANAKA Akio, MINAMI Huzio, EGAWA Kiyosi, NAKANO Hiroshi, TUTIYA Sin'iti, NOMURA Masaaki, MURAKI Sin'zirô, and TURUOKA Akio directed this survey.

This report advanced techniques in Japanese information processing considerably. A part of these results is reported in *Studies in Computational Linguistics* I-X (Report 31 — 67). In addition, the "System for Production of Tables of Keyword Examples in Japanese Context Using Computer(KWIC)" developed into the "System for General Indexing of Vocabulary by Computer" and produced the Vocabulary-Context Concordance for SIGA Naoya's *KINOSAKI NITE* ('At Kinosaki') (1971) and the Vocabulary-Context Concordance for MORI Ogai's *KANZAN ZITTOKU* (1974). In addition, we experimented with the production of general concordances for several works by MORI Ogai and NATUME Sôseki. Together with these surveys, the following research reports have been written.

MIYAZIMA Tatuo, *Morphemes as Linguistic Units*, 1965.

SUZUKI Sigeyuki, *Words as Linguistic Units*, 1965.

SINDO Sakiko, SUZUKI Sigeyuki, TANAKA Akio, HAYASI Oki, and MIYAZIMA Tatuo, *Proposal for the Survey Unit*, 1966.

**Studies on the Frequency of Chinese Characters in Modern Newspapers (Interim Report)**

現代新聞の漢字調査(中間報告)

(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 "gozyuon" 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 "gozyuon" 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.

### **A Study of Uses of Chinese Characters in Modern Newspapers**

現代新聞の漢字

(Report 56, 1976. 527 pages)

This book reports on the quantity and uses of Chinese characters in data from a survey of the vocabulary in the "Asahi," "Mainichi," and "Yomiuri" newspapers published in 1966. The sample size consisted of an overall total of 991,375 running (total) characters, which contained 3,213 different characters. The estimated total number of characters in the population was approximately 60,000,000.

This survey is noteworthy for considering both the percentage of characters used and the kind of linguistic morphological unit the characters could be used to represent. For this purpose, we divided character usage into nine categories: 'independent,' 'compound,' 'affixal,' 'numerical,' 'abbreviat-

ed,' 'borrowed,' 'special KUN (Japanese)-reading,' 'personal name,' 'place name.' Then we classified each example according to these nine categories and quantitatively surveyed the use of each character.

This book contains "An Outline of the Survey," "Outline of the Results of the Survey," and the "Index" as well as the following five tables: "Comprehensive Table of All the Chinese Characters in Order of Frequency of Use," "Table of Actual Usages of the Chinese Characters," "Table of the Chinese Characters Divided According to the Newspaper Column in which they Appeared in Order of Frequency of Use," "Comprehensive Table of Chinese Characters According to their Syntactic Usages," and "Table of Chinese Characters Classified by Category and Syntactic Usage." This survey not only describes the actual usage of Chinese characters in newspapers in 1966, it also presents fundamental data for considering the role of Chinese characters in contemporary Japanese.

HAYASI Oki, HAYASI Sirô, SAIGA Hideo, ISIWATA Tosio, and TUTIYA Sin'iti directed this survey and NOMURA Masaaki wrote the report of the results.

### **Studies on the Vocabulary of Senior High School Textbooks**

#### **I, II**

高校教科書の語彙調査 I, II

(I. Report 76, 1983. 574 pages; II. Report 81, 1984. 470 pages)



These books report on a vocabulary survey of 4 science textbooks (Physics I, Chemistry I, Biology I, Geology I) and 5 social science textbooks (Social Ethics, Politics and Economics, Japanese History, World History, Geography B) used in high schools in 1974. The purpose of this study was to ascertain which vocabulary items are thought to be important for the acquisition of technical knowledge in each field as part of general education.

In contrast to previous surveys of this sort, which sampled parts of textbooks, in the present survey we adopted a method of total enumeration for the purpose of describing and analyzing the system of vocabulary, writing forms, and expression in written texts. We used the following two units, with refinements of their previous definition: "W units," based on elements which compose sentences and "M units," based on the elements (morphemes) which compose words. The vocabulary counts obtained were as follows:

	M Units		W Units	
	Running Words	Different Words	Running Words	Different Words
Science	205,582	5,304	159,046	13,067
Social Science	388,684	13,175	292,504	31,260
Total	594,266	15,662	451,550	40,998

In addition, the proportion of M unit word types, disregarding auxiliary words, was as follows: Japanese words — 40.1% (14.7%), Chinese borrowed words — 62.3% (58.8%),

borrowed words — 1.8% (6.1%), mixed words — 0.7% (0.7%), personal names and place names — 5.2% (19.8%). (The figures outside parentheses give the percentage of running (total) words and the figures inside parentheses, the percentage of different words.) It was particularly noteworthy that Chinese borrowed words made up over half of the total M units and that personal names and place names occupied a high percentage of the total of different words.

All the data were in a form that could be processed by computer. In addition, a concordance of the vocabulary with context, Language Processing Data Source 1, Concordance of High School Textbook Vocabulary with Context (microfiche), is available to the public.

Report 76 contains a vocabulary table of words in order of the Japanese 50-kana syllabary and a vocabulary table of words in order of frequency of usage for the M units. Report 81 contains similar tables for the W units.

This research was directed by HAYASI Sirô, SAIGA Hideo, TANAKA Akio, ISIWATA Tosio, TUTIYA Sin'iti, NAKANO Hiroshi, TURUOKA Akio, NOMURA Masaaki, SATAKE Hideo, SAITO Hidenori, TANAKA Takusi, and YONEDA Masato. The results were written up by TUTIYA Sin'iti, NAKANO Hiroshi and TURUOKA Akio.

**High School Textbooks Concordance of Vocabulary with Context**

高校教科書——文脈付き用語索引——

(Language Processing Data Source 1, 1985. microfiche 98 sheets)

This report is the third volume of the Vocabulary Survey of High School Textbooks.

The corpus for this survey consisted of approximately 600,000 words which were used in the main texts of high school textbooks in 1974, four in the sciences (Physics I, Chemistry I, Biology I, Geology I) and five in the social sciences (Social Ethics, Politics and Economics, Japanese History, World History, Geography B).

This "concordance of vocabulary with context" differs from a simple "index of terms" in that it allows the reader to examine the context in which each word was used, and it is useful not only for the specific analysis of words which are used in high school textbooks but also for general lexical and grammatical research on Japanese vocabulary.

One drawback of this concordance of vocabulary with context is the large number of pages it requires. The data in printed form comes to a total of 9,433 pages, i.e., 19 volumes of 500 pages each. To alleviate this drawback we have made this data available on microfiche, thus allowing for inexpensive production and easy scanning.

The contents of this data source are as follows.

1 Concordance of Vocabulary with Context, microfiche, 98

sheets

Number of Examples = 594,266 (including particles, auxiliary verbs, numerals, symbols, etc.)

## 2 Explanatory Pamphlet

The production of this data source was carried out primarily by the Department of Computational Linguistics, Sections 1 and 3.

NAKANO Hiroshi, TURUOKA Akio, and YAMAZAKI Makoto directed the writing of the explanatory pamphlet.

### **Studies on the Vocabulary of Junior High School Textbooks**

#### **I, II**

中学校教科書の語彙調査 I, II

(I. Report 87, 1986. 432 pages ; II. Report 91, 1987. 391 pages)

These books report on a vocabulary survey of 4 science textbooks (Science 1 — Part 1, Science 1- Part 2, Science 2 — Part 1, Science 2 — Part 2) and 3 sociology textbooks (in the fields of Sociohistory, Sociogeography, and Civics) used in junior high schools in 1980. Following *Studies on the Vocabulary of Senior High School Textbooks*, the goal of this study was to determine which vocabulary are thought to be important for the acquisition of technical knowledge in each field on the level of compulsory education, i.e., the level just below senior high school.

We adopted a method of total enumeration for the analy-

sis and description of the system of vocabulary and writing forms used in the above textbooks. We used two units : "W units," which were based on elements which compose sentences and "M units," based on the elements (morphemes) which compose words, the same units as were used in *Studies on the Vocabulary of Senior High School Textbooks*.

We succeeded in automating the work involved even further than in the previous study, using a computer approach based on the data obtained for high school textbooks. The results obtained are summarized in the following table.

	M Units		W Units	
	Running	Different	Running	Different
	Words	Words	Words	Words
Science	80,762	3,003	65,215	5,616
Social Science	169,810	6,863	132,128	14,055
Total	250,572	8,139	197,343	17,774

Furthermore, the proportion of M unit word types, disregarding auxiliary words, numerals and symbols, was as follows : Japanese words 49.5% (24.3%), Chinese borrowed words 43.6% (56.8%), borrowed words 1.9% (5.0%), mixed words 0.5% (0.6%), and personal names and place names 4.6% (13.3%). (The figures outside parentheses give percentages of running (total) words and the figures inside parentheses give the percentage of different words.) The high proportion of Japanese words as compared to that of high school textbooks is particularly noteworthy.

Report 87 consists of a vocabulary table in order of the Japanese 50-kana syllabary and a vocabulary table in order of frequency of usage for the M units. Report 91 contains the same tables for the W units.

This research was directed by SAIGA Hideo, TUTIYA Sin'iti, NAKANO Hiroshi, TURUOKA Akio, YAMAZAKI Makoto, NOMURA Masaaki, SATAKE Hideo, ISII Masahiko, SAITO Hidenori and TANAKA Takusi. The results were written up by NAKANO Hiroshi, TURUOKA Akio, ISII Masahiko and YAMAZAKI Makoto.

**Concordance of Vocabulary with Contexts 1 : Conversation-Data from the "Recorded Data" Column of *Gengo Seikatu***

話しことば——文脈付き用語索引(1)——『言語生活』録音器欄データ——

(Language Processing Data Source 2, 1987, microfiche 90 sheets)

This data source is a concordance of the vocabulary collected from the "Recorded Data" Column which appeared in the monthly journal "*GENGO SEIKATU*" (Chikuma Syobô Publishing Co. Ltd.), Numbers 1 through 344, with their contexts.

This concordance constitutes a previously unmatched body of data. It covers the 30-year period from 1951 to 1980, contains conversational data on 421 topics, involves partici-

pants from a wide range of backgrounds as far as age, sex and occupation, and contains a great number of running (total) words, slightly less than 500,000 (including auxiliaries and symbols).

This "concordance of vocabulary with context," unlike a simple "index of vocabulary," indicates the context in which each vocabulary item was used and is useful for research in a variety of areas as research data for language information processing as well as for linguistic research on the vocabulary, grammar, etc. used in conversation.

The contents of this data source are as follows.

1. Concordance of Vocabulary with Context, microfiche, 79 sheets, 494,956 words (including symbols)  
Original Data from "*GENGO SEIKATU*," microfiche, 11 sheets
2. Explanatory Pamphlet

NAKANO Hiroshi of the Department of Computational Linguistics (Section 1) directed the writing of the Explanatory Pamphlet.

#### **4. Language Development and Language Education**

The Institute has conducted survey research related to language development since its establishment. From 1953 to 1961, we carried out sequential surveys and analyzed the language development during the six years of elementary school. Since then, we have conducted research on language education based on survey research of the language development not only of elementary school children but also of pre-school children and students in junior and senior high school.

#### **School Children and Newspapers — Their Approach to the Newspapers and Their Comprehension**

少年と新聞——小学生・中学生の新聞への接近と理解——

(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 Tokyo 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**

高校生と新聞

(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 Tokyo, at Akita City and at Kakunodate-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 Tokyo. 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 Kakunodate-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**

青年とマスコミュニケーション

(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 previously 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 Tokyo 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 Tokyo, the group composed of young workers in Tokyo, 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 previously 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.

### **Experimental Research into Reading Deficiencies**

#### **— An Analysis of Oral Reading Errors**

読みの実験的研究——音読にあらわれた読みあやまりの分析——

(Report 9, 1955. 283 pages)

For a study of the burden of learning a written language, we made, in 1952 and 1953, a nationwide 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, ZYOKO Kan'iti, TAKAHASI Susumu, and TERASIMA Ai.

### **The Language Ability of Children in the Pre-reading Period**

入門期の言語能力

(Report 7, 1954. 217 pages)

How many hiragana, katakana, and kanji can children read and write when they enter primary school? How much skill in pronunciation, 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, centering 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 environment; 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, TAKAHASHI Kazuo, ASIZAWA Setu, MURAIKI Syôzô, and OKAMOTO Keiroku.

### **The Language Ability of Children in the First and Second Grades**

低学年の読み書き能力

(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 kanji 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, TAKAHASHI Kazuo, ASIZAWA Setu, MURAIKI Syôzô, and OKAMOTO Keiroku.

### **The Language Ability of Children in the Third and Fourth Grades**

中学年の読み書き能力

(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 eyeball 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 kanji, and the development of the power of vocabulary and grammar. The real conditions of reading at home, which becomes 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 MURAI SI 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**

高学年の読み書き能力

(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 eyeball 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 vocabu-

lary 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 ability to use 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 MURAI SI 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**

小学生の言語能力の発達

(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, rearranged in order to see the development afresh

and as a whole after the 7 years of 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-year 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-year survey was made by KOSIMIZU Minoru, ASIZAWA Setu, and MURAI SI Syôzô(throughout the period), and by TAKAHASI Tarô, ZYOKO Kan'iti, MORIOKA Kenzi, and OKAMOTO Keiroku. This report was written by KOSIMIZU, ASIZAWA, TAKAHASI and MURAI SI.

### **Communication Consciousness of Boys and Girls in their Homes**

家庭における子どものコミュニケーション意識

(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 communica-

tion,

- 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 standpoint 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 a more passive attitude toward communication than city children.
- 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.

**Research on the Acquisition of Chinese Characters by  
Middle School Students**

中学生の漢字習得に関する研究

(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 tōyō 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 tōyō 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 behaviour 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 instruction 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 — Acquisition 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. MURAI SI Syôzô and NAKAMURA Akira participated in the project. The report was written by ASIZAWA Setu, NEMOTO Kesao, and NAKAMURA Akira.

### **Reading and Writing Ability in Pre-School Children**

幼児の読み書き能力

(Report 45, 1972. 527 pages)

We predicted that acceleration in the development of the linguistic ability of pre-school children would occur with the spread of television, picture books, etc. This is a report on a survey conducted on the linguistic ability, in particular the reading and writing ability, of pre-school children.

We surveyed a total of 2,217 four- and five-year olds selected by a random sampling of kindergartens in the Tokyo,

Tōhoku and Kinki regions for their ability to read and write HIRAGANA. All surveys were conducted in the form of oral interview tests.

Through this survey we were able to determine the extent to which pre-school children read and write HIRAGANA before entering school. Based on a comparison of the results of this survey with those of a similar survey of children just entering elementary school conducted 14 years ago (Report 7, *The Language Ability of Children in the Pre-Reading Period*), we found that the development of reading skills had accelerated by one and a half years and writing skills by approximately a half a year.

In addition, we surveyed 72 other pre-school children to determine the extent to which they were able to read and write HIRAGANA, KATAKANA, Chinese characters, and the Roman alphabet and Arabic numerals. We also distributed written questionnaires on the relation between the acquisition of HIRAGANA and the activities and home environments of pre-school children, and on the treatment of writing in kindergarten.

MURAI SI Syōzō and AMANO Kiyosi directed this research and wrote the report. The following related research reports have been written.

MURAI SI Syōzō, and AMANO Kiyosi, References on Language Development — Overview and List, 1967.

## **The Development of Syntactic Structures in Children's Speech from 3 to 6**

幼児の文構造の発達——3歳～6歳児の場合——

(Report 50, 1973. 267 pages)

This book is a report on the syntactic structures in pre-school children's speech. We used transcriptions of recordings of the speech of 305 pre-school children between the ages of 3 and 6 as data for this study. These data are published in 7 volumes as Pre-School Children's Speech Transcription Cards.

This survey deals with the following topics: "Structures and Uses of Children's Simple Sentences," "Structures and Uses of Nominal Modifying Words," "Structures and Uses of Sentence-Ending Forms," "Length of Children's Utterances," and "Structural Analysis of Supplementary Utterances." In addition, the following characteristics of the syntactic structure of pre-school children's speech were identified.

1. Pre-school children used a variety of syntactic structures.
2. Remarkable development occurred between the ages of 3 and 6.
3. Pre-school children did not use nominal modifying clauses until the age of 6.
4. 3- to 4-year old children used the conjunctive particle, KARA, as a sentence-final particle and often ended sentences expressing reason in this way. They rarely used the structure "... DA KARA, ... DA" to clearly connect two

sentences.

5. Children often used the conjunctions, SOREDE, SOSITE as interjections. In particular, they often used the grammatical structures, "...SITE, SOREDE....," "...SITE, SOSITE....," and thus, their sentences were rarely disconnected.

OKUBO Ai directed this survey and wrote up the results. The following related research reports are available.

OKUBO Ai, "Syntactic Development of the Speech of Pre-School Children — Using a Series of Three Picture Cards to Elicit Speech," (*Study of Language*, Volume IV, 1973.)

OKUBO Ai, "Development of the Ability to Connect Sentences in Children from Pre-School Age to Elementary School Grade 6," in *Annual Report* 26, 1975.

### **A Morphological Analysis of Verbs, Adjectives and Predicative Nouns in Children's Speech from 3 to 6**

幼児語の形態論的な分析——動詞・形容詞・述語名詞——  
(Report 55, 1975. 242 pages)

This book reports on a survey of the speech of pre-school children from a morphological perspective for the categories of verbs, adjectives and predicative nouns. We used the same data, Pre-School Children's Speech Transcription Cards, for this survey as were used in Report 50, *The Development of Syntactic Structures in Children's Speech from 3 to 6*.



For this survey, we divided the speech data from the Pre-School Children's Speech Transcription Cards according to a conjugation table and the morphology used. In our design we proposed several new approaches for grammatical research on morphological arrangement, design of conjugation tables, etc. Results of this research indicated that by 3 and 4 years of age, children had acquired the morphology of verbs, adjectives and predicative nouns for the most part.

TAKAHASI Tarô directed and wrote the report for this survey. The following research reports are also relevant.

SUZUKI Mituyo, "Syntactic Analysis of Pre-School Children's Use of the Nominal Case," 1975.

### **Grammatical Ability in Pre-School Children**

幼児の文法能力

(Report 58, 1977. 414 pages)

We predicted that acceleration in the development of the linguistic ability of pre-school children would occur with the spread of television, picture books, etc. This book reports on a survey conducted to evaluate grammatical ability.

The survey was composed of the following three parts.

1. A survey on the ability of children to differentiate the usage of 41 verbs in specific sentences. These verbs were divided into 13 groups classified according to meaning, TOBU, 'X flies'/TOBASU, 'X flies Y' ; WARU, 'divide'/

*KIRU*, 'cut' ; *AGERU*, 'give (to the out-group)'/*KURERU*, 'give (to the in-group)'/*KASU*, 'lend'/*OSIERU*, 'teach'/*AZUKERU*, 'place in another's charge' ; etc.

2. A survey on sentence alternations, for example, alternations of active to passive sentences and passive to active sentences, alternation of a given sentence to a causative sentence, sentence alternations involving the auxiliary verbs *AGERU/MORAU*, etc.
3. An experiment based on Piagetian research which investigated the relation between ability to alternate sentences and the ability to remember numbers. Results of this research indicated the crucial need for research on the relation between development of grammatical ability and development of cognitive functions.

This survey is particularly noteworthy for its control of conditions with picture cards.

MURAIKI Shōzō and AMANO Kiyosi directed this survey and AMANO Kiyosi wrote the report.

### **Ability of Written Expression and Composition in Elementary School Children**

児童の表現力と作文

(Report 63, 1978. 411 pages)

This book reports on a survey of children's writing expression with the goal of describing the writing ability and

writing activities of elementary school children. We restricted the present survey to writing expression because, according to the results in Report 26, *The Development of the Language Ability of School Children*, writing expression ability showed the highest and most stable correlation with other linguistic abilities.

This book reports on the following surveys.

1. Test of Writing Expression Ability — This test is particularly noteworthy for the way its questions were designed so that in the future it can be used for comparison with children of the same school year.
2. Survey of Writing Expression Activities — We investigated elementary school children's Chinese character usage, descriptions of things and sounds, expressions of events, usage of conversational dialogue, and usage of honorific expressions through compositions which they had written.
3. Survey of the Various Factors Related to Evaluation of the Quality of Elementary School Children's Written Compositions — The factors surveyed included the day and time that children wrote the compositions, topic, instructions, and differences among the evaluators.
4. Questionnaire on Linguistic Life for the Purpose of Investigating Connections with Ability in Writing Expression — We found that children who wrote compositions frequently, children who enjoyed reading, and children who kept diaries

scored highly on Test 1, the Test of Writing Expression Ability.

5. Questionnaire on the Actual Situation of Composition Instruction.

This survey was directed by MURAI SI Syôzô, NEMOTO Kesao, and OKAMOTO Keiroku, and the report was written by MURAI SI Syôzô.

**The Lexical Ability of Pre-School Children**

幼児の語彙能力

(Report 66, 1980. 514 pages)

We predicted that acceleration in the development of linguistic ability of pre-school children would occur with the spread of television, picture books, etc. This book reports on a survey conducted on the lexical ability of pre-school children and contains the results of the following four surveys.

1. Adjective Test — We surveyed the semantic comprehension of a total of 26 adjectives divided into 13 pairs (adjectives which express properties and states, 'big'/'small,' 'numerous'/'few,' 'fat'/'thin,' etc.)
2. Time and Space Words Test — We surveyed the semantic comprehension of a total of 46 words divided into 11 groups of nouns which express time and space, 'above'/'below,' 'outside'/'inside,' 'morning'/'night,' 'spring'/'summer'/'fall'/'winter,' etc.

3. Verb Test- We surveyed the semantic comprehension of 220 basic verbs, for example, 'raise,' 'get up,' 'fall down,' 'rejoice,' etc.
4. Questionnaire on Linguistic Life — This questionnaire was developed to investigate the relation between children's lexical ability and their home environment and linguistic customs.

The semantic comprehension tests for vocabulary in 1, 2, and 3 were all conducted by controlling conditions with picture cards. We conducted the survey evaluating the children's semantic comprehension of vocabulary on three levels.

MURAI SI Syōzō and AMANO Kiyosi directed this research, and MURAI SI Syōzō wrote this report.

### **Tables of Vocabulary Obtained from Japanese Children by Association Method**

幼児・児童の連想語彙表

(Report 69, 1981. 324 pages)

This book reports on the results of a survey of word associations of school children which was conducted with the goal of learning more about the relation between language acquisition and conceptual development. It contains the following two vocabulary association tables.

1. Table of Vocabulary Association by Category — This table was obtained by a method whereby we had children

associate as many vocabulary as possible with a given category. The following 14 categories were studied : animals, vehicles, clothing, tools, plants, furniture, footwear, flowers, fruits, vegetables, fish, birds, musical instruments, and insects. We surveyed children both in Tokyo and Kagosima (Kosiki Island), including perceptually handicapped children.

## 2. Table of Vocabulary Association with Cap Syllables —

This table was obtained by having children associate as many words as possible with a word-initial syllable. We investigated all of the 67 syllables in the Japanese language. In addition, we included vocabulary tables from related research by other researchers as comparative data for the reader's reference.

This survey was directed by HAYASI Oki, MURAI SI Syôzô, IWATA Zyun'iti, SIMAMURA Naomi, SAITO Hidenori, MURAKI Sinzirô, SATAKE Hideo, TAKIZAWA Takehisa, and SATO Yasumasa. The report was written by MURAI SI Syôzô and IWATA Zyun'iti.

### **A Record of Child-Mother Speech (I - VI)**

幼児のことは資料(1～6)

(I : 1981. 368 pages; II : 1981. 363 pages; III : 1982. 583 pages;  
IV : 1982. 539 pages; V : 1983. 412 pages; VI : 1983. 414 pages)

We collected these data for the purpose of observation of the language and acquisition behaviour of pre-school children. The data consist of the speech of a boy between his first and fourth birthday and were collected in cooperation with his mother over the three-year period starting in 1975.

The child : male, oldest child, birthday : March 3, 1974

Data collector : mother

These data consist of the following :

I : Part 1. 24 Hour Record of Utterances of a Child  
Recorded on his Second Birthday

Part 2. 24 Hour Record of Utterances of a Child  
Recorded on his Third Birthday

II : 24 Hour Record of Utterances of a Child  
Recorded on the Day before his Fourth  
Birthday

III : A Case Study of a Child's Utterances from  
1 ; 0 to 1 ; 11 Years

IV : A Case Study of a Child's Utterances from  
2 ; 0 to 2 ; 11 Years

V : A Case Study of a Child's Utterances from  
3 ; 0 to 3 ; 5 Years

VI : A Case Study of a Child's Utterances from  
3 ; 6 to 3 ; 11 Years

This research was conducted by OKUBO Ai.

## **Conceptual Development and Language in Children**

幼児・児童の概念形成と言語

(Report 72, 1982. 341 pages)

This book reports on a survey of the development of semantic comprehension of categorical terms and dimensional terms in school children with the goal of learning more about the connection between language acquisition and conceptual development. Results are given for investigations of the following seven tasks.

1. Oddity Problem Task — We had children choose cards which belonged to the same category from a set of three picture cards.
2. Free Classification Test — We had children freely classify 33 picture cards freely into categories of their choice.
3. Comprehension Test of Categorical Terms — We had children choose cards for specific categories.
4. Classification Test by Number Appointed Method — We had children classify cards into a specified number of categories.
5. Word Definition Test — We had children define the meaning of categorical terms.
6. Conceptual Card-Sorting Test — We looked at the effect of learning experience on conceptualization.
7. Numeral Classifier Test — We investigated children's semantic comprehension of numeral classifiers.



8. Questionnaire on Class Inclusion — We asked children to identify the category which specific words belonged to.

This survey is particularly noteworthy for examining the correlation among the results of a variety of tests conducted on the same surveyees.

This survey was directed by HAYASI Oki, MURAI SI Syôzô, OKUBO Ai, IWATA Zyun'iti, SIMAMURA Naomi, SAITO Hidenori, MURAKI Sinzirô, SATAKE Hideo, TAKIZAWA Takehisa, and SATO Yasumasa. The report was written by MURAI SI Syôzô and IWATA Zyun'iti.

#### **Acquisition of Zyôyô Kanzi by School Children**

児童・生徒の常用漢字の習得

(Report 95, 1988. 392 pages)

This book reports on a study of the reading and writing of Chinese characters by school children which aimed to review the assignment of characters at the various levels of education. The study was conducted in Tokyo, Akita Prefecture, and Nara Prefecture and had the following features.

1. This study investigated the acquisition rate for each Chinese character included in the Zyôyô Kanzi.
2. For each Chinese character, which was designated for acquisition in elementary school, we surveyed children in school years from 5 years preceding to 5 years after the school year designated for acquisition of the respective

character.

3. We also surveyed how many of the 1,945 Zyôyô Kanzi each school child had acquired.

This book contains data/statistical tables for the results obtained in the above surveys, a table of the school children's responses, and the results of the analysis of these data. The results of preliminary surveys which were conducted in preparation for the present study and the actual procedures used in these preliminary and the present studies are explained in detail.

With this survey we were able to determine the acquisition rate for each Chinese character and the approximate number of characters acquired by the children.

MURAI SI Syôzô, OKUBO Ai, SIMAMURA Naomi, and MORO Yûzi directed this research. The report was written by MURAI SI Syôzô and SIMAMURA Naomi.

## **5. Teaching of Japanese as a Foreign Language**

The Centre for Teaching of Japanese as a Foreign Language was established in 1976 to replace the former Department of Teaching of Japanese as a Foreign Language which was created in 1974. Due to the recent establishment of the Centre, the history of research on teaching of Japanese as a foreign language at the Institute is short and results are few in comparison with other research areas.

The main research results consist of research reports and sources related to fundamental vocabulary, and film materials and supplementary publications for teaching of Japanese as a foreign language. In addition, we have published a series of reference guides for teachers involved in teaching of Japanese as a foreign language and the Institute has played an active role in the training teachers in teaching of Japanese as a foreign language.

### **A Study of the Fundamental Vocabulary for Japanese Language Teaching**

日本語教育のための基本語彙調査  
(Report 78, 1984. 275 pages)

The goal of the present research was to "develop a suitable standard for the fundamental general Japanese vocabulary which foreign students in Japan and other students of the

Japanese language should study first in preparation for entering research in specialized fields and occupational training." The vocabulary tables reported here were created in accordance with this objective.

The procedure involved having 22 specialists in linguistics and in teaching Japanese as a foreign language select vocabulary according to a voting format. We asked them to select words which they thought were necessary for the above purpose from the vocabulary listed in the *Word List by Semantic Principles* (Source 6) and produced a finalized version of the vocabulary table after additional discussion of the totals thus obtained.

The criterion for selection was "to choose approximately 6,000 fundamental vocabulary in accordance with the above objective and then choose approximately 2,000 of the most basic words from among these." We processed the initial voting results statistically using a computer, had the second selection performed on the resulting list, and thus obtained 6,065 words as the "basic 6,000" and 2,030 words for the "basic 2,000."

We report two vocabulary tables here : a table which displays the basic 6,000 and basic 2,000 words in order of the Japanese 50-kana syllabary and a table which lists the words according to the semantic classification system given in the *Word List by Semantic Principles*.

The fundamental educational vocabulary for Japanese

should vary depending on the student's needs. Thus, the vocabulary lists reported here do not represent a comprehensive list appropriate for all students. We recommend that these tables be used as a reference when determining vocabulary to be included in actual syllabi, with this in mind.

SIBU Syōhei wrote this report.

### **A Contrastive Study of the Fundamental Vocabulary of Japanese, German, French and Spanish**

日独仏西基本語彙対照表

(Report 88, 1986. 444 pages)

The object of this research was to list in one table the items which are viewed as the fundamental educational vocabulary for Japanese and several other foreign languages according to a semantic classification system, and to outline how the distributions of the fundamental vocabulary for each of these languages differ according to their respective semantic fields.

For Japanese data we used the fundamental vocabulary determined in *A Study of Fundamental Vocabulary for Japanese Language Teaching* (Report 78) and for German, French and Spanish we used *the Dictionary of the Fundamental Vocabulary of German*, *Dictionary of the Fundamental Vocabulary of French*, and *Dictionary of the Fundamental Vocabulary of Spanish*, respectively, all published by Hakusuisya.

We used the *Word List by Semantic Principles* (Source 6)

as our standard for semantic classification and arranged the vocabulary for each language using the translational equivalents for each entry as a key. More precisely, we looked up the semantic classification code in the *Word List by Semantic Principles* for each of the translational equivalents, listed them in order of semantic code, and gave the original entry form in the corresponding side column. Thus, when languages had entry forms with the same translational equivalents, these forms were listed in the columns corresponding to that entry. In addition, the Japanese form was also listed for each semantic classification category, and within each code frame the Japanese, German, French and Spanish equivalents were given alongside.

TAKADA Makoto created and wrote the explanation for the vocabulary tables.

**The Educational Film Series for the Japanese Language —  
Basic Level 1 - 30**

日本語教育映画基礎編(1 ~ 30)

(1974-1983)

The Educational Film Series for the Japanese Language — Basic Level is a series of materials for teaching Japanese as a foreign language composed of a total of 30 lessons. Production of these material began in the 1974 fiscal year and was completed in 1983. Each lesson is a 5-minute video, in

which the topic and contents form a complete unit. The goal was to enable students to acquire basic Japanese competence through

practical applications in specific contexts based on the display of specifically structured filmed contexts. These materials were planned and produced in such a way that they could be used individually, as supplementary materials, as well as sequentially, as teaching materials in an ordered syllabus of study topics. A committee, which was established for the planning of films for teaching Japanese as a foreign language, reviewed and directed the production of the films.

1. *Kore wa kaeru desu* (This is a frog.)—Demonstrative.  
〈-wa-desu〉 (1974)
2. *Saihu wa doko ni arimasu ka* (Where is my wallet ?)—  
Demonstrative. 〈-ga aru〉 (1974)
3. *Yasukunai desu, Takai desu* (It's not cheap, it's expensive.)—Keiyōsi (Adjectives)(1974)
4. *Kirin wa doko ni imasu ka* (Where is the giraffe ?)—  
〈Iru〉 〈Aru〉 (1976)
5. *Nani o simasita ka* (What did you do ?)—Dōsi (Verbs)  
(1975)
6. *Sizukana kōen de* (In a quiet park)—Keiyōdōsi (Verbal  
Adjectives)(1975)
7. *Sā, Kazoemasyō* (Now let's count.)—Zyosūsi (Counters)  
(1975)
8. *Dotira ga suki desu ka* (Which do you like ?)—Expres-

sions of Comparison and Degree(1977)

9. *Kamakura o arukimasu* (Walking around Kamakura)——  
Expressions of Movement(1976)
10. *Momiji ga totemo kirei desita* (The autumn leaves were very pretty.)——Desu, Desita, Desyô(1977)
11. *Kyô wa ame ga hutte imasu* (It is raining today.)site,  
site iru, site ita(Continuative, Present and Past Progressive)  
(1977).
12. *Sôzi wa site arimasu ka* (Is the cleaning done ?)——Site  
aru, Site oku, Site simau(1978)
13. *Omimai ni ikimasen ka* (Shall we go and see how he is ?)  
——Expressions for Requests or Solicitations(1978)
14. *Nami no oto ga kikoete kimasu* (We can hear the sound of  
waves.)—— 〈Iku〉 〈Kuru〉 (1978)
15. *Utukusii sara ni narimasita* (It has become a beautiful  
dish. —— 〈Naru〉 〈Suru〉 (1975)
16. *Mizuumi no e o kaita koto ga arimasu ka* (Have you ever  
drawn a picture of a lake ?)——Expressions of Experience  
and Planning(1979)
17. *Ano iwa made oyogemasu ka* (Can you swim to that  
rock ?)——Expressions of Possibility(1979)
18. *Yomise o mi ni ikitai desu* (I want to go and see the night  
stalls.)——Expressions for Intention and Wishes and  
Desires(1979)
19. *Tenki ga ii kara sanpo o simasyô* (Let's go for a walk  
since the weather is nice.)——Expressions of Cause and



Reason(1980)

20. *Sakura ga kirei da sô desu* (The cherry blossoms are said to be beautiful.)—Expressions of Reports and Perceived Appearance (1980)
21. *Okeiko o mi ni ittemo ii desu ka* (May I go and see a practice session?)—Expressions of Permission and Prohibition (1981)
22. *Asoko ni noboreba umi ga miemasu* (If you climb up there, you can see the ocean.)—Conditional Expression 1 (1981)
23. *Ie ga takusan aru noni, totemo sizuka desu* (Even though there are many houses, the area is very quiet.)—Conditional Expression 2 (1981)
24. *Okane o toraremasita* (The money was taken.)—Expressions in the Passive 1 (1976)
25. *Ame ni hurarete komarimasita* (We ran into problems because it started to rain.)—Expressions in the Passive 2 (1980)
26. *Kono kippu o agemasu* (I'll give you this ticket.)—Expressions for Giving and Receiving 1 (1982)
27. *Nimotu o motte moraimasita* (I had my luggage carried for me.)—Expressions for Giving and Receiving 2 (1982)
28. *Tetudai o sasemasita* (I had them help.)—Expressions for Causative Action (1982)
29. *Yoku irassyaimasita* (Thanks for coming to visit.)—Polite Expressions 1 (1983)

30. *Sensei o otazune simasu* (I'm going to see a professor.)—  
—Polite Expressions 2 (1983)

HINATA Sigeo directed the production of these materials with NAKAMITI Makio and KIYOTA Zyun.

**Supplementary Teaching Materials for the Educational Film Series for the Japanese Language 1 - 6**

日本語教育映画関連教材(1～6)  
(1984-1987)

We have compiled a variety of related materials necessary for teaching with The Educational Film Series for the Japanese Language — Basic Level (30 Lessons).

Supplementary Teaching Materials for The Educational Film Series for the Japanese Language

The Educational Film Series for the Japanese Language —  
Basic Level

Scenarios (1 volume) 1984

Teacher's Manual (6 volumes) 1984

Practice Exercises (6 volumes) 1984

Comprehensive Vocabulary Tables (1 volume) 1985

Grammar Pattern Tables (1 volume) 1987

The Present Status of and Possibilities for Education Using  
Film Materials (1 volume) 1987

HINATA Sigeo, NAKAMITI Makio and KIYOTA Zyun directed the production of these materials.

**The Educational Film Series for Teaching Japanese as a Foreign Language — Intermediate Level 1 - 12**

日本語教育映像教材中級編(1 ~ 12)

(1986 - 1987)

Since 1986 we have been producing intermediate to advanced level film teaching materials to follow the basic level (30 lessons) film materials for foreign students of the Japanese language. These materials aim to help students to acquire competence on an even more practical level than the basic level materials. We present a variety of linguistic behaviours which have a general function, for example, "linguistic behaviour when meeting someone for the first time (Introductions, Greetings, etc.)," "linguistic behaviour when making a request," etc. As of March 1988, we have completed the following 2 units (total of 12 segments).

**Unit 1** *Hazimete au hito to* — *Syōkai, Aisatu* Meeting someone for the first time — Introductions, Greetings

Segment 1 *Zikosyōkai o suru* — *Kaisyā no kangeikai de* Self-Introductions — Company welcome party (1986).

Segment 2 *Hito o syōkai suru* — *Hōmonsaki no ōsetusitu de* Introducing someone — Visiting in someone's home (1986)

- Segment 3 *Yūzin ni deau* — *Kissaten de*  
Meeting a friend — In a coffee shop (1986).
- Segment 4 *Menkai no yakusoku o suru* — *Denwa de*  
Making an appointment to meet someone — On  
the telephone
- Segment 5 *Miti o kiku* — *Koban de*  
Asking directions — At a police box (1986)
- Segment 6 *Kaisya o hōmon suru* — *Uketuke to ōsetusitu de*  
Visiting a company — At the reception desk and  
in the reception room (1986)
- Unit 2** *Hito ni nani ka o tanomu toki* — *Irai, Yōkyū, Sizi*  
Getting someone to do something for you —  
Requests, Demands, Giving orders
- Segment 7 *Todokede o suru* — *Siyakusyo de*  
Giving notification — At the City Hall (1987)
- Segment 8 *Kaimono o suru* — *Depāto de*  
Shopping — At a department store (1987)
- Segment 9 *Utiawase o suru* — *Syuppansya de*  
Making arrangements — At a publishers (1987)
- Segment 10 *Onegai o suru* — *Daigaku de*  
Making a request — At a university (1987)
- Segment 11 *Tetudai o tanomu* — *Katei de*  
Asking for help — At home (1987)
- Segment 12 *Tomodati o sasou* — *Tomodati no uti de*  
Inviting a friend — At a friend's house (1987)

HINATA Sigeo and NAKAMITI Makio directed the

production of these materials.

**Applied Dictionary of Fundamental Japanese — Indonesian Edition KAMUS PEMAKAIAN BAHASA JEPANG DASAR**  
 基礎日本語活用辞典インドネシア語版  
 (1988. 1,484 pages)

This book is an applied dictionary edited for students of Japanese at the intermediate level and above, whose first language is Indonesian. It is meant for use in advanced study of the meaning and pragmatics of fundamental Japanese vocabulary.

The number of entry words is approximately 4,000, and these words were chosen from the list of words that were designated as important from the results of the survey, *A Study of the Fundamental Vocabulary for Japanese Language Teaching* (Report 78), previously conducted by the Centre for Teaching of Japanese as a Foreign Language, Section 1.

Each entry contains the following information.

- 1 Entry Word — Pronunciation including accent, representation in the Japanese writing system, parts of speech and inflection.
- 2 Translational Equivalent- (Close translational equivalent in Indonesian)
- 3 Definition
- 4 Example Sentences and Examples of Compounds Contain-

ing the Entry Word.

5 Antonyms, Synonyms and Cross-References

6 Supplementary Explanation

It is possible to look up any word given under the entries in the index at the end of the book. Including the index, information is available on approximately 10,000 words. We distribute this book to facilities for teaching Japanese as a foreign language, and have made it available for experimental use, rather than selling it commercially.

This dictionary was edited by HINATA Sigeo, NAKAMITI Makio and SYOHO Isamu with advisory committees inside and outside of the Institute.

**Japanese Language Series — Supplementary Volumes**

国語シリーズ別冊 (3 ~ 4)

(1972 - 1976)

The Japanese Language Series — Supplementary Volumes were edited and published primarily for use by people who are engaged in research on or in the actual business of teaching Japanese as a foreign language, as well as people who are interested in this area. *Supplementary Volumes* 1 and 2 were published by the Agency for Cultural Affairs, Volume 3 was published cooperatively by the National Language Research Institute and the Agency for Cultural Affairs, and Volume 4 was published by the National Language Research

Institute alone.

Japanese and Teaching Japanese as a Foreign Language

- 1 Vocabulary  
(1972. 296 pages)
- 2 Grammar  
(1973. 258 pages)
- 3 Pronunciation and Expression  
(1975. 199 pages)
- 4 Writing and Expression  
(1976. 237 pages)

**Teaching Japanese as a Foreign Language — Teacher's  
Reference Volumes 4-14**

日本語教育指導参考書 (4 ~ 14)

The Teaching Japanese as a Foreign Language —  
Teacher's Reference Volumes were published as a reference  
guide for teachers involved in teaching Japanese as a foreign  
language. The first 3 volumes were published by the Agency  
for Cultural Affairs :

- 1 Phonetics and Phonetic Education
- 2 Honorific and Politeness Expressions
- 3 Problems Related to Methods for Teaching Japanese as a  
Foreign Language

Since 1977, the National Language Research Institute,

Centre for Teaching of Japanese as a Foreign Language has taken over the publication of this series from the Agency for Cultural Affairs as one link in its operations related to the production of teaching materials.

- 4 Japanese Grammar I  
(1978. 107 pages)
- 5 Japanese Grammar II  
(1981. 153 pages)
- 6 Methods for Evaluation in Teaching Japanese as a Foreign Language  
(1979. 238 pages)
- 7 Methods for Teaching Japanese as a Foreign Language :  
Intermediate and Advanced Level  
(1980. 143 pages)
- 8 Japanese Demonstratives  
(1981. 122 pages).
- 9 Seven Types of Fundamental Vocabulary for Teaching  
Japanese as a Foreign Language — Comparative/Contrastive  
Table  
(1982. 278 pages)
- 10 Bibliography of Literature on Teaching Japanese as a  
Foreign Language — Conference Papers and Journals  
(1982. 470 pages)
- 11 Discourse Analysis and Pedagogical Applications  
(1982. 133 pages)
- 12 Research on Vocabulary and Pedagogical Applications I



(1984. 150 pages)

13 Research on Vocabulary and Pedagogical Applications II

(1985. 175 pages)

14 Teaching Writing

(1988. 181 pages)

## 6. Papers, Year-books, Annual Reports, and Other Publications

We present publications which were not included in the research fields outlined above : occasional papers written by the Institute staff based on survey research, a bibliography for research on the Japanese language, research information such as the Institute's Year-book, and the Annual Report, the Institute's official report which is published annually.

### Study of Language I - V

ことばの研究

(Vol. I - V, 1959 - 1974)

Most of the research projects of the Institute are carried out cooperatively by the members as part of their duty. In this series of "Study of Language," however, they present monographs on subjects chosen and treated personally.

The titles in each volume are as follows :

[Study of Language Vol. I, 1959. 448 pages]

NISIO Minoru : A Study of Linguistic Life

WATANABE Tomosuke : Rationality and Irrationality in  
Communication

ITIKAWA Takasi : Sentences and Composition

OKUBO Ai : A Comparative and Stylistic Study of the Sen-  
tences of Newspaper Editorials and Novels

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

HAYASI Sirô : Expression and Comprehension

OISI Hatutarô : On Oral Emphasis, through the Observation of  
the Language of Tokyo

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

UEMURA Yukio : On Tonemes of the Monosyllabic and  
Dissyllabic 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 Lan-  
guage

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 Kon-*  
*kôbun*"

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

HIROHAMA Humio : On the 1604 Edition of *Setuyôsyû* (Dic-  
tionary of Chinese Characters)

HAYASI Oki : Some Notes on the Form of Chinese Charac-  
ters and a Table of their Form-components

ARIGA Kenzô : The Simplification of Chinese Characters in  
Japan and in China — The Possibility of their Accord-  
dance

MURAO Tutomu : Problems of Writing Reformation in  
China

NAGANO Masaru : The Development of the Speech of  
Infants, Especially on the Learning of Zyosi (Postposi-  
tions)

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

MURAI SI Syôzô : An Analysis of the Reading Process

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

KOSIMIZU Minoru : Semantics and Language Teaching

[Study of Language Vol. II, 1965. 302 pages]

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 Tatuô : On Some Grammatical Synonyms

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

SINDO 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 Trans-  
lation

WATANABE Tomosuke : A Note on the Study of Linguistic  
Life

OKUBO 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

MURAI SI Syôzô : A Study of the Developmental Inter-  
relations of Eye-movement Skills in Reading

**[Study of Language Vol. III, 1967. 298 pages]**

MIYAZIMA Tatuô : Formation of the Vocabulary of Modern  
Japanese

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

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

SINDO Sakiko : Chinese Characters in a Newspaper in the  
Early Meizi Period

[**Study of Language Vol. IV, 1973. 257 pages**]

- NISIO Toraya : Close-synonyms in Present-day Vocabulary
- MIYAZIMA Tatuō : 'Meaningless' (Unique) Morphemes
- NOMURA Masaaki : Uses of Negative Prefix in Modern  
Japanese
- ISIWATA Tosio : Valance of Japanese Verb, II
- HAYASI Sirō : A Small-scale Vocabulary Research Using a  
Pencil and Zerox
- NAKAMURA Akira : An Inquiry into the Grammatical  
Character of Certain Japanese Words with Mixed  
Adverbial-Conjunctive Functions
- TAKAHASI Tarō : On Some Uses of Adnominal Forms in  
Japanese Verbs
- TOKUGAWA Munemasa : The Significance of Isolated  
Dialectal Forms Found on Some Maps of the Linguistic  
Atlas of Japan
- HONDO Hiroshi : A Lexical Family : Frog, Toad, Tadpole in  
the Linguistic Atlas of Japan
- TAKADA Makoto : Zur Mundartgeographie : eine kurze  
Berücksichtigung der strukturellen Methode in der eur-  
opäischen Mundartforschung
- SATO Ryōiti : How Dialectal Speakers Perceive Tonal Pat-  
terns — An Experiment Conducted near a Toneless  
Area of the Kantō Plain
- NOMOTO Kikuo : Literacy of Japanese-Americans in  
Hawaii

EGAWA Kiyosi : A Study of Language Behaviour by means  
of a Multivariate Analysis

WATANABE Tomosuke : A Note on Culture and Language  
of Sex

OKUBO Ai : The Structure and Development of Children's  
Utterance

[Study of Language Vol. V, 1974. 262 pages]

HIDA Yosihumi : System of the Negative Expressions in  
Tokyo Dialect in the Early Years of Meiji Period

TUTIYA Sin'iti : On Expression of Conclusion in *Edo*

KAZIWARA Kôtarô : On Auxiliary Verbs "*Tari*" and "*Ri*" of  
the Medieval Japanese in Setuwa (sermons)

IITOYO Kiiti : The Irregular Verb "*Kuru*" (to come) Treated  
as a One-Vowel Conjugation Verb

MURAKI Sinzirô : Basic Patterns of Verb-Predicate Sentences

TANAKA Akio : Stochastic Model of Sentence Structure in  
Japanese Literature

NAKANO Hiroshi : A System of Automatic Syntactic Analy-  
sis

TURUOKA Akio : A Trial of the Typical Sentence Pattern  
by Use of Computer

SAITO Hidenori : As Regards the Construction of Head and  
Lead Sentences of Newspapers

UEMURA Yukio and TAKADA Syôzi : Lower Jaw Move-  
ments in Pronouncing Japanese Vowels



NEMOTO Kesao : A Study of Chinese Characters Used by  
Junior High School Boys and Girls

MURAI SI Syôzô : A Study of Educational Psychology on  
Children's Stroke Orders

**Occasional Papers 1-9**

研究報告集

(Vol. 1 - 9, 1978 - 1988)

[Vol. 1, Report 62, 1978. 230 pages]

TAKAHASI Tarô : A Descriptive Research on the "Toritate"  
Forms Suffixed with "Mo"

MIYAZIMA Tatuô and TAKAGI Midori : The Writing of  
Chinese Loanwords in 90 Magazines of Today

EGAWA Kiyosi : An Experimental Sociolinguistic Study on  
Conversational Behaviour

EGAWA Kiyosi : Notes for a Description of "Gesture"

SUGITO Seizyu : How to Describe Body Movements — A  
Tentative Plan

YONEDA Masato : Notes for a Mathematical Study of  
Conversational Behaviour

SATO Ryôiti, SANADA Sinzi and SAWAKI Motoei : Survey  
Methods for the Study of Expressivity in the Dialects

HIDA Yosihumi : The Interrelationship Between the Lan-  
guage Usage of People in Tokyo According to Age,  
Sex, Occupation, Status and the Proportion of Words of  
Japanese, Chinese, European Origin in the Early Years

## of the Meizi Period — As Seen in "Aguranabe"

[Occasional Papers, Vol. 2, Report 65, 1980. 253 pages]

MIYAZIMA Tatuo : Semantic Field and Loanwords in  
Japanese

MURAKI Sinzirô : On Function Verbs in Modern Japanese

MINAMI Huzio, EGAWA Kiyosi, YONEDA Masato and

SUGITO Seizyu : An Analysis of Texts Containing Verbal and  
Non-verbal Expressions

TAKADA Syôzi : On Articulatory Characteristics in Reading  
Japanese Sentences

OKUBO Ai : Words and Their Meaning Used by a Child of  
Two Years Old in One Day

IWATA Jun'iti : On the Development of Word Meaning

HINATA Sigeo : The Function of "Hai" and "Ee" in  
Japanese Discourse

ISII Hisao : Phonological Interpretation of Vowels in Modern  
Japanese

[Occasional Papers, Vol. 3, Report 71, 1982. 346 pages]

TAKAHASI Tarô and SUZUKI Mituyo : The Function of the  
Three Sets of Deictic Terms : *Ko-*, *So-*, *A-* in Referring  
to Physical Space

KUDO Hiroshi : Meanings and Functions of Modal Adverbs in  
Modern Japanese

WATANABE Tomosuke : A Study of Terms in Japanese

Dialects Denoting an Illegitimate Child

TAKADA Syôzi : An Experimental Phonetic Study of the  
Syllabic Nasal in Japanese

KAZIWARA Kôtarô : The Changing Proportions of Kanzi in  
Newspapers — An Investigation of the Meizi, Taisyô  
and Shôwa Eras

OKUBO Ai and KAWAMATA Ruriko : The Lexicon of  
Pre-school Children — A Study of the Actual Usage of  
Four Children

SATAKE Hideo : On the Frequency Ratio of Kinds of Letters  
in All Sorts of Sentence

[Occasional Papers, Vol. 4, Report 74, 1983. 228 pages]

MURAKI Sinzirô : On the Periphrastic Passive Expression in  
Modern Japanese

OKUBO Ai : A Study of Verbs and Suppositions from 2;0 to  
3;5

SIMAMURA Naomi : Vocabulary of Japanese Textbooks  
Used in the Lower Grades of Elementary School

SAITO Hidenori : A Compact Editor in the Distributed Data  
Processing Terminal Systems

[Occasional Papers, Vol. 5, Report 79, 1984. 282 pages]

TAKAHASI Tarô and YAHISA Sigeko : Various Uses of the  
Noun *ga Aru* (Verb Expressing Existence) Construction  
in Japanese.

Addendum : Observations on the Differences between  
*Hito-ga Aru* and *Hito-ga Iru*

MIYAZIMA Tatuō and TAKAGI Midori : The Representation  
of Loanwords in 90 Contemporary Magazines

NOMOTO Kikuo : Usages of Keigo (Japanese Honorific/Polite  
Forms)

SAWAKI Motoei : Yes-no Questions and Wh-questions in the  
Tugaru Japanese Dialect

TAKANASI Nobuhiro : Collection of Words from Achral  
Texts Using the Scout Method

SIMAMURA Naomi : An Inquiry into the Procedures Used to  
Rate Children's Reading and Writing Abilities of Chinese  
Characters with Special Reference to the Questionnaires  
Used for this Rating

SAITO Hidenori : Generation of File Information Manage-  
ment Using the Interactive Method

SYOHO Isamu : A Comparative Study of Japanese and In-  
donesian Pronouns

UENO Tazuko, SYOHO Isamu, TANAKA Nozomi,

HISINUMA Tōru and HINATA Sigeo : A Contrastive Study  
of Anaphora in Japanese and Other Languages

[**Occasional Papers, Vol. 6, Report 83, 1985. 259 pages**]

NOMOTO Kikuo : From the Results of the Panel Survey on  
Honorifics Part 1 — Scores for Total Politeness Level  
and Conformity (Tekiō)

TAKADA Syôzi : On Some Articulatory characteristics of  
the Mora Obstruent (*Sokuon*)

MURAI SI Syôzô : One Child's Kanzi Reading Ability

SAITO Hidenori : A Proposal for Extending the Kanzi Code

TANAKA Takusi : Conceptual Information Processing

SYOHO Isamu : A Study of Inversion from the Viewpoint of  
G B Theory — A Comparison of Japanese and In-  
donesian

ISII Hisao : On Abstracting Patterns from German Greeting  
Forms

[Occasional Papers, Vol. 7, Report 85, 1986. 187 pages]

SUGITO Seizyu : On the Honorific Suffixes of Address in  
Official Communications

KANBE Naotake : A Review of the Studies on the Reading  
Eye Movements

SIMAMURA Naomi : A Statistic Study of Recognizable  
Chinese Characters Assigned to High School Curriculum  
by Seventh and Tenth graders — Based on Data  
Obtained with the Help of Self-judgement Method

SAITO Hidenori : Application of the KANA-KANZI Conver-  
sion Process to the Identification of Homonyms

SYOHO Isamu : A Study of Japanese and Indonesian Passive  
Constructions

ISII Hisao : On Japanese Verbal Conjugation from a View-  
point of Latin Grammar

[Occasional Papers, Vol. 8, Report 90, 1987. 183 pages]

- WATANABE Tomosuke : On the Origin of the Words *otōsan*  
(father) and *okāsan* (mother) in Standard Japanese
- KOBAYASI Takasi : National Survey of Dialects on  
Semantically Related Items in the *Linguistic Atlas of  
Japan*
- SIMAMURA Naomi : *Use of Chinese Characters by Japanese  
Children in Guided Compositions*
- SAITO Hidenori : On Large-Scale Japanese Language Stor-  
age on Optical Disks
- NISIHARA Suzuko : Speaker Value Judgment — Con-  
ventional Implicature and Inter-lingual Communicability
- SYOHO Isamu : A Study of Additive Adjuncts and Additive  
Conjuncts — In the Cases of Japanese and Indonesian  
Language

[Occasional Papers, Vol. 9, Report 94, 1988. 173 pages]

- ISII Hisao : Criticism of Japanese Modern Text
- SAITO Hidenori : Kanzi Information Data-Base
- TANAKA Takusi : Definite Clause Set Grammars for Free  
Word-Order Languages
- NISIHARA Suzuko : Shifts of Cohesion in Inter-lingual com-  
munication
- SYOHO Isamu : Predicate Complement Constructions — In  
Japanese and Indonesian

HINATA Sigeo : For the Description of Reduplicated Forms  
in Japanese

**Bibliography of Japanese Linguistics — from 1942 to 1949**

国語関係刊行書目(昭和17年~昭和24年)

(Source 1, 1950. 59 pages)

710 books are listed. Most of them are listed again in the bibliography, source 4, below. The framing of the bibliography was entrusted to Mr. Husakazu YAMADA; the bibliography was completed by the Institute.

**Bibliography of Japanese Linguistics from the Early Meizi Period to the Present Time**

明治以降国語学関係刊行書目

(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 linguistics 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.*"

### **Japanese Language Year-Book (1954 - 1987)**

国語年鑑(昭和29年版～昭和62年版)

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 published 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.

### **Annual Report of the National Language Research Institute (1950 - 1987)**

国立国語研究所年報(昭和24年度～昭和62年度)

The Institute is legally obligated to publish a report on its status and the results of its surveys every year and has to date



published 39 annual reports, including the outlines of surveys completed and interim reports on the results of surveys in progress. These reports present an overview of the research activities and progress of projects carried out at the Institute in their respective years and are published annually.

With regard to the research activities of each project, we indicate the research directors and summarize the goals, the progress of operations during the respective year, the results obtained, future plans, etc.

The annual report includes a summary of the reports which were published in the respective year as well as brief reports of research results which were not published as reports.

### **Collection of Newspaper Clippings of Articles Related to the Japanese Language ( 1950 - 1987 )**

新聞所載国語関係記事切り抜き集(昭和25年～昭和62年)

We cut out newspaper articles related to the Japanese language and arranged them in a bound volume. Since March, 1949, a wide range of articles have been collected on the Japanese language in general, Japanese writing, phonetics, vocabulary, grammar, dialects, and linguistic life, problems related to the Japanese language and the writing system, Japanese language education, etc., from the morning and evening editions of national newspapers ("Asahi," "Mainichi," "Yomiuri," "Nihon Keizai," etc.), regional newspapers

("Tokyo," "Nisi Nihon," "Hokkaido," etc.), and weekly publications ("Nihon Dokusyo Sinbun," "Syûkan Dokusyojin," "Tosyo Sinbun," etc.). The number of newspaper clippings, slightly under 600 in the first year (1950) has increased to approximately 4,000 per year. These are stored in the National Language Research Institute Library and are available to researchers both inside and outside the Institute.

This research was directed by the office which is presently called the Office for Information and Data and its predecessors.

**The National Language Research Institute Thirty Years of Progress — A Guide to Publications**

国立国語研究所三十年のあゆみ——研究業績の紹介——

(1978. 171 pages)

In celebration of the thirtieth anniversary of the Institute, this book summarizes the research that has been done over the thirty years since its establishment. In addition, we trace the history of the organization and changes in the budget of the Institute.

### III. LIST OF THE PUBLICATIONS

The following is a comprehensive list in order of the year of publication for the various types of publications summarized in this book. At the end of each entry we indicate the year of publication, the section number in Part II in which the report summary appears, and in most cases a classification code which categorizes the aspect of the data studied and related research fields with a maximum of three letters from the following list :

L = Lexicon

G = Grammar

P = Phonology

W = Writing

D = Discourse

H = Honorifics

C = Contrastive Research.

For example, "1950/1/PGL," given at the end of Report entry 1, indicates that this report was published in 1950, its summary appears in Section 1 of Part II of this volume, and the research in this report focused on phonology, grammar and the lexicon. The classification code is not indicated for Occasional Papers, film materials and other publications where it is not relevant.

#### [REPORT]

1 A Linguistic Survey of the Island of Hatizyô .....10

- 八丈島の言語調査 *Hatizyōzima no Gengo-tyōsa*  
1950/1/PGL
- 2 A Language Survey in Sirakawa City and in Neighboring Villages .....12  
言語生活の実態——白河市および付近の農村における——  
*Gengoseikatu no Zittai* —— *Sirakawa-si oyobi Hukin no Nōson ni okeru* 1950/1/PLD
- 3 Bound Forms(*zyosi* and *zyodōsi*) in Modern Japanese  
—— Usages and Examples.....57  
現代語の助詞・助動詞——用法と実例—— *Gendaigo no Zyosi · Zyodōsi* —— *Yōhō to Ziturei* 1951/2/GL
- 4 Research on Vocabulary in Women's Magazines ....96  
婦人雑誌の用語——現代語の語彙調査—— *Huzin-zassi no Yōgo* —— *Gendaigo no Goi-tyōsa* 1953/3/LWG
- 5 Language Survey in Turuoka City, Yamagata Prefecture .....14  
地域社会の言語生活——鶴岡における実態調査——  
*Tūkisyakai no Gengoseikatu* —— *Turuoka ni okeru Zittaityōsa* 1953/1/PGL
- 6 School Children and Newspapers —— Their Approach to the Newspapers and their Comprehension .....129  
少年と新聞——小学生・中学生の新聞への接近と理解——  
*Syōnen to Sinbun* —— *Syōgakusei · Tyūgakusei no Sinbun e no Sekkin to Rikai* 1954/4/LWD
- 7 The Language Ability of Children in the Pre-reading Period .....137

入門期の言語能力 *Nyūmonki no Gengo-nōryoku*

1954/4/WPL

- 8 Research in Colloquial Japanese .....59  
談話語の実態 *Danwago no Zittai* 1955/2/DPL
- 9 Experimental Research into Reading Deficiencies — An  
Analysis of Oral Reading Errors .....135  
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国立国語研究所

東京都北区西が丘 3-9-14  
電話 (代表) 03-900-3111