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An introduction to The National Institute for
Japanese Language and Linguistics : A sketch of
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A decorative vertical grid pattern on the left side of the cover, consisting of white lines forming a grid of squares. Some squares are filled with yellow, creating a stylized staircase or ladder effect.

AN INTRODUCTION TO

THE **NATIONAL INSTITUTE** FOR **JAPANESE LANGUAGE** AND LINGUISTICS

A Sketch of Its Achievements
Sixth Edition
2019

国立国語研究所

Inter-University Research Institute Corporation
National Institutes for the Humanities

**The National Institute for
Japanese Language and Linguistics**

**An Introduction to
The National Institute for Japanese Language and Linguistics**

**AN INTRODUCTION TO
THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR
JAPANESE LANGUAGE AND LINGUISTICS**

A Sketch of Its Achievements, Sixth Edition

The National Institute for Japanese Language and Linguistics

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* The English name of The National Language Research Institute was changed to The National Institute for Japanese Language in 2001, and then to The National Institute for Japanese Language and Linguistics in 2009.

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Preface to the Sixth Edition

National Institute for Japanese Language and Linguistics (acronym: NINJAL; Japanese name: *Kokuritsu Kokugo Kenkyûsho*, abbreviated *Kokugoken*) was founded in December, 1948. In October 1st, 2009, NINJAL was made one of the National Institutes for the Humanities, one of the four Inter-University Research Institute Corporations. We are celebrating these two anniversaries on October 1st, 2019. This volume has been edited to list all the major achievements of NINJAL from its foundation in 1948, through March of 2017. I hope that this volume will be of help in letting people know about the NINJAL's missions over the last 70 years of serving the research communities in Japanese Language and Linguistics in Japan and all over the world.

Yukinori Takubo
Director-General

Notes from the Editors (the Sixth Edition)

In this Sixth Edition, we have included information on the publications from NINJAL Research projects since the Fifth Edition was published. Since October 2009 saw a drastic change in the organization of NINJAL and the forms of its publications, the publications after October 2009 are listed separately in Section III, while those before that time are listed in Section II. Section III provides summaries of the publications between October 2009 and March 2017, subdivided by the types of publications. Included are those publications which contain the research results of NINJAL projects and which mention the role of NINJAL in their texts. All titles are translations of the original Japanese titles, unless otherwise noted.

English summaries in Section III were either provided by the author(s) or editor(s) of the publications or were created by translating Japanese summaries. We would like to thank Professor John Haig for his help in translation. In referring to Japanese names in the descriptions of the publications originally written in Japanese, Hepburn Romanization is employed for Japanese names with family names capitalized. In the case of English publications, the spellings of names used in the original texts are used.

Section II contains new summaries for publications before October 2009, but it is largely identical in content with the Fifth Edition. We have, however, made some editorial changes and corrections to the previously listed summaries. We would like to thank OKIMOTO Tomoko for her help in this regard.

Editorial committee for the Sixth Edition

The members of the editorial committee for the Sixth Edition are YAMAZAKI Makoto, TAKADA Tomokazu, and MATSUMOTO Yo.

Notes from the Editors (the Fifth Edition)

This Fifth Edition is a revised version of *An Introduction to the National Language Research Institute: A Sketch of Its Achievements Fourth Edition* published in March 1999 for the celebration of the Fiftieth Anniversary, December 1998, of the Institute. The Fifth Edition includes the publications of the research achievements of the Institute up through July 2008. The principle of editing this edition is basically the same as that of the fourth one.

Editing Procedures of the Fifth Edition were as follows:

- (1) We added information regarding the publications of the Institute after the Fourth Edition was published. We also checked the fourth edition and updated descriptions. The English abstracts of the publications were prepared by modifying the original English abstracts, or by using the Japanese/English abstracts provided by the researchers in charge. Most of the English translation for the added information was checked by Dr. Eric Long. Editors made unification of formats and notations to that and final proof-reading.
- (2) Titles of the publications and papers: We adopted the original titles for those which had English titles at the time of publication. We have made translation for those which did not have original ones.
- (3) Roman-letter notations: The Kunrei system is uniformly adopted for the Japanese place and person names etc. as far as possible. But we adopted other systems when necessary (e.g. in the original English titles of the publications) to keep the original notations.
- (4) The bibliographical information is provided based on the trade book editions.
- (5) We used the same publishing system as the Fourth edition and made the paper version and the Internet version at the same time.

Editorial Committee of the Fifth edition

The members of the editing committee of the Fifth Edition are KUMAGAI Yasuo, KANEDA Tomoko, KUMAGAI Tomoko and NIINO Naoya.

Notes from the Editors (the 1998 Fourth Edition)

This Fourth Edition is a revised version of *An Introduction to the National Language Research Institute: A Sketch of Its Achievements Third Edition* published in 1988 for the celebration of the Fortieth Anniversary of the NLRI. The Fourth Edition includes the publications of the research achievements of the Institute up through April 1998.

The 1988 Third Edition was compiled in a variety of formats due to the editing procedures described below. A review of the Third Edition resulted in the revisions we made for the Fourth Edition.

Third Edition

Editing of the 1988 Third Edition proceeded as follows:

- (1) We used all the introductions for reports up through Report 42 in *An Introduction to the National Language Research Institute* (the 1971 Second Edition) with necessary revisions.
- (2) We translated the Japanese introductions in *The National Language Research Institute Thirty Years of Progress* for Reports 43 through 62 which were not included in the Second Edition.
- (3) For the reports which are not included in the above, we used the corresponding descriptions in the NLRI annual reports as a base for translation.
- (4) The summaries of research areas, given at the beginning of each section in II. Summary of Publications, are based on previously published works/data and the 1971 Second Edition.
- (5) For the few remaining publications, descriptions were provided by the researchers in charge. Other texts (1-4 above) were edited by the editing committee members. We invited advice and review from the relevant section members throughout the editing process.

Fourth Edition

This Fourth Edition, adding on the Third Edition, includes information on the latest achievements of the NLRI of the past 10 years. We reconstructed the publishing system by converting the previous edition into a database in view of data management, internet publishing, etc.

Editing Procedures of the Fourth Edition were as follows:

- (1) We added information regarding the publications of the NLRI after the Third Edition was published. The English abstracts of the publications were prepared by modifying the original English abstracts, or by using the Japanese/English abstracts provided by the researchers in charge. Prof. Polly Szatrowski took charge of the translations and proofreading. Editors made unification of formats and notations to that and final proofreading.
- (2) Titles of the publications and papers: We adopted the original titles for those which had English titles at the time of publication. While the Third Edition adopted newly-translated titles, this edition restored the original English titles. We have made translation for those which did not have original ones.

- (3) Roman-letter notations: The Kunrei system is uniformly adopted for the Japanese place and person names etc. as far as possible. But we adopted other systems when necessary (e.g. in the original English titles of the publications) to keep the original notations.
- (4) We have tagged the data of this publication with respect to person names, place names, country names, language names, linguistic forms, historic eras, etc., for the purpose of unifying notation and index compilation.
- (5) The bibliographical information such as the name of publisher, etc. which was absent in the Third Edition has been provided in this Edition.
- (6) The bibliographical information is provided based on the trade book editions.
- (7) We have reconstructed the publishing system so as to make it possible to publish the paper version and the Internet version at the same time.
- (8) We plan to update the Internet version of this edition to maintain it at the latest state.

Editing Committees of the previous editions

The editors' names of the First and the Second Editions are not available, now.

[1988 Third Edition]

The Third Edition was an expanded version of the Second Edition compiled primarily by SUGITO Seizyu and SIMAMURA Naomi of the National Language Research Institute.

The English translation of the Third Edition and additions made to the HTML version of the Third Edition were prepared by Dr. Polly Szatrowski, presently professor of Japanese language and linguistics at the University of Minnesota.

The HTML version of the Third Edition was planned and compiled by KUMAGAI Yasuo of the National Language Research Institute.

[1998 Fourth Edition]

The members of the editing committee of the Fourth Edition are EGAWA Kiyosi, SUGITO Seizyu, AIZAWA Masao, KUMAGAI Yasuo and ISOBE Yosiko. Most of the English translation for the Fourth Edition was prepared by Dr. Polly Szatrowski. Computer management, data preparation, data processing, final proofreading and unification of formats were conducted by KUMAGAI Yasuo and ISOBE Yosiko. KUMAGAI Tomoko of the NLRI helped in preparation of the English translation.

I. Outline of the National Institute for Japanese Language and Linguistics

After 63 years of history since its original foundation in 1948, in October 2009 we saw what we might call a ‘revolutionary’ shift in the fundamental missions of the National Institute for Japanese Language and Linguistics (NINJAL). While the old Institute was basically oriented toward the government’s language policies, the new NINJAL is integrated into the National Institutes for the Humanities as an inter-university research institute and is now dedicated to linguistic studies of the Japanese language and social contributions based on research outcomes.

1. Mission and Structure

Mission

The National Institute for Japanese Language and Linguistics (NINJAL) conducts comprehensive research on the Japanese language to elucidate the variation within Japanese as well as the language-specific and language-universal characteristics of Japanese viewed as one of the world’s many languages. The long-term goals of NINJAL are to facilitate the utilization of the results of this linguistic research in related fields, including Japanese language education, and to contribute to groundbreaking research in new fields involving human language. As an inter-university research institute, NINJAL has two fundamental missions:

(1) Joint Usage

NINJAL develops a variety of large-scale resources (corpora and databases) for Japanese language studies and makes them available to universities, the scholarly community, and the general public.

(2) Collaborative Research

In cooperation with universities and research institutes in Japan and around the world, NINJAL plays a leading role in strengthening the international research network by conducting major collaborative research projects.

Organization

To achieve these goals, NINJAL has established a research department (organized into five divisions) and two centers, which work in close cooperation with each other.

Research Department

Theory & Typology Division	Japanese from a cross-linguistic perspective
Language Variation Division	Geographical and social variation of Japanese
Language Change Division	Historical development of Japanese
Spoken Language Division	Japanese as a spoken language
JSL Research Division	Communication by Japanese language learners

Center for Research Resources	Providing research results and information
Center for Corpus Development	Developing language resources in collaboration with the Research Department

Collaborative Research

As one of the National Institutes for the Humanities (NIHU), NINJAL promotes collaborative research in line with NIHU goals.

● Diverse Language Resources and the Consolidation of Japanese Language Studies

This is the core collaborative research project based in NINJAL, and it includes six large scale sub-projects and seven projects led by outside researchers.

NINJAL is also involved in multidisciplinary collaborative and network-based projects sponsored by NIHU.

Joint Usage

To facilitate joint use by scholars in Japan and throughout the world, many of the research materials produced by NINJAL are publicly available, including large-scale Japanese corpora and databases.

2. International Research Cooperation

As an international hub for research on the Japanese language, linguistics, and Japanese language education for non-native speakers, NINJAL places special emphasis on the promotion of international research cooperation with overseas institutes and conferences for the development of Japanese language studies in the world.

Academic Cooperation with Overseas Research Institutes

To promote collaborative research and exchange among researchers, NINJAL has signed agreements of academic cooperation with overseas universities and institutes that research the Japanese language, linguistics, Japanese language education, and information sciences. These agreements aim to promote the interaction between Japanese language studies and world language studies globally.

International Survey of Japanese Oral Documents Overseas

For the purpose of providing new research materials, NINJAL surveys Japanese oral documents overseas in cooperation with foreign universities, museums, and other research institutions.

International Symposia and International Conferences

In addition to regular international symposia that are held every year, NINJAL plays host to international conferences on linguistics that are based in other countries.

Handbooks of Japanese Language and Linguistics Series

NINJAL has made an academic cooperation agreement with De Gruyter Mouton, a world leading publishing company renowned for high-quality linguistics books and journals. As a starter, we publish the Handbooks of Japanese Language and Linguistics Series. This series, comprising twelve volumes with about 700 pages per volume, surpasses all currently available reference works on Japanese in both scope and depth, and provides a comprehensive survey of nearly the entire field of Japanese linguistics.

Invitation of Overseas Scholars

NINJAL actively invites leading researchers from Japan and abroad as resident researchers, in order to develop international research activities and research exchanges. In addition, NINJAL accepts foreign researchers who would like to study in Japan.

Partner institutes (as of April 2019)

- Academia Sinica (Taiwan)
- Beijing Center for Japanese Studies, Beijing Foreign Studies University (China)
- Humanities Division, University of Oxford (UK)
- Department of Linguistics, University of Pennsylvania (USA)
- Department of Language and Linguistic Science, University of York (UK)
- Computer Science Department, Brandeis University (USA)
- Department of Linguistics, University of Colorado Boulder (USA)
- School of Language, Literature and Culture Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University (India)
- Center for Japanese Studies, University of Michigan (USA)
- Department of Japanese Language and Culture, Soochow University (Taiwan)
- University of Hawai'i at Mānoa (USA)
- Department of Japanese, Tilak Maharashtra University (India)
- Department of Humanities and Social Sciences, Indian Institute of Technology Madras (India)
- The Korea Association of Japanese Education (Korea)
- The Japanese Language Association of Korea (Korea)
- Institute of Modern Languages, University of Dhaka (Bangladesh)
- College of Humanities, Seoul National University (Korea)

3. Social Contribution

The results of academic research at NINJAL are broadly shared with the general public as well as with researchers. The following activities deserve special mention for their social significance.

Research on Endangered Languages and Dialects in Japan

In the UNESCO red book (2009), eight languages and dialects spoken in Japan are listed among the endangered languages in the world. NINJAL is pursuing a comprehensive research with a focus on these eight languages and dialects. This project is expected to contribute to the

conservation of local cultures and the activation of local communities where these languages and dialects are spoken.

Expansion of Japanese Corpora

A language resource, which is constructed systematically and electronically with massive language materials for analyzing a language, is called a “corpus”. NINJAL develops various Japanese corpora and offers these corpora to not only specialists of Japanese linguistics but also the information processing industry, educational circles, and so on.

Research on Japanese as a Second (Foreign) Language

The recent increase in the number of foreign students and residents in Japan has resulted in diverse needs for the teaching and learning of Japanese as a second (foreign) language. NINJAL supports scientifically Japanese language education inside and outside Japan through basic research on the learning and acquisition of Japanese by non-native speakers.

4. Research Dissemination and Public Outreach

Events

NINJAL serves the public by presenting its ongoing research through a variety of programs, some designed for specialists, some for general audiences, and some for young people.

For Specialists

- NINJAL International Symposia
- NINJAL Colloquia
- NINJAL Salons
- Collaborative Research Project Meetings and Symposia

For the General Public

- NINJAL Forums
- NINJAL Seminars
- Exploring the Japanese Language

For Students and Pupils

- NINJAL Career Exploration Program (for junior-high and high-school students)
- NINJAL Junior Program (for elementary school pupils)

Publications

- NINJAL Research Digest
- NINJAL Research Papers

Corpora and Databases

- Balanced Corpus of Contemporary Written Japanese
- Shonagon
- NINJAL-LWP for BCCWJ (NLB)
- Corpus of Spontaneous Japanese (CSJ)
- Corpus of Historical Japanese (CHJ)

- NINJAL Web Japanese Corpus (NWJC)
- Chunagon
- A Glossed Audio Corpus of Ainu Folklore
- International Corpus of Japanese as a Second Language (I-JAS)
- The NINJAL Parsed Corpus of Modern Japanese (NPCMJ)
- Handbook of Basic Japanese Verbs
- Compound Verb Lexicon
- Topical Dictionary of Conversational Ainu
- Teramura Database
- The World Atlas of Transitivity Pairs (WATP)
- Linguistic Atlas of Japan and Grammar Atlas of Japanese Dialects
- Collection of the Research Library for Study of the Japanese Language History
- Transcription and Images of *The Tale of Genji* Manuscript Book at the Library of Congress
- Full Text Database of *Kokugogaku*
- Bibliographic Database of Japanese Language Research
- Academic Repository of the National Institute for Japanese Language and Linguistics

5. Core Project: A New Integration of Japanese Language Studies based on Diverse Language Resources

The project “A New Integration of Japanese Language Studies based on Diverse Language Resources” includes the collaborative research projects hosted by NINJAL. NINJAL is conducting this project to consolidate Japanese language studies beyond the barrier between ramified research areas and to increase the presence of the Japanese language and its studies in the world.

Purpose

This project aims to promote the globalization of Japanese language studies, by creative reconstruction of diverse language resources available electronically from massive language materials, and providing it to universities and communities of scholars in Japan and worldwide. Simultaneously, this project also includes the utilization of a new model of comprehensive Japanese language studies, through integrated research based on diverse language resources beyond the framework of established research areas. NINJAL disseminates the research results of this project throughout Japan and worldwide, in the form of (international) publications, corpora, databases, events, and so on. Through this project, NINJAL also aims to support universities in terms of Japanese linguistic education by offering an educational program that is the product of a new model of comprehensive Japanese language studies, and to sophisticate the basis of joint usage by the development of a new online system that enables collective search of multiple language resources. In addition, this project includes research on endangered languages/dialects that intends to contribute to the activation of local communities.

Organization

This project comprises six large scale sub-projects and seven projects led by outside researchers. The core research of NINJAL is promoted by close cooperation between each project. This project is one of the institute-based projects of the National Institutes for the Humanities (NIHU), consisting of six research institutes including NINJAL. In addition, this project

aims to pioneer a new research field, in collaboration with the multidisciplinary collaborative projects and network-based projects hosted by NIHU.

- Cross-linguistic Studies of Japanese Prosody and Grammar
- Development of and Linguistic Research with a Parsed Corpus of Japanese
- Endangered Languages and Dialects in Japan
- Construction of Diachronic Corpora and New Developments in Research on the History of Japanese
- Multifaceted Study of Spoken Language Using a Large-scale Corpus of Everyday Japanese Conversation
- Multiple Approaches to Analyzing the Communication of Japanese Language Learners
- Topic-specific Projects
- New Frontier Projects

II. Summaries of Publications before October 2009

The following are outlines of publications which the Institute has published before October 2009. These publications include research reports, sources, occasional papers, annual reports, yearbooks, and teacher's reference guides for teaching Japanese as a foreign/second language, as well as edited collections of Japanese dialect maps, video and film materials, and CD-ROMs.

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.

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/Second Language
6. Papers, Yearbooks, Annual Reports, and Other Publications

At the end of each entry we indicate, 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
Pd=Pedagogy

For example, "[PGL]" given at the end of Report entry 1 indicates that the research in this report focused on phonology, grammar and lexicon. The classification code is not indicated for Occasional Papers, film materials and other publications where it is not relevant.

II. 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 have conducted longitudinal surveys over real time in three locations (Hokkaidô, Turuoka and Okazaki) after periods of 20 and 30 years.

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

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 *Linguistic Atlas of Japan* (LAJ), which contains maps of phonetic and word form varieties, and the *Grammar Atlas of Japanese Dialects* (GAJ), which focuses primarily on grammatical categories.

II.1.1. *The Linguistic Survey at the Island of Hatizyô*

Report 1, Shuei Shuppan, 1950, 419 pages. [PGL]

八丈島の言語調査 秀英出版

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 a historical analysis.

We were confronted with the following research questions:

- (a) What are the factors which determine the use of the standard language by the island people?
- (b) What is the history of the dialects and their kinship with other dialects?
- (c) How do the dialects of the five villages of the island differ among themselves?
- (d) What are the characteristics of the dialects of the neighboring islands?

The survey team consisted of the following members: NAKAMURA Mitio, SIBATA Takesi, IITOYO Kiiti, KITAMURA Hazime, ISIKAWA Sakiko, SIMAZAKI Minoru and YAMANOUTI Ruri of the Institute; ÔMATI Tokuzô of the Institute of Folklore; MARUYAMA Humiyuki of the Institute of Statistical Mathematics and AOKI Ti yokiti, a student sent by

Nagano Prefecture. The team went to Hatizyô in June 1949, and interviewed 216 informants (chosen by a sampling method).

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

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

1. The phonological characteristics of the dialect of Hatizyô and of those of the neighboring islands.
2. Some morphological facts about the dialect and material on the honorific forms.
3. The 210 words of the dialect listed by ÔTA Nanpo (1745-1823) in his *Itiwa Itigen*, and their use in present-day island dialects.
4. The culture and literature of Hatizyô, and a bibliography of 47 studies of the island.
5. A lexical list of 4,700 words culled from literary sources, in the order of the kana syllabary.

II.1.2. *Language Survey in Sirakawa City and Neighboring Villages*

Report 2, Shuei Shuppan, 1951, 347 pages. [PLD]

言語生活の実態 — 白河市および附近の農村における 秀英出版

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 Ôki, ZYÔKÔ Kan'iti, MORIOKA Kenzi, NAGANO Masaru, IITOYO Kiiti and SAIGA Hideo of the Institute; HAYASI Tikio, MARUYAMA Humiyuki and NISHIHARA Sigeki of the Institute of Statistical Mathematics; ÔTÔ Tokihiko and ÔMATI Tokuzô of the Institute of Folklore, and AOKI Tiyoiki, a student sent by Nagano Prefecture.

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

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

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

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

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 “formative age of linguistic learning”. (See KITAMURA, “How Do Migrations Change Children’s Language”, *Gengo Seikatu*, No. 80, May 1958.)

II.1.3. Language Survey in Turuoka City, Yamagata Pref.

Language Survey in Turuoka City, Yamagata Pref.

Report 5, Shuei Shuppan, 1953, 309 pages. [PGL]

地域社会の言語生活 — 鶴岡における実態調査 秀英出版

Language Survey in Turuoka City, Yamagata Pref.: After 20 Years from the Preceding Survey

Report 52, Shuei Shuppan, 1974, 332 pages. [PGL]

地域社会の言語生活 — 鶴岡における 20 年前との比較 秀英出版

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 Syônai 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 Hatizyôzima 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 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 Kenzi, and ZYÔKÔ Kan'iti of the National Language Research Institute and HAYASI Tikio, AOYAMA Hirozôrô, and NISHIHARA Sigeki of the Institute of Statistical Mathematics.

The survey in Report 52 was directed by IWABUTI Etutarô, NOMOTO Kikuo, IITOYO Kiiti, TOKUGAWA Munemasa, HONDÔ Hiroshi, SATÔ Ryôiti, NAKAMURA Akira, TAKADA Makoto, EGAWA Kiyosi, MURAKI Sinzôrô, WATANABE Tomosuke, and TAKADA Syôzi of the National Language Research Institute and MINAMI Huzio (Tokyo University of Foreign Studies), 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, ÔTAKA Mitiko, and TOKINAGA Sayako of the Institute of Statistical Mathematics.

II.1.4. *A Descriptive Study of the Turuoka Dialect: The Third Language Survey in Turuoka City, the 1st Report*

Report 109-1, Shuei Shuppan, 1994, 306 pages. [PGH]

鶴岡方言の記述的研究 — 第3次鶴岡調査 報告1 秀英出版

At the National Language Research Institute we have been conducting social surveys over intervals of approximately 20 years since 1950. Our primary objective is to clarify the actual situation and social factors related to the process of standardization of dialects in the midst of the rapid social change which has occurred over the half century since the war. Due to the need to have a detailed description of the traditional dialect upon which to base change in research on dialect standardization, we conducted a survey of characteristics of the dialects of Turuoka City and surrounding regions in the First Survey in 1950. More detailed data related to the description of the dialect system can be found in that report. Amidst the overall academic advancement in the academic world during the 40 years that have passed since the First Survey, areas related to procedure which need to be delved into further have surfaced. In addition, results of the Second Survey in 1972 indicated that standardization is proceeding at a rapid pace, and suggested that a Third Survey conducted after another 20-year interval would be the last chance to survey the traditional dialect. This being the case, we once again conducted description research on the traditional dialect to serve as the base for understanding problems

related to standardization. The present research contributes to advancement in the field of description dialectology by going beyond records of old dialects prior to standardization, and it is expected that results will be actively used in related fields as proof of the theory backed by specific data. This is a description and report of the survey of the traditional dialect which we conducted with the above objective.

The following is a summary of the contents of this report and the respective authors.

Chapter 1. Outline of the Study

Aims and Procedures of the Study (EGAWA Kiyosi, ÔNISI Takuitirô)

The Position of the Turuoka Dialect (INOUE Humio)

Chapter 2. The phonological System of the Turuoka Dialect (INOUE Humio)

Chapter 3. Accent in the Turuoka Dialect (NITTA Tetuo)

Chapter 4. Declensions of Verbs, Adjectives and Adjectival Verbs of the Ôyama Dialect in Turuoka City (ÔNISI Takuitirô)

Chapter 5. Tense and Aspect in the Turuoka Dialect (SIBUYA Katumi)

Chapter 6. Usage of the Case Marker *sa* in the Turuoka Dialect: a Comparative Study with the Standard Language (SATÔ Ryôiti)

Chapter 7. Expressions of Giving and Receiving in the Turuoka Dialect (SINOZAKI Kôiti)

There is also an index at the end of the volume.

II.1.5. Socio-Psychological Survey on Japanese Polite Expressions

Socio-Psychological Survey on Japanese Polite Expressions

Report 11, Shuei Shuppan, 1957, 459 pages. [HLG]

敬語と敬語意識 秀英出版

Socio-Psychological Survey on Japanese Polite Expressions: After 20 Years from the Preceding Survey in Okazaki City, Aichi Pref.

Report 77, Sanseido Co., Ltd., 1983, 381 pages. [HLG]

敬語と敬語意識 — 岡崎における 20 年前との比較 三省堂

[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 Etutarô) 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.

II.1.6. Descriptive Studies of Japanese Dialects

Report 16, Meiji Shoin, 1959, 368 pages. [PLG]

日本方言の記述的研究 明治書院

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 Surveyors

1. Esasi-mati, Hiyama-gun, Hokkaidô (ISIGAKI Hukuo)
2. Higasine-mati, Kita-murayama-gun, Yamagata (SAITÔ Gisitirô)
3. Takehara, Tateyama-si, Tiba (ÔIWA Masanaka)
4. Susugaya-mura, 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, Hyôgo (WADA Minoru)
10. Uwazima-si, Ehime (SUGIYAMA Masayo)
11. Kawanobori-mura, Ôno-gun, Ôita (ITO 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, Nisinoomote-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*.

II.1.7. *A Dictionary of the Ryukyuan Language*

Source 5, Printing Bureau, Ministry of Finance, First Print 1963, Reprint 1998, 854 pages.

[LPG]

沖縄語辞典 大蔵省印刷局

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

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

The work has also the following appendices:

- (a) Linguistic introduction, with an exposition of the features of the Syuri dialect, especially of the phonology and the morphology of verbs and adjectives,
- (b) A list of place-names of the Ryukyus, with maps.

This work is based on a manuscript submitted to the Institute by SIMABUKURO Seibin, a specialist in Ryukyuan literature who was born in Syuri. A further survey was carried out by the Institute in cooperation with the writer and with HIKA Syuntyô, a well-known historian from Syuri. The appendices were added and the work was completely revised, however, by

UEMURA Yukio of the Institute.

This work was reprinted in 1998.

II.1.8. Towards the Uniformization of Standard Language Use: A Survey of Three Generations in Hokkaidô

Report 27, Shuei Shuppan, 1965, 301 pages. [LPG]

共通語化の過程 — 北海道における親子三代のことば 秀英出版

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

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

The survey was composed of the following portions:

1. Case studies of nine families in four localities to determine the changes in three generations.
2. A survey of 161 informants from the third generation in three large cities.
3. A survey of the social background of approximately 10,000 people in Hurano Town, a typical small town of the inland area, and a linguistic survey of 200 people of the second and third generations there.
4. A linguistic survey of 86 informants of the second and third generations in three localities formed by collective immigration.
5. A survey of third-generation speakers in 40 towns in Hokkaidô and six towns in the northern part of the Tôhoku district.
6. A test of the differences in phonetic recording between the team workers.

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

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

the Hokkaidô dialect.

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

II.1.9. *Linguistic Atlas of Japan*

Linguistic Atlas of Japan, Vol.1

Report 30-1, Printing Bureau, Ministry of Finance, First Print 1966, Reduced Scale Reprint 1981. [LP]

日本言語地図 第1集 大蔵省印刷局

Linguistic Atlas of Japan, Vol.2

Report 30-2, Printing Bureau, Ministry of Finance, First Print 1967, Reduced Scale Reprint 1982. [LP]

日本言語地図 第2集 大蔵省印刷局

Linguistic Atlas of Japan, Vol.3

Report 30-3, Printing Bureau, Ministry of Finance, First Print 1968, Reduced Scale Reprint 1983. [LP]

日本言語地図 第3集 大蔵省印刷局

Linguistic Atlas of Japan, Vol.4

Report 30-4, Printing Bureau, Ministry of Finance, First Print 1970, Reduced Scale Reprint 1984. [LP]

日本言語地図 第4集 大蔵省印刷局

Linguistic Atlas of Japan, Vol.5

Report 30-5, Printing Bureau, Ministry of Finance, First Print 1972, Reduced Scale Reprint 1984. [LP]

日本言語地図 第5集 大蔵省印刷局

Linguistic Atlas of Japan, Vol.6

Report 30-6, Printing Bureau, Ministry of Finance, First Print 1974, Reduced Scale Reprint 1985. [LP]

日本言語地図 第6集 大蔵省印刷局

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, *Phonetic Dialect Atlas* (29 maps) in 1905 and *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 the *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, KATÔ Masanobu, HONDÔ Hiroshi, SATÔ 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 Printing Bureau, Ministry of Finance 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 1. Phonology Maps and Adjective Maps

Part 2. Verb Maps

Part 3. Noun Maps: People and Amusements

Part 4. Noun Maps: Everyday Life, Agriculture, Agricultural Products, etc.

Part 5. Noun Maps: Animals and Plants

Part 6. 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.

II.1.10. *Index to the Dialect Forms of the Linguistic Atlas of Japan*

Source 11, Printing Bureau, Ministry of Finance, 1980, 365 pages. [LPG]

日本言語地図語形索引 大蔵省印刷局

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’, *YODARE* ‘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.

II.1.11. *Grammar Atlas of Japanese Dialects*

Grammar Atlas of Japanese Dialects, Vol.1

Report 97-1, Printing Bureau, Ministry of Finance, 1989. [LG]

方言文法全国地図 第1集 大蔵省印刷局

Grammar Atlas of Japanese Dialects, Vol.2

Report 97-2, Printing Bureau, Ministry of Finance 1991. [LG]

方言文法全国地図 第2集 大蔵省印刷局

Grammar Atlas of Japanese Dialects, Vol.3

Report 97-3, Printing Bureau, Ministry of Finance, 1993. [LG]

方言文法全国地図 第3集 大蔵省印刷局

Grammar Atlas of Japanese Dialects, Vol.4

Report 97-4, Printing Bureau, Ministry of Finance, 1999. [LG]

方言文法全国地図 第4集 大蔵省印刷局

Grammar Atlas of Japanese Dialects, Vol.5

Report 97-5, Printing Bureau, Ministry of Finance, 2002. [LG]

方言文法全国地図 第5集 財務省印刷局

Grammar Atlas of Japanese Dialects, Vol.6

Report 97-6, National Printing Bureau, 2006. [LG]

方言文法全国地図 第6集 国立印刷局

The goal of the *Grammar Atlas of Japanese Dialects* is to present data necessary for the geographical study of various dialects. The first tentative delineation of dialect grammar can be found in the *Atlas of the Grammar of Spoken Japanese*, 1906 (37 maps). This work was based on a survey using the correspondence method. A nationwide survey of grammar has not been conducted since then.

On the other hand, research on Japanese dialects called for advancement, and with the publication of the *Linguistic Atlas of Japanese Dialects* which focuses on vocabulary, geographical research became popular and the research methodology streamlined. As a result, the time was ripe for a nationwide survey of grammar. The survey research for and editing of the *Grammar Atlas of Japanese Dialects* was conducted amidst these trends.

The *Grammar Atlas of Japanese Dialects* elucidates the national distribution of grammatical

features, and aims to contribute to research and education in the following areas.

- (1) Promotion of research on the grammatical system in each geographical area.
- (2) Distribution classification theory.
- (3) Linguistic and geographical explanation of national distribution of grammatical phenomena.
- (4) Elucidation of the base and the process of its formation.
- (5) Investigation of the relation between the history of the Japanese language based on bibliographical research and dialect distribution.
- (6) Investigation of the affect of dialect societies.

Following a 2-year preparatory survey (1977-1978), the present survey was conducted over a 4-year period starting in 1979 using the direct interview method. The survey was composed of 267 questions and was carried out in 807 geographical points nationwide. The informants were men aged 60-75 born and raised in each region. This survey was conducted by researchers at the National Language Research Institute and dialect experts in each region.

The Department of Language Change First Research Section organized the survey results and edited the maps. The editing plan put primary emphasis on objective presentation of the geographical distribution of the linguistic data collected in each region, and placed importance on data quality. The editors made efforts to avoid inconsistency due to individual difference whenever possible, and in particular tried to follow a set rule in summarizing the linguistic forms.

In addition, they maintained consistency among linguistic forms and symbols, and tried to avoid subjective interpretation whenever possible.

The maps are printed in 6 colors and each map measures 36.4×51.6 centimeters. We appended an explanatory pamphlet which contains an “Explanation of Editing Procedures”, “Explanation of Each Map”, and a “Data List” of the basic data upon which this report is based.

The following is a summary of the contents of each volume.

- Volume 1. Case Markers
- Volume 2. Conjugations I (Verb Forms)
- Volume 3. Conjugations II (Verb and Adjective Forms)
- Volume 4. Modal and Expressive Words I
- Volume 5. Modal and Expressive Words II
- Volume 6. Expressions III (Polite Expressions)

The following have contributed to the editing thus far. Researchers at the Institute: SATÔ Ryôiti, SAWAKI Motoei, KOBAYASI Takasi, SIRASAWA Hiroe, Willem A. GROOTAERS, ÔNISI Takuitirô, MITUI Harumi, INOUE Humiko, YOSIOKA Yasuo and YOSIDA Noriko.

Researchers outside the Institute: KATÔ Kazuo, SINOZAKI Kôiti, KAMEDA Hiromi, KONISI Izumi, HIDAKA Mizuho and UTIMA Tyokuzin.

II.1.12. Basic Study on the Relation between Social Structure and Language

***Basic Study on the Relation between Social Structure and Language 1:
Kinship Vocabulary and Social Structure***

Report 32, Shuei Shuppan, 1968, 104 pages. [LH]

社会構造と言語の関係についての基礎的研究 1 — 親族語彙と社会構造 秀英出版

***Basic Study on the Relation between Social Structure and Language 2:
The Maki/Make-Concept and the Kinship Terms of Address***

Report 35, Shuei Shuppan, 1970, 197 pages. [LH]

社会構造と言語の関係についての基礎的研究 2 — マキ・マケと親族呼称 秀英出版

***Basic Study on the Relation between Social Structure and Language 3:
Temperament Vocabulary and Outlook on Value***

Report 47, Shuei Shuppan, 1973, 107 pages. [L]

社会構造と言語の関係についての基礎的研究 3 — 性向語彙と価値観 秀英出版

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 Judgements 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.

II.1.13. *Some Aspects of Honorific Expressions: With Special Reference to Discourse*

Report 41, Shuei Shuppan, 1971, 231 pages. [HDL]

待遇表現の実態 — 松江 24 時間調査資料から 秀英出版

The purpose of this report is to show some of the results of an investigation into honorific expressions spoken in a local community in Japan. The present study is based on the materials obtained by a so-called “one-day investigation of verbal behavior” carried out in 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 of a total of 201. On the other hand, *NASAR* mainly appeared in the discourses of topics related to daily life or business matters and was used for the addressee 54 times out of a total of 60.

Secondly, the computer system of the Institute was used for the processing of the materials. The Institute has been carrying out a large scale investigation into the vocabulary in newspapers since 1965, using the computer. However, the present study is the first attempt at the Institute in processing colloquial language materials. Lists of morphemes and words with their frequencies and other lists with contexts in KWOC form were made for further linguistic analysis. Although 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.

II.1.14. *Changes of Language Use: From the Field-work Data in the Northern Part of Fukushima Prefecture*

Report 53, Shuei Shuppan, 1974, 388 pages. [LGP]

言語使用の変遷 1 — 福島県北部地域の面接調査 秀英出版

This fieldwork was conducted from 1965 to 1971 in Moniwa, Iizaka-mati, Hukushima City and Hobara-mati, Date-gun, located in the northern part of Hukushima 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 *Kyōtūgo*, 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.

II.1.15. *Linguistic Sociological Study on the Kinship Vocabulary of Japanese Dialects 1*

Report 64, Shuei Shuppan, 1979, 308 pages. [LG]

各地方言親族語彙の言語社会学的研究 1 秀英出版

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 *Tōzyō dialect cards* and *Supplementary dialect cards*.

This research was directed by WATANABE Tomosuke.

II.1.16. *A Compilation of Kinship Terms of Japanese Dialects*

Source 12, Shuei Shuppan, 1989, 589 pages. [LH]

日本方言親族語彙資料集成 秀英出版

This data source was compiled for use by researchers investigating kinship terms in Japanese dialects and researchers investigating Japanese kinship and families. The following are presented in an overview format grouped according to all the urban and rural prefectures from Hokkaidō in the north to Sakisima in the Ryukyu Islands in the south.

1. *Dōzoku*, Relatives; 2. *Honke, Bunke*; 3. Retirement; 4. Lineage; 5. Head of a family, Housewife; 6. Heir; 7. Married couple; 8. Husband; 9. Wife; 10. Mistress, Legal wife; 11. Second wife, Second husband, Previous wife, Previous husband; 12. Widow, Widower; 13. Young head of a family, Young housewife; 14. Parent; 15. Parent and child, Godparent and godchild; 16. Father; 17. Mother; 18. Stepparent, Stepfather, Stepmother, Stepchild; 19. Child, Real child, Child by a previous wife; 20. Son, Daughter; 21. Eldest child, Second child ~ Youngest child; 22. Eldest son, Eldest daughter; 23. Second son and younger male children; 24. Second daughter and younger female children; 25. Adopted child, Foster parent; 26. Parent's parent, Grandfather, Grandmother; 27. Parent of a parent of a parent, Great grandfather, Great grandmother; 28. Grandchild, Great grandchild and Great grandchild's children; 29. Brothers and sisters; 30. Elder brother; 31. Elder sister; 32. Younger brother; 33. Younger sister; 34. Uncle; 35. Aunt; 36. Nephew, Niece; 37. Cousin, Second cousin and cousins further removed; 38. Daughter-in-law (bride); 39. Son-in-law (groom); 40. Father-in-law, Mother-in-law, Sister-in-law; 41. Unmarried person (man and woman) irrespective of his or her being beyond marriageable age; 42. *Ozi* and *Oba* terms used as derogatory terms; 43. Family

This data source is stored on a total of 32,000 cards: the dialect kinship term cards for each region of Japan included in the *Tōzyō Cards* which are stored at the National Language Research Institute and cards which supplement these cards. These data were collected from 2 sources, dialect sources for each region of Japan and 932 references, including dialect dictionaries, etc.

WATANABE Tomosuke was the primary investigator.

II.1.17. *Sociolinguistic Survey in Tokyo and Osaka*

Sociolinguistic Survey in Tokyo and Osaka

Report 70-1 [Analysis volume], Sanseido Co., Ltd., 1981, 360 pages. [LPG]

大都市の言語生活 — 分析編 三省堂

Sociolinguistic Survey in Tokyo and Osaka

Report 70-2 [Data volume], Sanseido Co., Ltd., 1981, 256 pages. [LPG]

大都市の言語生活 — 資料編 三省堂

These reports give 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.

[Report 70-1]

The framework and major contents of the Report 70-1, 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 Keihan accents 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 behavior 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

[Report 70-2]

The Data volume (Report 70-2) 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 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, SUGITÔ Miyoko, SATÔ Ryôiti, SAWAKI Motoei, SANADA Sinzi, HIDA Yosihumi, and IITOYO Kiiti.

II.1.18. A Sociolinguistic Investigation of the Honorific Expressions in Japanese Private Enterprises

Report 73, Sanseido Co., Ltd., 1982, 508 pages. [HLG]

企業の中の敬語 三省堂

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 expressions.

Previous investigations of the actual consciousness and use of honorific expressions had 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, *IRASSYARU/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, NAKAMURA Akira and SUGITO Seizyu directed this research.

II.1.19. *A Contrastive Study of Japanese and German Linguistic Behaviour*

Report 80, Sanseido Co., Ltd., 1984, 386 pages. [CD]

言語行動における日独比較 三省堂

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 behavior patterns of Japanese and Germans (and foreigners in Japan). Previously, comparative and contrastive descriptions of the patterns of linguistic (and non-verbal) behavior 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 (Institut 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 Behavior (ISII, YONEDA, SIBU, TAKADA): We contrasted patterns in greeting behavior 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 behavior 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 Ôki, 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.

II.1.20. *Diversity in Dialects: An Inquiry into the Reliability of the Linguistic Atlas of Japan*

Report 84, Sanseido Co., Ltd., 1985, 392 pages. [LPG]

方言の諸相 —『日本言語地図』検証調査報告 三省堂

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 (SATÔ Ryôiti)

1. Variation According to the Number and Selection Conditions of Informants and Questions

- Used in this Survey: A Survey Conducted in Kôti City (KATÔ 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 (SATÔ Ryôiti)
 5. Variation According to Locality, Age and Situational Context: A Survey Conducted on Hatizyôzima 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 Tyûgoku and the Inland Sea of Japan (KOBAYASI Takasi)
 7. Survey of the Same Informants 10 Years Later: Survey Conducted in All the Areas of Kyûsyû (SATÔ Ryôiti and SIRASAWA Hiroe)
 8. Geographical Word Accent and Individual Variations: A Survey Conducted in the Southwest Region of Ehime Prefecture (SANADA Sinzi)

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

II.1.21. *Social Changes and Standards of Honorific Behaviour in Japan*

Report 86, Shuei Shuppan, 1986, 322 pages. [HLG]

社会変化と敬語行動の標準 秀英出版

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 behavior 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 behavior 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 Behavior 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 Behavior in a Northern Rural Village of Akita Prefecture (WATANABE, MOTIZUKI)
- Chapter 5. Social Changes and Standards for Honorific Behavior 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.

II.1.22. Aspects of Text and Context: An Analysis of Conversational Texts

Report 92, Sanseido Co., Ltd., 1987, 226 pages. [DP]

談話行動の諸相 — 座談資料の分析 三省堂

This report summarizes the results of research related to conversational behavior 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 Behavior”.

For this research we selected “casual conversations” from the various contexts where linguistic behavior emerges and analyzed and described linguistic expressions and non-verbal behavior from a variety of viewpoints, based on data from recordings and videotapes of the major aspects of the behavior 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 behavioral data (given in Part III). The overall contents and authors for this report are 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 (SUGITÔ 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

II.1.23. *Querying Dialect Survey Methods*

Report 93, Shuei Shuppan, 1988, 353 pages. [LPG]

方言研究法の探索 秀英出版

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 Tyûkyô 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 (SATÔ Ryôiti): 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.

II.1.24. *Texts of Tape-Recorded Conversations in Japanese Dialects*

Texts of Tape-Recorded Conversations in Japanese Dialects 1

Source 10-1, Shuei Shuppan, 1978, 367 pages. [DPL]

方言談話資料1 — 山形・群馬・長野 秀英出版

Texts of Tape-Recorded Conversations in Japanese Dialects 2

Source 10-2, Shuei Shuppan, 1979, 379 pages. [DPL]

方言談話資料2 — 奈良・高知・長崎 秀英出版

Texts of Tape-Recorded Conversations in Japanese Dialects 3

Source 10-3, Shuei Shuppan, 1980, 398 pages. [DPL]

方言談話資料 3 — 青森・新潟・愛知 秀英出版

Texts of Tape-Recorded Conversations in Japanese Dialects 4

Source 10-4, Shuei Shuppan, 1980, 381 pages. [DPL]

方言談話資料 4 — 福井・京都・島根 秀英出版

Texts of Tape-Recorded Conversations in Japanese Dialects 5

Source 10-5, Shuei Shuppan, 1981, 381 pages. [DPL]

方言談話資料 5 — 岩手・宮城・千葉・静岡 秀英出版

Texts of Tape-Recorded Conversations in Japanese Dialects 6

Source 10-6, Shuei Shuppan, 1982, 349 pages. [DPL]

方言談話資料 6 — 鳥取・愛媛・宮崎・沖縄 秀英出版

Texts of Tape-Recorded Conversations in Japanese Dialects 7

Source 10-7, Shuei Shuppan, 1983, 271 pages. [DPL]

方言談話資料 7 — 老年層と若年層との会話 青森・岩手・新潟・千葉・静岡・長野・愛知・福井 秀英出版

Texts of Tape-Recorded Conversations in Japanese Dialects 8

Source 10-8, Shuei Shuppan, 1985, 354 pages. [DPL]

方言談話資料 8 — 老年層と若年層との会話 群馬・奈良・鳥取・島根・愛媛・高知・長崎・沖縄 秀英出版

Texts of Tape-Recorded Conversations in Japanese Dialects 9

Source 10-9, Shuei Shuppan, 1987, 268 pages. [DPL]

方言談話資料 9 — 場面設定の対話 青森・群馬・千葉・新潟・長野・静岡・愛知・福井・奈良・鳥取・島根・愛媛・高知・長崎・沖縄 秀英出版

Texts of Tape-Recorded Conversations in Japanese Dialects 10

Source 10-10, Shuei Shuppan, 1987, 260 pages. [DPL]

方言談話資料 10 — 場面設定の対話その2 青森・群馬・千葉・新潟・長野・静岡・愛知・福井・奈良・鳥取・島根・愛媛・高知・長崎・沖縄 秀英出版

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 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
7. Conversations Between Older and Younger Subjects: Aomori Prefecture, Iwate Prefecture, Nîgata Prefecture, Tiba Prefecture, Sizuoka Prefecture, Nagano Prefecture, Aiti Prefecture, and Hukui Prefecture
8. Conversations Between Older and Younger Subjects: Gunma Prefecture, Nara Prefecture, Tottori Prefecture, Simane Prefecture, Ehime Prefecture, Kôti Prefecture, Nagasaki Prefecture, and Okinawa Prefecture
9. Dialogues in Set Scenarios
10. Dialogues in Set Scenarios 2

HIDA Yosihumi, SATÔ Ryôiti, SAWAKI Motoei, KOBAYASI Takasi, SIRASAWA Hiroe, IITOYO Kiiti, TOKUGAWA Munemasa, and SANADA Sinzi directed the editing of this report.

II.1.25. *Socio-Linguistic Survey on Communication Situations*

Report 102, Sanseido Co., Ltd., 1990, 321 pages. [LPH]

場面と場面意識 三省堂

This is a report of a survey which addressed the following problems related to communication situations: (1) frequency of contact with the situation, (2) consciousness of contact attitude taken towards the situation, (3) consciousness of differentiation between use of standard Japanese and Japanese dialects in the situation, (4) conditions for selection of linguistic forms in each situation, etc. The actual survey was conducted from February, 1983 to July, 1984 in Toyonaka City, Osaka Prefecture (north bordering Osaka City), Miyazu City, Kyôto Prefecture (Japan Sea side), and Toyooka City, Hyôgo Prefecture (Japan Sea side), 3 cities in the Kansai region.

The following people participated in the survey research: EGAWA Kiyosi, YONEDA Masato, ISOBE Yosiko, TAKADA Makoto, and SUGITO Seizyu of the National Language Research Institute, SANADA Sinzi, TUZOME Naoya, NITTA Tetuo, KANAZAWA Hiroyuki, MIZUNO Yosimiti, OGOSI Naoki, OZAKI Yosimitu, MIYAZI Hiroaki of Osaka University, SUZUKI Tosiaki of Toyama University, and YOSIOKA Yasuo of Hyôgo University of Teacher Education. In addition, students from Toyama University and the Osaka University of Foreign Studies participated as survey members.

The men and women surveyed were aged 15 through 69 and chosen by random sampling. The surveys of surveyees in Toyonaka City were mailed and collected afterwards (500 of the 1000 sampled were collected), and surveyees in Miyazu City (290 of the 400 sampled were collected) and Toyooka City (335 of the 400 sampled were collected) were surveyed by individual interview method. This report consists of the following parts: (1) Overview of the Survey, (2) Situations, (3) Contact Attitude towards the Situation, (4) Linguistic Life of One Day, (5) Dialects and Standard Japanese, (6) Consciousness of Social Life and Language, (7) Vocabulary, (8) Accent, (9) Survey Form, (10) Conclusion. Our primary goal was to elucidate empirically which situation compositional factor or group of factors (status relations, sex differences, closeness, spatial distance, location/environment, topic/purpose) contributed most to given aspects of actual linguistic behavior. Results of the present study confirmed

many of the results of previous studies for the most part. However, although there were great differences related to status relations, we demonstrate a variety of subtle differences related to the sociolinguistic characteristics and situation compositional factors of the surveyees which suggest that aspects of consciousness towards equal and lower status differ depending on the age and sex of the surveyee.

II.1.26. *Japanese Dialect Database*

全国方言談話データベース 日本のふるさとことば集成

1. *Hokkaidô and Aomori*

Source 13-1, Kokushokankokai Corporation Ltd., 2007, 259 pages. [D]

第1巻 北海道・青森 国書刊行会

2. *Iwate and Akita*

Source 13-2, Kokushokankokai Corporation Ltd., 2006, 293 pages. [D]

第2巻 岩手・秋田 国書刊行会

3. *Miyagi, Yamagata and Hukusima*

Source 13-3, Kokushokankokai Corporation Ltd., 2006, 285 pages. [D]

第3巻 宮城・山形・福島 国書刊行会

4. *Ibaraki and Totigi*

Source 13-4, Kokushokankokai Corporation Ltd., 2002, 248 pages. [D]

第4巻 茨城・栃木 国書刊行会

5. *Saitama and Tiba*

Source 13-5, Kokushokankokai Corporation Ltd., 2002, 260 pages. [D]

第5巻 埼玉・千葉 国書刊行会

6. *Tôkyô and Kanagawa*

Source 13-6, Kokushokankokai Corporation Ltd., 2003, 218 pages. [D]

第6巻 東京・神奈川 国書刊行会

7. *Gunma and Nîgata*

Source 13-7, Kokushokankokai Corporation Ltd., 2003, 292 pages. [D]

第7巻 群馬・新潟 国書刊行会

8. *Nagano, Yamanasi and Sizuoka*

Source 13-1, Kokushokankokai Corporation Ltd., 2004, 269 pages. [D]

第8巻 長野・山梨・静岡 国書刊行会

9. *Gihu, Aiti and Mie*

Source 13-9, Kokushokankokai Corporation Ltd., 2005, 283 pages. [D]

第9巻 岐阜・愛知・三重 国書刊行会

10. *Toyama, Isikawa and Hukui*

Source 13-10, Kokushokankokai Corporation Ltd., 2005, 281 pages. [D]

第10巻 富山・石川・福井 国書刊行会

11. *Kyôto and Siga*

Source 13-11, Kokushokankokai Corporation Ltd., 2001, 232 pages. [D]

第11巻 京都・滋賀 国書刊行会

12. *Nara and Wakayama*

Source 13-12, Kokushokankokai Corporation Ltd., 2002, 226 pages. [D]

第12巻 奈良・和歌山 国書刊行会

13. *Ôsaka and Hyôgo*

Source 13-13, Kokushokankokai Corporation Ltd., 2002, 254 pages. [D]

第13巻 大阪・兵庫 国書刊行会

14. *Tottori, Simane and Okayama*

Source 13-14, Kokushokankokai Corporation Ltd., 2007, 273 pages. [D]

第14巻 鳥取・島根・岡山 国書刊行会

15. *Hirosima and Yamaguti*

Source 13-15, Kokushokankokai Corporation Ltd., 2004, 294 pages. [D]

第15巻 広島・山口 国書刊行会

16. *Kagawa and Tokushima*

Source 13-16, Kokushokankokai Corporation Ltd., 2003, 272 pages. [D]

第16巻 香川・徳島 国書刊行会

17. *Ehime and Kôti*

Source 13-17, Kokushokankokai Corporation Ltd., 2003, 286 pages. [D]

第17巻 愛媛・高知 国書刊行会

18. *Hukuoka, Saga and Ôita*

Source 13-18, Kokushokankokai Corporation Ltd., 2008, 282 pages. [D]

第18巻 福岡・佐賀・大分 国書刊行会

19. *Nagasaki, Kumamoto and Miyazaki*

Source 13-19, Kokushokankokai Corporation Ltd., 2008, 290 pages. [D]

第19巻 長崎・熊本・宮崎 国書刊行会

20. *Kagosima and Okinawa*

Source 13-20, Kokushokankokai Corporation Ltd., 2008, 273 pages. [D]

第20巻 鹿児島・沖縄 国書刊行会

The Japanese Dialect Database is a resource which contains acoustic and written data of Japanese dialect discourses spoken by the elderly native speakers (20 volumes, available both

on CD-ROM and in a print edition with audio CDs). The data were collected in the project for recording and preservation of traditional Japanese dialects conducted by the Agency for Cultural Affairs during 1977-1985. The volumes provide valuable information on modern Japanese dialects in real communication, and contribute to Japanese language research and education.

INOUE Humiko was in charge of constructing this database.

II.1.27. *Honorifics in Japanese Schools I: Results from Questionnaires*

Report 118, Sanseido Publishing Co., Ltd., 2002, 363 pages. [HLG]

学校の中の敬語 1 —アンケート調査編— 三省堂

The National Institute for Japanese Language (formerly The National Language Research Institute) has conducted a number of surveys of Japanese adults' use and awareness of *keigo*, or Japanese honorifics/polite forms, in their community life and at work. Based on these previous researches, the institute initiated research to investigate junior high school and high school students' use and awareness of *keigo*. This was done because school life is considered to be one of the important foundations for adults' usage and awareness of *keigo*. The present volume, *Honorifics in Japanese Schools I: Results from Questionnaires*, reports on the results obtained from a questionnaire survey.

The questionnaire was administered to four groups: 2,456 junior high school students and 2,222 high school students in Tokyo, 1,004 high school students in Osaka prefecture, and 339 junior high school students in Yamagata prefecture. The survey was conducted from 1988 to 1992.

The following are the conclusions obtained from the survey results:

As a whole, many students seemed not too concerned about their use of words in their school life. However, more than a few students were concerned about their language toward superiors, such as teachers and upperclasspersons, and aware of changing word use. The superior-inferior relationship with the interlocutor appeared to have a greater influence on students' concern for their speech than the degree of formality of the situation. Many students thought that it was desirable to use *keigo* to upperclasspersons and that *keigo* was necessary.

In responding to questions about expressions used for various interlocutors, the students clearly indicated that they changed their use of expressions according to the interlocutor. From the point of view of expression, this means that a particular expression was apt to be used toward certain interlocutors and rarely used toward other interlocutors. Furthermore, there were gender and regional differences of use, as well as differences between junior high and high school students.

The study confirmed that among the junior high and high school students surveyed, the use of honorific forms above a certain level (for example, the honorific form “*kaerareru*” or “*okaeri ni naru*” for “*kaeru*”), which adults typically use, was not very common. However, a switch in language level itself, which constitutes the basic principle of the usage of *keigo*, was observed among students very clearly, such as in their choice of self-reference terms. In other words, it can be said that the foundation of *keigo* usage in adults is formed, to a significant extent, in junior high school or high school.

This study dealt mainly with *keigo* in the narrow sense and terms of reference, which have similar characteristics. On the other hand, in actual communication, other strategic phenomena, such as how to realize the expression of one's intention, are likely to function as

a sign of consideration for others. A comprehensive understanding of language use based on interpersonal consideration will require a study of wider scope which includes such strategies.

Investigators: SUGITO Seizyu, OZAKI Yosimitu and TUKADA Mitiyo

II.1.28. *Honorifics in Japanese Schools II: Results from Interviews*

Report 120, Sanseido Publishing Co., Ltd., 2003, 249 pages. [HLG]

学校の中の敬語 2 一面接調査編 — 三省堂

The present volume, *Honorifics in Japanese Schools II: Results from Interviews*, reports on the results obtained from an interview survey, and forms a counterpart to the previous volume, *Honorifics in Japanese Schools I: Results from Questionnaires*.

Informants were grouped in units of six junior high or high school students belonging to the same club activity, class or committee at school. Interviews were conducted with pairs of students to prompt verbal exchanges (role plays) between them. Pairs were changed until each student had paired with every other member of the interview group.

The interviewees were 72 junior high school students (12 groups from 3 schools) and 120 high school students (20 groups from 5 schools) in Tokyo, 108 high school students (18 groups from 2 schools) in Osaka prefecture, and 42 junior high school students (7 groups from 1 school) in Yamagata prefecture. The survey was conducted from 1989 to 1991.

Based on the survey results, the following observations can be made:

While polite forms were usually used toward upperclasspersons and teachers, honorific forms and humble forms were not used much. Although the use of humble forms was very limited, “*haha*” was used to some extent with teachers to refer to one’s mother. A certain regional difference was noted concerning honorific forms: unlike the other groups, Osaka high school students used honorific forms quite often when talking about upperclasspersons and teachers.

The use of self- and other-reference terms, in accordance with the results of the questionnaires, showed clear gender differences, as well as according to interlocutors. Differences were also found in expressions of response and sentence-final particles, such as “*-zyan*”, “*-yan*” and “*-noo*”.

Reference terms for interlocutors did not diverge clearly between different situations. However, the formality of the situation seemed to have a considerable influence on language choice: the use of *keigo*, the choice of standard, non-standard and dialect forms, as well as responses and conjunctive particles.

As a whole, junior high and high school students did not generally use certain levels of *keigo*, such as honorific forms and humble forms, used by adults in their daily life. However, in this interview survey, as well as in the questionnaire survey, the students’ use of various linguistic items clearly reflected their distinction of various interlocutors and situations, which is the basic principle for *keigo* use. In other words, it can be said that a considerable part of the foundation of the *keigo* usage by adults is formed in their school days.

One interesting finding relates to some answers which were beyond the researchers’ expectations. For example, in an attempt to induce “a question” asking the interlocutor whether he/she was going to see a game, some students produced “an invitation” such as, “Would you like to go with me?” instead of “Are you going?” which was expected. Although our analysis in this report concentrates on the use of *keigo* in the narrow sense, which was the initial purpose of this research, such choice of linguistic behaviors should function as an interpersonal strategy

in the broad sense. A wider scope of analysis will bring about more findings on linguistic choice in the future.

Investigators: SUGITO Seizyu, OZAKI Yosimitu, KUMAGAI Tomoko and TUKADA Mitiyo

II.1.29. “Consideration” in Linguistic Behaviors

Report 123, Kurosio Publishers, 2006, 190 pages. [DH]

言語行動における「配慮」の諸相 くろしお出版

The usage of honorifics in Japanese language has been one of the major subjects of the researches by the Institute. Based on the achievements of previous honorific studies, the two projects conducted from 1992 to 1998 expanded the scope of study from honorific expressions in the narrow sense to the various aspects of “consideration” that people take when communicating with others.

The analyses presented in this volume are based on two types of surveys conducted in four regions in Japan (Sendai, Tokyo, Kyoto and Kumamoto): interviews with 432 informants varying in age from teens to 80s, and a questionnaire administered to 1,136 high school students. Instead of making a uniform report of the statistical analysis of all the items questioned, the present volume consists of a collection of articles which feature particular analytical viewpoints of individual researchers.

OZAKI Yosimitu and KUMAGAI Tomoko were in charge of editing this volume.

Contents:

- Chapter 1. SUGITO Seizyu and OZAKI Yosimitu: From “deferential expressions” to “consideration in linguistic behaviors”
- Chapter 2. OZAKI Yosimitu, SUGITO Seizyu, KUMAGAI Tomoko and TUKADA Mitiyo: Outline of surveys
- Chapter 3. KUMAGAI Tomoko and SINOZAKI Kôiti: What moves to make in requests: Generational and regional differences
- Chapter 4. OZAKI Yosimitu: Expressions of consideration used in complying with request and recommendation
- Chapter 5. OZAKI Yosimitu: Expressions of consideration used in declining request and recommendation
- Chapter 6. ZINNOUTI Masataka: Duality of hedges: Consideration to keep distance and consideration to get closer
- Chapter 7. YOSIOKA Yasuo: Norm consciousness of honorifics
- Bibliography
- Interview and questionnaire sheets

II.1.30. Foreign Borrowings in Public Media: Survey Research Supporting the Proposed Rewordings for “Borrowed Words”

Report 126, NINJAL, 2007, 441 pages.

公共媒体の外来語：「外来語」言い換え提案を支える調査研究, 国立国語研究所

This volume presents the results of the survey research concerning borrowed words conducted by NINJAL in support of the “Proposed rewordings for borrowed words” project of the NINJAL “borrowed words” committee over the period 2002~2006.

Part 1 presents the survey results for each of the 176 words selected concerning their frequency of use and their degree of adoption in the form of graphs and explanatory text. Reasons for their degree of difficulty in comprehension and suggestions for rewordings that developed in discussions within the committee are also presented.

Part 2 reports an overview of the several different kinds of public opinion surveys conducted with thousands of general public respondents together with three papers using the survey data showing that difficulty in communication arising from the use of borrowed words is a deeply rooted language problem in contemporary society.

Part 3 contains nine papers examining the use of borrowed words in white papers, newspapers, and public relations brochures from a variety of perspectives. All these papers are pioneering in their use of corpus linguistic methods in their analysis of large quantities of digitized material.

Contents:

Purpose of this report

Part 1: Words taken up in proposal for rewording “borrowed words”

1. *ākaibu* ‘archive’, 2. *aidentiī* ‘identity’, ... 176. *wanstoppu* ‘one stop’

Part 2: Example of public opinion surveys and analyses concerning borrowed words

Chapter 1: Overview of public opinion surveys and results of survey of the degree of adoption

Chapter 2: Consciousness regarding the current state of borrowings (AIZAWA Masao)

Chapter 3: Consciousness concerning borrowings compared to Sino-Japanese and native Japanese words (TANAKA Makirō)

Chapter 4: Analysis of the data concerning the degree of adoption of borrowings (TANAKA Makirō)

Part 3: Research on foreign borrowings using corpora

Chapter 1: Characteristics of borrowings by medium (TANAKA Makirō)

Chapter 2: Borrowings and newspaper types (KIRYŪ Rika)

Chapter 3: Key borrowings seen in newspapers (NAKAYAMA Eriko, KIRYŪ Rika, YAMAGUCHI Masaya)

Chapter 4: Analysis of changes over time in vocabulary occurring in newspapers — focusing on the connection with word types (YAMAGUCHI Masaya)

Chapter 5: Typology of shifts in frequency of use of borrowings targeted for proposed rewording — study of 14 years of the Yomiuri and Mainichi newspapers (KASHINO Wakako)

Chapter 6: Semantic comparison of the borrowed word *meritto* ‘merit’ and its synonyms — using newspapers as research material (MIYATA Kōji)

Chapter 7: Analysis of borrowings using the minutes of the National Diet — taking the example of *inobēshon* ‘innovation’ (MOGI Toshinobu)

Chapter 8: Development of the lexical strata dictionary “Katarigusa” (MOGI Toshinobu)

Chapter 9: Construction of the “Notation integrated dictionary” (YAMAGUCHI Masaya)

II.1.31. *A Proposal to Make Medical Language Easier to Understand.*

NINJAL “Language in Hospitals” Editorial Committee (ed.), Keiso Shobo, 2009.

病院の言葉を分かりやすく:工夫の提案 勁草書房

The “Language in Hospitals” committee, composed of both language specialists and medical specialists put together within the National Institute for Japanese Language and Linguistics, has compiled the results of its “Activities to make ‘Language in Hospitals’ easier to understand” proposed and conducted over the period 2007~2009 and published their results in this volume in order to extend the results to the general public. Surveys were conducted targeting both medical professionals and the general citizenry to find the causes of failures to communicate in explanations from medical professionals to patients. In response to the causes identified, efforts to make explanations easier to understand were categorized into the following three types and five categories and, taking up 57 words as examples representing each of the categories, actions are outlined to make their explanations easier for patients to understand.

Type A: Recasting the information in ordinary language — Words like *kankai* ‘remission’

Type B: (1) Explaining the meaning accurately — Words like *shuyō* ‘tumor’

(2) Explaining in greater detail — Words like *kagakuryōhō* ‘chemotherapy’

(3) Explaining clearly in order to avoid confusion — Words like *gappeishō* ‘complications’

Type C: Working to spread important new concepts — Words like *infōmudo konsento* ‘informed consent’

In addition, a number of columns have been appended describing the many surveys conducted in order to make these proposals and the comments received on them from the general public.

Contents:

The purpose of this book

In order to convey information in an easy-to-understand way

Examples of efforts to convey information in an easy-to-understand way

Type A: Recasting the information in ordinary language

Type B: Explaining clearly

Type C: Working to spread important new concepts

The process leading up to this book

Columns (communication/vocabulary/from the examination room/surveys/comments received in response to interim reports)

II. 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.

II.2.1. *Bound Forms ('Zyosi' and 'Zyodôsi') in Modern Japanese: Uses and Examples*

Report 3, Shuei Shuppan, 1951, 302 pages. [GL]

現代語の助詞・助動詞 — 用法と実例 秀英出版

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

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

Samples were picked up from newspapers and magazines, the circulations of which were very large during the one-year period from April, 1949, to March, 1950, and the language of which was considered to be the most common. The samples were then 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 zyodôsi operating as one word, and examples of idiomatic sequences where two or three zyosi and zyodôsi cooperate with each other. Therefore, an almost complete description of the basic use of zyosi and zyodôsi may be found in this book as far as the standard modern Japanese is concerned.

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

II.2.2. *Collection of 'Okurigana Rules'*

Source 3, Shuei Shuppan, 1952, 219 pages. [WLG]

送り仮名法資料集 秀英出版

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 *Handbook* by the Stenographers' Association of Japan in 1952, are collected and commented on. Besides, about 1,200 words are listed to contrast the okurigana of each method.

This study was conducted by ÔNO Yaoko and MIZUTANI Sizuo.

II.2.3. *Research in the Colloquial Japanese*

Report 8, Shuei Shuppan, 1955, 195 pages. [DPL]

談話語の実態 秀英出版

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

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

II.2.4. *A Research on Sentence Patterns in Colloquial Japanese 1: Based on Materials in Conversation*

Report 18, Shuei Shuppan, 1960, 347 pages. [GDL]

話しことばの文型 1 — 対話資料による研究 秀英出版

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 ÔISI Hatutarô, IITOYO Kiiti, MIYAZI Yutaka and YOSIZAWA Norio.

II.2.5. Research on Sentence Patterns in Colloquial Japanese 2: Based on Materials in Speech

Report 23, Shuei Shuppan, 1963, 283 pages. [GDL]

話しことばの文型 2 — 独話資料による研究 秀英出版

This research follows Part 1 (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, complements 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 were found.

3. Synthetic Sentence Patterns: Further studies of synthetic sentence patterns are expected in the future. Here a few problems of synthesis are pointed out and the prospects discussed.
4. Reference: As reference, previous studies of sentence patterns were surveyed.

The persons in charge of this research were ÔISI Hatutarô, MIYAZI Yutaka, MINAMI Huzio and SUZUKI Sigeyuki.

II.2.6. Japanese Homonymy and Its Problems

Report 20, Shuei Shuppan, 1961, 290 pages. [LP]

同音語の研究 秀英出版

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

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

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

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

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

II.2.7. Research on Letter Styles in Horizontal Printing of Japanese Texts

Report 24, Shuei Shuppan, 1964, 195 pages. [WLG]

横組みの字形に関する研究 秀英出版

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 experimental 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* 8, 1957, *Annual Report* 9, 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* 10, 1959, *Annual Report* 11, 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* 3, 1952, *Annual Report* 4, 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. (*Annual Report 2*, 1951)
- A study of the understanding and effects of spot announcements. (*Annual Report 3*, 1952)
- A study of the style of radio news. (*Annual Report 4*, 1953, *Annual Report 5*, 1954)
- Influences of broadcasts on children's language. (*Annual Report 6*, 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. (*Annual Report 7*, 1956)

II.2.8. *Word List by Semantic Principles*

Source 6, Shuei Shuppan, 1964, 362 pages. [L]

分類語彙表 秀英出版

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 Report 4, 12, 13). It is rather original, different from the classifications of any other thesaurus in the past.

The outline of the system is as follows:

1. Nouns

- 1-1 Abstract Relations: affairs, causes and results, existence, power, action and change, time, space, form, quantity, etc.
- 1-2 Human Beings— Subjects of Human Behavior: oneself and others, men and women, family, class, professions, society, places of social behavior, organizations, bodies, etc.
- 1-3 Human Behavior— 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 behavior, 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 geographical items, plants, animals, bodies of animals, physiological phenomena.

2. Verbs

3. Adjectives and Adverbs

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

4. Others: connectives, interjections, words of calling and response.

This study was mainly made by HAYASI Ôki.

II.2.9. *Word List by Semantic Principles* [Floppy Disk Publication]

Language Processing Data Source 5, Shuei Shuppan Diskette, 1994. [LW]

分類語彙表 [フロッピー版] (秀英出版)

The National Language Research Institute Data Source 6, *Word List by Semantic Principles* is a list of approximately 32,600 recorded vocabulary categorized according to meaning. The present data base makes it possible to use Data Source 6 on the computer by moving it onto a floppy disk in almost the exact form of the original.

The *Word List by Semantic Principles* is the same as that of the 31st printing in 1997, and is used as a dictionary of expressions in a wide area of research as basic data for selection of basic vocabulary (its original purpose) and as a measure for investigating particular characteristics of expressions used in literary works, as well as in research on the distribution of dialects, and in Japanese language education, Japanese language processing research, etc. Recently this floppy disk version has been made available for public use in response to the needs of users who frequently use computers for research in these areas.

II.2.10. *Word List by Semantic Principles* [Revised and Enlarged Edition]

Source 14, Dainipponshoto Publishing Co., Ltd., 2004, 706 pages. CD-ROM [LG]

分類語彙表 増補改訂版 (大日本図書)

The original edition of this volume, *Word List by Semantic Principles*, was published in 1964 as the first thesaurus of contemporary Japanese. It was highly valued due to its systematic classification based both upon semantic and grammatical features. Since then, it has been used widely not only as a thesaurus but also as a resource for linguistic and natural language processing studies. This new edition contains 96,000 entries, over three times the number of entries in the first edition. Also, the classification system of the new edition was revised and organized in a more systematic fashion.

Investigators: NAKANO Hiroshi, HAYASI Ôki, MIYAZIMA Tatsu, YAMAZAKI Makoto and ONUMA Etsu

II.2.11. *Japanese Synonymy and Its Problems*

Report 28, Shuei Shuppan, 1965, 336 pages. [LG]

類義語の研究 秀英出版

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.

II.2.12. *Research on the Influences of the Postwar Language Reform on the Japanese People's Writing*

Report 29, Shuei Shuppan, 1966, 226 pages. [WL]

戦後の国民各層の文字生活 秀英出版

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, TAKAHASHI Tarô and WATANABE Tomosuke were mainly in charge throughout the survey.

II.2.13. *Research on the Consciousness of Okurigana*

Report 40, Shuei Shuppan, 1971, 183 pages. [WL]

送りがない意識の調査 秀英出版

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 behavior (usage) in regard to okurigana, but rather one of individual preferences and habits in the use of okurigana.

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

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

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

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

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

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

II.2.14. *A Descriptive Study on the Meaning and Uses of Japanese Verbs*

Report 43, Shuei Shuppan, 1972, 761 pages. [LG]

動詞の意味・用法の記述的研究 秀英出版

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 on 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* \Leftrightarrow *B GA A NI MAKERU*, and verbs which have two or more synonymous sentence patterns such as *A GA B NI MITIRU* \Leftrightarrow *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 behaviors.

MIYAZIMA Tatuo directed this research.

II.2.15. *A Descriptive Study of the Meaning and Uses of Japanese Adjectives*

Report 44, Shuei Shuppan, 1972, 467 pages. [LG]

形容詞の意味・用法の記述的研究 秀英出版

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 (1953-1954).

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.

II.2.16. *Materials for the Study of Problematical Verbs and Adjectives in Modern Japanese*

Source 7, Shuei Shuppan, 1971, 272 pages. [LG]

動詞・形容詞問題語用例集 秀英出版

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 1953-1954.

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 concerning such problems. Part IV is a list of verbs and adjectives arranged in the so-called gozyûon order based on the reversed syllabic spelling of the words. This list can be used for investigating word forms, word endings, etc. NISIO Toraya and MIYAZIMA Tatuo were in charge of the study

II.2.17. *Index of Ushiyazôdan Aguranabe*

Source 9, Shuei Shuppan, 1974, 208 pages. [LG]

牛店雑談安愚樂鍋 用語索引 秀英出版

Aguranabe (3 books, 5 volumes) is a representative work of KANAGAKI Robun 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 gyûnabe restaurant. 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, KENBÔ Hidetosi, SAIGA Hideo, HIDA Yosihumi, and KAZIWARA Kôtarô.

II.2.18. *A Stylistic Study of the Figurative Expressions*

Report 57, Shuei Shuppan, 1977, 632 pages. [DGL]

比喩表現の理論と分類 秀英出版

This research is a contribution to the study of figurative expressions, 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 foreword, 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 Expressions”, consists of 3 segments. Segment 1, “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. Segment 2, “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 Segment 3, “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 ÔE 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.

II.2.19. *A Study on the Pronunciation of Vowel Sounds Based on X-ray Film Materials: Prolegomena to the Study of Phonemes*

Report 60, Shuei Shuppan, 1978, 165 pages. [PL]

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 秀英出版

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, 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.

II.2.20. *Japanese Vowels, Consonants, Syllables: Experimental Phonetics Research of Articulatory Movements*

Report 100, Shuei Shuppan, 1990, 543 pages. [P]

日本語の母音, 子音, 音節 — 調音運動の実験音声学的研究 秀英出版

This research is a summary of results of experimental phonetic research conducted over a long period at the National Language Research Institute with the goal of elucidating in detail the phonetic characteristics of articulatory movements in the standard pronunciation of modern standard Japanese (so-called *hyôzyungo*), in particular its syllables and phonemes. This report, a sequel to Report 60, consists of 3 chapters.

Chapter 1. Introduction: First, we give an overview of our research goals and methodology, and a concise description of the perspective taken in this report towards the phonemic system of the standard language (*hyôzyungo*). Next, we present in chart form the group of utterances including nonsense words which was analyzed in this research, and explain our goal in the analysis of these utterances. Finally, we describe the methodology and experimental equipment.

Chapter 2. This forms the main body of the report. We present in an organized form the following 4 types of phonetic data on articulatory movements, which were collected from the same standard Japanese speaker for the analysis: (1) cineradiographic data, (2) dynamic

palatography data, (3) data on air pressure in the vocal tract, (4) data on the expiratory air flow.

Chapter 3. Our detailed investigation of the 4 types of data presented in Chapter 2 consisted of a mutual comparison of these data and a contrastive comparative analysis of the phonetic data extracted from sound spectrograms of the sounds obtained from the articulatory movements in these data. Based on this analysis, we elucidate in detail the phonetic characteristics of articulation of all of the vowel and consonant phonemes in Japanese and of nearly all of the possible syllables in Japanese made up of a combination of these phonemes, during the standard articulated pronunciation of nonsense words which consist of 2 syllables for the most part.

Primary Investigators: UEMURA Yukio (former Section Head of the Spoken Language Section, professor of Ryukyu University since March, 1976) and TAKADA Syôzi (former primary researcher of the Department of Language Behavior Third Research Section, retired in March, 1989).

II.2.21. *A Study of Specialized Terminology: The Problems of Technical Terms*

Report 68, Shuei Shuppan, 1981, 268 pages. [LW]

専門語の諸問題 秀英出版

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, cooking, 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 Meiji Period, due to the tendency to use *GAIRAIKO* 'European (in most cases English) loan words', for technical terms in this field. In contrast, sports terms were stable, because the use of *GAIRAIKO* 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 Tatuo directed this research.

II.2.22. *Writing-Form Variation of Words in Contemporary Japanese*

Report 75, Shuei Shuppan, 1983, 269 pages. [WL]

現代表記のゆれ 秀英出版

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.

II.2.23. *Aspect and Tense of the Modern Japanese Verb*

Report 82, Shuei Shuppan, 1985, 210 pages. [GL]

現代日本語動詞のアスペクトとテンス 秀英出版

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

(tense) (aspect)	non-past	past
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.

II.2.24. *Concordance of Kokutei Tokuhon*

Concordance 1 of Kokutei Tokuhon

Data Source for Editing Japanese Dictionaries 1, Sanseido Co., Ltd., 1985, 800 pages. [LGW]

国定読本用語総覧 1 三省堂

Concordance 2 of Kokutei Tokuhon

Data Source for Editing Japanese Dictionaries 2, Sanseido Co., Ltd., 1987, 882 pages. [LGW]

国定読本用語総覧 2 三省堂

Concordance 3 of Kokutei Tokuhon

Data Source for Editing Japanese Dictionaries 3, Sanseido Co., Ltd., 1988, 936 pages. [LGW]
 国定読本用語総覧 3 三省堂

Concordance 4 of Kokutei Tokuhon

Data Source for Editing Japanese Dictionaries 4, Sanseido Co., Ltd., 1989, 1131 pages. [LGW]
 国定読本用語総覧 4 三省堂

Concordance 5 of Kokutei Tokuhon

Data Source for Editing Japanese Dictionaries 5, Sanseido Co., Ltd., 1990, 952 pages. [LGW]
 国定読本用語総覧 5 三省堂

Concordance 6 of Kokutei Tokuhon

Data Source for Editing Japanese Dictionaries 6, Sanseido Co., Ltd., 1991, 1182 pages. [LGW]
 国定読本用語総覧 6 三省堂

Concordance 7 of Kokutei Tokuhon

Data Source for Editing Japanese Dictionaries 7, Sanseido Co., Ltd., 1992, 1256 pages. [LGW]
 国定読本用語総覧 7 三省堂

Concordance 8 of Kokutei Tokuhon

Data Source for Editing Japanese Dictionaries 8, Sanseido Co., Ltd., 1993, 1008 pages. [LGW]
 国定読本用語総覧 8 三省堂

Concordance 9 of Kokutei Tokuhon

Data Source for Editing Japanese Dictionaries 9, Sanseido Co., Ltd., 1994, 1038 pages. [LGW]
 国定読本用語総覧 9 三省堂

Concordance 10 of Kokutei Tokuhon

Data Source for Editing Japanese Dictionaries 10, Sanseido Co., Ltd., 1995, 973 pages. [LGW]
 国定読本用語総覧 10 三省堂

Concordance 11 of Kokutei Tokuhon

Data Source for Editing Japanese Dictionaries 11, Sanseido Co., Ltd., 1996, 1000 pages.
 [LGW]
 国定読本用語総覧 11 三省堂

Concordance 12 of Kokutei Tokuhon

Data Source for Editing Japanese Dictionaries 12, Sanseido Co., Ltd., 1997, 783 pages. [LGW]
 国定読本用語総覧 12 三省堂

Concordance of Kokutei Tokuhon CD-ROM Version

Data Source for Editing Japanese Dictionaries, Sanseido Co., Ltd. CD-ROM, 1997. [LGW]
 国定読本用語総覧 CD-ROM 版 三省堂

This general survey of the vocabulary use in the *Kokutei Tokuhon* ‘Official Japanese Textbooks’

is a concordance of all the vocabulary used in Japanese textbooks with their contexts, to be used as 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 Japanese elementary schools from April 1904 to March 1948. The vocabulary used in these textbooks, as stated in the editorial prospecti, reflect the goal of presenting standard written and spoken Japanese and the policy of treating the Tokyo dialect as the standard language (*hyôzyungo*).

The contents of each volume are as follows.

	Number of Word Tokens	Number of Different Words
Volume 1: <i>First Kokutei Tokuhon</i>	32,413	3,869
Volumes 2, 3: <i>Second Kokutei Tokuhon</i>	77,388	11,500
Volumes 4, 5: <i>Third Kokutei Tokuhon</i>	92,026	11,956
Volumes 6, 7: <i>Fourth Kokutei Tokuhon</i>	122,318	13,564
Volumes 8, 9: <i>Fifth Kokutei Tokuhon</i>	126,115	12,663
Volumes 10, 11: <i>Sixth Kokutei Tokuhon</i>	127,072	9,612
Volume 12: Cumulative Vocabulary Chart	577,332	32,008

Each example includes the entry, form of speech, notes on Chinese characters (for the purpose of distinguishing between homonyms), and information on genre (conversation, poetry, classical Japanese, letters, etc.). All the examples (in KWIC format) and the original texts of the *Kokutei Tokuhon* and vocabulary charts are stored on CD-ROM. We attached an index program to the example data base which allows one to retrieve a needed part and move it to another file. The length of the context given is 200 Chinese/kana characters, including the key and can be altered freely after moving it onto the user's disk.

In some cases, change over time can be observed over the short period of 50 years. In the *Sixth Kokutei Tokuhon*, the only post-World War II text, the proportion of the number of different words in relation to the total number of word tokens is conspicuously small.

Editing of this book was carried out as an activity of the Section for Dictionary Research.

Investigators: SAIGA Hideo, HIDA Yosihumi, TAKANASI Nobuhiro, KIMURA Mutuko, KUMAGAI Yasuo, HUZIWARA Hirohumi, and KATÔ Yasuhiko.

II.2.25. *A Concordance of Spoken Language 1*

Language Processing Data Source 2, Japan Microfilm Service Center Co., Ltd., 1987, Microfiche 90 sheets. [LWD]

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 日本マイクロ写真

This data source is a concordance of the vocabulary collected from the “Recorded Data” Column which appeared in the monthly journal *Gengo Seikatu* (Chikuma Shobô 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 participants

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.

II.2.26. *A Concordance of Spoken Language 2*

Language Processing Data Source 4, Japan Microfilm Service Center Co., Ltd., 1990, Index (Microfiche 75 sheets), Text (Microfiche 8 sheets). [LG]

話しことば 文脈付き用語索引 2『談話語の実態』データ,『話しことばの文型』データ,『速記叢書講談演説集』データ 日本マイクロ写真

This collection is a continuation of the Language Processing Data Source 2, *A Concordance of Spoken Language 1: Recorded Data in Gengo Seikatu* ‘Linguistic Life’.

ACTUAL DISCOURSE WORDS (Data) are recorded data of everyday discourse in Tokyo in 1952 and 1953 input in katakana. These data are a portion of the survey data collected for the National Language Research Institute Report 8.

SPOKEN LANGUAGE SENTENCE PATTERNS (Data) are data from monologues and conversations from 1960 and 1963, and include data from NHK (Japan Broadcasting Corporation) broadcasts and other sources considered to be likely to contain a considerable variety of sentence patterns. These data are input in romanization.

The SHORTHAND LIBRARY COLLECTION OF NARRATIVE SPEECHES (Data) are a series which was published from July 1886 to December 1887, and are considered to be representative of the spoken language of that time period from the point of view of Japanese Language Research. These data are input in kanji and kana. Permission to use these data was received from MATUMURA Akira.

This index shows how each word is used in context. The index is 7,275 pages long on 75 microfiche sheets, and the text is 648 pages long on 8 microfiche sheets.

II.2.27. *Case and Japanese Postpositions*

Report 113, Sanseido Co., Ltd., 1997, 260 pages. [LG]

日本語における表層格と深層格の対応関係 三省堂

We give the case frame as lexical information for verbs in the Japanese language and investigate

how cases can be determined from the surface structure of sentences from texts. In Japanese, case, i.e., the semantic relation of a dependent noun to its governor verb, is expressed by a postposition (*kakuzuyosi*). Based on an analysis of how case is assigned to each postposition, we present an operation manual for verb entry description to be used in dictionary compilation.

Contents:

Chapter 1. Merits of Describing Verbs in Terms of Case Frames in Dictionary Entries

Chapter 2. General Review of Case Theories

We present the theory of 7 researchers (Charles J. Fillmore, INOUE Kazuko, SIBATANI Masayosi, TERAMURA Hideo, NITTA Yosio, MURAKI Sinzirô, Ю.Д. Апресян) and one organization (the μ project of the Science and Technology Agency)

Chapter 3. Definition of Case and Research Results based on Actual Japanese Texts

We established 35 deep structure cases and counted the number of examples for each case in actual data using all of the case postpositions in the *Fourth Kokutei Tokuhon* ‘Official Japanese Textbook’ (approximately 16,300) as data.

Chapter 4. Descriptions and Examples of Each Postposition with Case Correspondences

We present as many examples as possible together with criteria for determination of the case. Unfortunately the presentation takes up a great deal of space because it was necessary to give examples when it was not possible to give a mechanical procedure to determine the case used. We have plans to convert our criteria into an algorithm in future research.

Chapters 5, 6. Related Problems

We also presented points concerning the relation between case particles and adverbs, changes in the use of postpositions depending on changes in aspect, in particular the adversative passive, etc.

The primary investigators were KIMURA Mutuko and OKAMOTO Tetuya.

II.2.28. Study of the Lists of Basic Japanese Vocabulary

Report 116, Meiji Shoin, 2000, 339 pages. [L]

日本語基本語彙 文献解題と研究 明治書院

This report investigates approximately 200 studies that provide vocabulary lists of basic/fundamental modern Japanese words. These studies were conducted primarily in Japan, either for educational purposes or as surveys. All of these studies were carried out during the past 80 years, beginning with the work done by SAWAYANAGI Seitarô in 1919 and ending with the research conducted at Tokyo University of Foreign Studies in 1998. A brief sketch of the organization of this report follows. In Part 2, 122 important studies are listed in chronological order, according to their publication dates. Two pages of commentary are provided for each study. In Part 3, these studies are classified into different categories and the characteristics of each category are described. Finally, in Part 4, 60 additional studies, not included in the previously mentioned 122, are listed according to the category to which they belong.

Investigator: KAI Muturo

Contents:

- Purpose and methods of the report
- Commentary on lists of basic vocabulary for educational purposes
- Research on basic vocabulary contained in the studies
- Studies excluded from this report
- Postscript
- 1. Bibliography
- 2. List of editors

II.2.29. *Basic Research on the Fundamental Vocabulary used for Educational Purposes: Construction of a Database*

Report 117, Meiji Shoin, 2001, 558 pages, CD-ROM [L]

教育基本語彙の基本的研究 教育基本語彙データベースの作成 明治書院

This report provides a combined chart of seven fundamental vocabularies for educational use which have been published in Japan. The CD-ROM attached to the report contains six vocabulary charts compiled by the National Language Research Institute for use on personal computers.

Investigator: SIMAMURA Naomi

Contents:

Forewords

〈Purpose and Method〉

1. Objectives
2. Fundamental vocabulary used for educational purposes and construction of a database
3. Constitution of the database
4. Comparison between Sakamoto Fundamental Vocabulary and New Sakamoto Fundamental Vocabulary
5. Standardization following the Iwanami Japanese Dictionary
6. Supplementary information

Data included in the CD-ROM

Vocabulary list based on the order of the Japanese syllabary

II.2.30. *Taiyo Corpus: Language Database of the Journal Taiyo Published from 1895 to 1928*

Source 15, Hakubunkan Shinsha, 2005, CD-ROM

太陽コーパス 雑誌『太陽』日本語データベース 博文館新社

The *Taiyo Corpus* is a text database of the periodical *Taiyo*, which was read by a wide range of readers from the end of 19th to the beginning of the 20th centuries. The individual articles exhibit a variety of writing styles and orthographic characteristics, providing an excellent resource for the study of the development of modern Japanese. The *Taiyo Corpus* provides texts of 3,409 articles in 60 issues published over the period of 1895-1925, amounting to approximately 15 million characters. All texts are XML formatted, allowing for efficient text retrieval and data handling.

II.2.31. *Research on the Formative Era of Contemporary Japanese Based on the Taiyo Corpus*

Report 122, Hakubunkan Shinsha, 2005, 390 pages. [GLW]

雑誌『太陽』による確立期現代語の研究 —『太陽コーパス』研究論文集—
博文館新社

This is a collection of papers on the design and research use of *Taiyo Corpus: Language Database of the Journal Taiyo Published from 1895 to 1928* (CD-ROM), which compiled the data from *Taiyo*, a periodical which was read by a wide range of readers from the end of the 19th to the beginning of the 20th century. The authors of the articles listed below all participated in the compilation of the *Taiyo Corpus* and in the discussions in the regular research sessions.

TANAKA Makirô and YOSIDAYA Yukihiro were in charge of editing this volume.

Contents:

1. The Corpus Design

TANAKA Makirô: Use of journal *Taiyo* as material for historical research on the Japanese language

YAMAGUCHI Masaya: *Himawari*: A full text retrieval system for structured texts

OGISO Toshinobu: *Prism* and *Tanpopo*: HTML applications to use the *Taiyo Corpus* XML documents

2. Analysis of Corpus Data

I. Lexicology

TANAKA Makirô: The establishment of the kanji compound *yûshû* (優秀) in the Japanese lexicon: Examining the relation with the expressed subject

YOSHIKAWA Asuka: Two-character kanji compounds with reversed orders

IDE Junko: The shift from kanji notation to katakana notation of foreign place names

BABA Toshiomi: On the adversative connectives

II. Grammar

SHIMADA Yasuko: Usage of the conjunction *soshite*: Classification and analysis of types

NAKAO Hisako: Study of the adverb *totemo*: Historical analysis of usage change from negative conditional adverb to unconditioned degree adverb

KONDO Asuko: Honorific forms in conjunction with action nouns and infinitive verb forms

OGISO Toshinobu: Potential forms of kanji compound verbs: Development of *dekiru*

III. Graphology and Orthography

TANAKA Makirô: Identification and mapping kanji

SASAHARA Hiroyuki: Assimilation and collision of kanji forms

NAKAGAWA Miwa: On kana variant forms

KONDO Asuko: Voicing notation: Focusing on the proportion of voiced kana

OGISO Toshinobu: On kana orthography

II.2.32. *Corpus of Spontaneous Japanese (CSJ)*

2004. [DLP]

日本語話し言葉コーパス

The *Corpus of Spontaneous Japanese (CSJ)* is a database of spoken Japanese stored on 18 DVD-ROM discs. It is one of the largest spoken language databases in the world. The CSJ is the result of the ‘Spontaneous Speech: Corpus and Processing Technology’ Project jointly conducted by the Communications Research Laboratory, the Tokyo Institute of Technology, and the Institute. It contains 658 hours of speech consisting of approximately 7.5 million words. The speech materials were provided by more than 1,400 speakers of ages ranging from twenties to eighties. About 95% of the CSJ is devoted to spontaneous monologues, such as academic presentations and public speaking. The remaining 5% consists of spontaneous dialogues and read speech. CSJ provides a rich set of annotations, including transcriptions, parts of speech, labels of phonetic segment and intonation, which are provided both in text files and XML format. CSJ should serve as a useful tool for research purposes, such as speech engineering, linguistics and phonetics, and lexicography. The CSJ has been publicly available since the spring of 2004. More than 700 research papers have been published based on CSJ by the end of 2007.

MAEKAWA Kikuo, KOISO Hanae, OGURA Hideki, YAMAGUTI Masaya, KAGOMIYA Takayuki, KIKUTI Hideaki, YONEYAMA Kiyoko, FUJIMOTO Masako and TUKAMOTO Wataru were in charge of constructing CSJ.

II.2.33. *Construction of the Corpus of Spontaneous Japanese*

Report 124, 2006, 552 pages. [LP]

日本語話し言葉コーパスの構築法

The aim of this report is to explain the techniques accumulated in the Institute through the construction of the *Corpus of Spontaneous Japanese (CSJ)* and to make them available to all who are interested. The CSJ is a large-scale database of spoken Japanese which is a result of the ‘Spontaneous Speech: Corpus and Processing Technology’ Project jointly conducted by the Communications Research Laboratory, the Tokyo Institute of Technology and the Institute.

KOISO Hanae and OGURA Hideki were in charge of editing this report.

Contents:

Chapter 1. MAEKAWA Kikuo: Outline

Chapter 2. KOISO Hanae, NISHIKAWA Ken'ya and MABUCHI Yoko: Transcribed text

Chapter 3. OGURA Hideki: Morphological information

Chapter 4. YAMAGUCHI Masaya: Short-unit and long-unit database

Chapter 5. MARUYAMA Takehiko, TAKANASHI Katsuya and UCHIYAMA Kiyotaka:
Phrase unit information

Chapter 6. FUJIMOTO Masako, KIKUCHI Hideaki and MAEKAWA Kikuo: Segmental
phoneme information

Chapter 7. IGARASHI Yosuke, KIKUCHI Hideaki and MAEKAWA Kikuo: Prosodic
information

II. 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, junior and senior high school textbooks, and television broadcasts. The introduction of the computer, starting with the vocabulary survey of newspapers, has played a leading role in computational linguistics in Japan.

II.3.1. *A Research: Newspaper Vocabulary*

Source 2, Shuei Shuppan, 1952, 102 pages. [LW]

語彙調査 — 現代新聞用語の一例 秀英出版

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

This survey was conducted by HAYASI Ôki and SAIGA Hideo.

II.3.2. *Research on Vocabulary in Women's Magazines*

Report 4, Shuei Shuppan, 1953, 338 pages. [LWG]

婦人雑誌の用語 — 現代語の語彙調査 秀英出版

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, *a*-units (as named by us) was some 146,000. (The total number in our “universe” was estimated to be 9,000,000 *a*-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 Ôki, NAGANO Masaru, ÔNO Yaoko, SAIGA Hideo, UNO Yosikata and MIZUTANI Sizuo, and the statistical design was mainly by MIZUTANI.

II.3.3. *Research on Vocabulary in Cultural Reviews*

Research on Vocabulary in Cultural Reviews, Part 1: Vocabulary Tables

Report 12, Shuei Shuppan, 1957, 182 pages. [LWG]

総合雑誌の用語 前編 — 現代語の語彙調査 秀英出版

Research on Vocabulary in Cultural Reviews, Part 2: Method & Analysis

Report 13, Shuei Shuppan, 1958, 117 pages. [LWG]

総合雑誌の用語 後編 — 現代語の語彙調査 秀英出版

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 β -units, as we defined them anew. The numbers of running and different words in our sample were some 230,000 and some 23,000 respectively.

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

Report 13 contains chapters on the method of the survey, statistical and semantical 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 inference 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 deducted from some theorems on the relation between the number of running words and the number of different words in the sample using a mathematical model. The other is an approach to the distribution function of the relative frequencies of words, where an approximate function,

$$F(p) = p(ap+b),$$

is applied. In semantic analysis some 16,000 words were listed by revised semantic classification. In the analysis of word-construction, the combination powers of words and the construction patterns inside the words were investigated. In this survey we tried to make use of a linear discriminative function for the judgement of whether two items were the same word or two different words; a discussion of this problem as it arose in an experiment is appended to Report 13.

II.3.4. *Research on the Vocabulary in a Newspaper in the Early Years of the ‘Meizi’ Period (1877-1878)*

Report 15, Shuei Shuppan, 1959, 319 pages. [LWG]

明治初期の新聞の用語 秀英出版

This is the report of a survey undertaken as part of the project, “Research on the Language in the Meizi Period”. The aims are to make clear the historical background of present-day Japanese, to ascertain what problems had already arisen or existed in those days, and to propose data for the solution of language problems of today.

First and foremost, we planned to survey the vocabulary of the newspaper *Yûbin Hôti*, from November 1, 1877, to October 31, 1878, by using a sample with the sampling ratio of 1/12. The number of running words in the sample was about one hundred thousand *a*-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, KENBÔ Hidetosi,

HIROHAMA Humio, ITIKAWA Takasi, and SINDÔ Sakiko.

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

An outline of zyosi and zyodôsi (*Annual Report* 10, 1959).

The vocabulary of literary essays (*Annual Report* 11, 1960).

The vocabulary of the so-called “small papers”, 1878-1879 (*Annual Report* 12, 1961).

A study in word origin and style (*Annual Report* 13-15, 1962-4).

Examples of some interesting words and a survey of hurigana (*Annual Report* 15, 1964).

II.3.5. *The Use of Written Forms in Japanese Cultural Reviews*

Report 19, Shuei Shuppan, 1960, 55 pages. [WL]

総合雑誌の用字 秀英出版

This is a report of the use of written forms in cultural reviews. We surveyed about 117,000 running words, drawn from the sample used for the above-mentioned word count. The contents of the report are as follows:

- (1) A list of some 700 words which occurred frequently in two or more variant ways of writing.
- (2) A table of the frequency distribution of Chinese characters (presented here in condensed form).

Frequency in our Sample	Different Characters		Running Characters	
		[%]		[%]
1-8	1,364	49.0	4,012	3.4
9-	1,417	51.0	113,137	96.6
Total	2,781	100.0	117,149	100.0

- (3) A frequency table of the above 1,417 Chinese characters classified by their on and kun reading.
- (4) A frequency table of 88 Chinese characters not occurring in the *List of the 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 Ôki, NAGANO Masaru, SAIGA Hideo, MIZUTANI Sizuo and ISIWATA Tosio.

II.3.6. *Vocabulary and Chinese Characters in Ninety Magazines of Today*

Vocabulary and Chinese Characters in Ninety Magazines of Today, Vol. 1: General Description & Vocabulary Frequency Tables

Report 21, Shuei Shuppan, 1962, 321 pages. [LWG]
現代雑誌九十種の用語用字 第1分冊 — 総記および語彙表 秀英出版

Vocabulary and Chinese Characters in Ninety Magazines of Today, Vol. 2: Chinese Characters Frequency Tables

Report 22, Shuei Shuppan, 1963, 256 pages. [LWG]
現代雑誌九十種の用語用字 第2分冊 — 漢字表 秀英出版

Vocabulary and Chinese Characters in Ninety Magazines of Today, Vol. 3: Analysis of the Results

Report 25, Shuei Shuppan, 1964, 337 pages. [LWG]
現代雑誌九十種の用語用字 第3分冊 — 分析 秀英出版

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 (*Tyûôkôron*, *Gunzô*, *Geizyutu Sintyô*, etc.); II. Popular Reading (*Bungei Syunzyû*, *Sandê Mainiti*, etc.); III. Business and Popular Science (*Tôyô Keizai Sinpô*, *Kagaku Asahi*, etc.); IV. Housekeeping (*Syuhu no Tomo*, etc.); V. Amusements, Hobbies and Sports (*Ôru Yomimono*, *Eiga Fan*, *Igo*, *Yakyû-kai*, etc.). The ninety selected magazines were published quarterly, monthly, semimonthly, every ten days or weekly. The “universe” of this survey was the complete text of the issues published in 1956 (total 227,000 pages). The number of running words was estimated at some 160 million β -units, including sixty million occurrences of *zyosi* and *zyodôsi*. We investigated some 440,000 words (not counting *zyosi* and *zyodôsi*), and some 100,000 *zyosi* and *zyodôsi*.

For this survey we devised a new sampling plan to guarantee the estimation precision for the small frequency of the 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 which 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 Tôyô Kanzi.

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

Report 25 contains the following sections:

1. Fundamentalities of words: The fundamentality function, $f = a + b \log p + c \log sc$, is fitted by the least square method, to twenty-five sets of a 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 Ôki, KENBÔ Hidetosi, SAIGA Hideo, MIZUTANI Sizuo, ISIWATA Tosio, MIYAZIMA Tatuo and MATUMOTO Akira.

Some articles connected with the above-mentioned vocabulary surveys have been published in the *Annual Report*.

II.3.7. *Vocabulary Used in Ninety Magazines of Today: Table & Concordance Cards*

Language Processing Data Source 3, Tokyo Itabashi Welfare Factory, Microfiche, 1987, 927 sheets [LWG]

現代雑誌九十種の用語用字 — 五十音順語彙表・採集カード 東京都板橋福祉工場

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 Tatuo directed this research.

II.3.8. *The Total Vocabulary and Their Written Forms in Ninety Magazines of Today*

Language Processing Data Source 7, Sanseido Co., Ltd., 1997, Diskette [LW]

現代雑誌九十種の用語用字 全語彙・表記 [FD版] 三省堂

Previously, the cards used for The National Language Research Institute Reports 21, 22, and 25, which summarize the results of survey research of 90 representative general magazines of the time in 1956, were made available to the public on microfilm in the National Language Research Institute Language Processing Data Source 3. The present data source presents a list of all the vocabulary and notation together with the number of uses in a form which can be read by computer for the purpose of use in linguistic research on modern Japanese, mathematical research, research on language information processing, etc. Information on the basic statistics of the vocabulary and an explanation of this data source can be found in MIYAZIMA Tatsu'o's paper "Statistical Analysis of Written Word-Forms in Ninety Magazines" (1997, *Nihongo Kagaku* 1)

II.3.9. *Studies in Computational Linguistics*

Studies in Computational Linguistics

Report 31, Shuei Shuppan, 1968, 178 pages. [LWG]

電子計算機による国語研究 秀英出版

Studies in Computational Linguistics 2

Report 34, Shuei Shuppan, 1969, 199 pages. [LWG]

電子計算機による国語研究2 — 新聞の用語用字調査の処理組織 秀英出版

Studies in Computational Linguistics 3

Report 39, Shuei Shuppan, 1971, 164 pages. [LWG]

電子計算機による国語研究 3 秀英出版

Studies in Computational Linguistics 4

Report 46, Shuei Shuppan, 1972, 131 pages. [LWG]

電子計算機による国語研究 4 秀英出版

Studies in Computational Linguistics 5

Report 49, Shuei Shuppan, 1973, 255 pages. [LWG]

電子計算機による国語研究 5 秀英出版

Studies in Computational Linguistics 6

Report 51, Shuei Shuppan, 1974, 188 pages. [LWG]

電子計算機による国語研究 6 秀英出版

Studies in Computational Linguistics 7

Report 54, Shuei Shuppan, 1975, 198 pages. [LWG]

電子計算機による国語研究 7 秀英出版

Studies in Computational Linguistics 8

Report 59, Shuei Shuppan, 1977, 202 pages. [LWG]

電子計算機による国語研究 8 秀英出版

Studies in Computational Linguistics 9

Report 61, Shuei Shuppan, 1978, 138 pages. [LWG]

電子計算機による国語研究 9 秀英出版

Studies in Computational Linguistics 10

Report 67, Shuei Shuppan, 1980, 213 pages. [LWG]

電子計算機による国語研究 10 秀英出版

In February 1966, 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. 1, 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. SAITÔ Hidenori: A Program for a Concordance Using a Kanzi-Teletypewriter.
5. TANAKA Akio and SAITÔ 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. 2, Report 34, 1969. 199 pages]

1. HAYASI Sirô: Classification of Language Data in Newspapers: Principles and Uses.
2. SAITÔ Hidenori: A Word Count Program System.
3. KIMURA Sigeru: Discrimination of Characteristic Words in Various Fields.
4. NAKANO Hiroshi: Table of Classified Vocabulary in Research in Newspaper Vocabulary.
5. EGAWA 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 (1)
10. KIMURA Sigeru: A Study in the Automatic Syntactic Analysis of Japanese Sentences (2)

[Vol. 3, 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. SAITÔ Hidenori: A Word Count Program System (2)
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. 4, 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 Sinzîrô: 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. 5, Report 49, 1973. 255 pages]

1. ISIWATA Tosio: Word Count by Use of Computer and the Lemmatization Processing.
2. SAITÔ Hidenori: A System of the Word Count Program (3)
3. MURAKI Sinzîrô: 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 (1)
9. HAYASI Sirô: Computer-Based Linguistic Study of Literary Text.

[Vol. 6, Report 51, 1974. 188 pages]

1. SAITÔ Hidenori: An Application System for Kanzi Lineprinter 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 (3)
5. ISIWATA Tosio: A Method to Classify the Japanese Words According to Their Positions in Sentence Pattern.

[Vol. 7, Report 54, 1975. 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 (2)
5. SAITÔ Hidenori: An Application System for Kanzi Lineprinter and Computer (2)
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 Adjective Predicate.
9. ISIWATA Tosio: A Lexico-Grammatical Description of Japanese from a Point of View of the Language Data Processing.

[Vol. 8, Report 59, 1977. 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. SAITÔ 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. 9, 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. SAITÔ Hidenori: A Tentative Plan for a Multi-Purpose Kanzi Input System.
4. TANAKA Takusi: A Linguistic Analysis for Artificial Intelligence: Basic Considerations.
5. TURUOKA Akio: On *-na* and *-no* in Novels by NATUME Sôseki and MORI Ôgai.
6. NOMURA Masaaki: The Characteristics of Affixes in Chinese-Origin Words in Modern Japanese.

[Vol.10, Report 67, 1980. 213 pages]

1. TUTIYA Sin'iti and NAKANO Hiroshi: A Program System of Vocabulary Survey and Its Ideas.
2. TURUOKA Akio: A 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. SAITÔ 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. 1-10, and others.

II.3.10. *Studies on the Vocabulary of Modern Newspapers*

Studies on the Vocabulary of Modern Newspapers, Vol. 1

Report 37, Shuei Shuppan, 1970, 342 pages. [LWG]

電子計算機による新聞の語彙調査 秀英出版

Studies on the Vocabulary of Modern Newspapers, Vol. 2

Report 38, Shuei Shuppan, 1971, 314 pages. [LWG]

電子計算機による新聞の語彙調査 2 秀英出版

Studies on the Vocabulary of Modern Newspapers, Vol. 3

Report 42, Shuei Shuppan, 1972, 159 pages. [LWG]

電子計算機による新聞の語彙調査 3 秀英出版

Studies on the Vocabulary of Modern Newspapers, Vol. 4

Report 48, Shuei Shuppan, 1973, 530 pages. [LWG]

電子計算機による新聞の語彙調査 4 秀英出版

These books 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 (*Tyô-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 (Vol. 1) 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 (Vol.2) 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 (Vol. 3) 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 (Vol. 1), 38 (Vol. 2) and 42 (Vol. 3) are all interim reports. Report 48 (Vol. 4) is the final report for this survey and contains a vocabulary table in order of word frequency 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).

ÔISI Hatutarô, HAYASI Ôki, HAYASI Sirô, ISIWATA Tosio, SAITÔ Hidenori, KIMURA Sigeru, TANAKA Akio, MINAMI Huzio, EGAWA Kiyosi, NAKANO Hiroshi, TUTIYA Sin'iti, NOMURA Masaaki, MURAKI Sinzirô, 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* 1-10 (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 Ôgai's *KANZAN ZITTOKU* (1974). In addition, we experimented with the production of general concordances for several works by MORI Ôgai 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.

SINDÔ Sakiko, SUZUKI Sigeyuki, TANAKA Akio, HAYASI Ôki, and MIYAZIMA Tatuo, Proposal for the Survey Unit, 1966.

II.3.11. *Studies on the Frequency of Chinese Characters in Modern Newspapers (Interim Report)*

Source 8, Shuei Shuppan, 1971, 90 pages. [WL]

現代新聞の漢字調査 (中間報告) 秀英出版

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

Table 1. List of Chinese Characters by Frequency.

Table 2. Frequency List of Chinese Characters by Topic.

Table 3. List of Chinese Characters in the So-called Gozyûon Order.

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

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

NOMURA Masaaki was in charge of the study.

II.3.12. *A Study of Uses of Chinese Characters in Modern Newspapers*

Report 56, Shuei Shuppan, 1976, 527 pages. [WL]

現代新聞の漢字 秀英出版

This book reports on the quantity and uses of Chinese characters in data from a survey of the vocabulary in the *Asahi*, *Mainiti*, 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: (1) independent, (2) compound, (3) affixal, (4) numerical, (5) abbreviated, (6) borrowed, (7) special KUN ‘(Japanese)-reading’, (8) personal name, (9) 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 Ôki, HAYASI Sirô, SAIGA Hideo, ISIWATA Tosio, and TUTIYA Sin’iti directed this survey and NOMURA Masaaki wrote the report of the results.

II.3.13. *Studies on the Vocabulary of Senior High School Textbooks*

Studies on the Vocabulary of Senior High School Textbooks, Vol. 1

Report 76, Shuei Shuppan, 1983, 574 pages. [LW]

高校教科書の語彙調査 秀英出版

Studies on the Vocabulary of Senior High School Textbooks, Vol. 2

Report 81, Shuei Shuppan, 1984, 479 pages. [LW]

高校教科書の語彙調査 2 秀英出版

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 (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, SAITÔ Hidenori, TANAKA Takusi, and YONEDA Masato. The results were written up by TUTIYA Sin'iti, NAKANO Hiroshi and TURUOKA Akio.

II.3.14. *A Concordance of Senior High School Textbooks*

Language Processing Data Source 1, Japan Microfilm Service Center Co., Ltd., 1985, Microfiche 98 sheets. [LWG]

高校教科書 文脈付き用語索引 日本マイクロ写真

This report is the third volume of the *Studies on the Vocabulary of Senior 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.

II.3.15. *Studies on the Vocabulary of Junior High School Textbooks*

Studies on the Vocabulary of Junior High School Textbooks

Report 87, Shuei Shuppan, 1986, 432 pages. [LW]

中学校教科書の語彙調査 秀英出版

Studies on the Vocabulary of Junior High School Textbooks Vol. 2

Report 91, Shuei Shuppan, 1987, 391 pages. [LW]

中学校教科書の語彙調査 2 秀英出版

These books report on a vocabulary survey of 4 science textbooks (Science I, Part 1; Science I, Part 2; Science II, Part 1; Science II, Part 2) and 3 social science 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 analysis 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 Words	Different Words	Running Words	Different 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, SAITÔ Hidenori and TANAKA Takusi. The results were written up by NAKANO Hiroshi, TURUOKA Akio, ISII Masahiko and YAMAZAKI Makoto.

II.3.16. Studies on the Vocabulary of High and Middle School Textbooks

Report 99, Shuei Shuppan, 1989, 231 pages. [LWG]

高校・中学校教科書の語彙調査 ― 分析編 秀英出版

We conducted a survey of vocabulary used in science and social studies textbooks in junior and senior high schools with the goal of elucidating the actual situation of vocabulary considered to be necessary for Japanese citizens to acquire technical knowledge in each field as part of their general education. Previously, we reported on 4 science and 5 social studies high school textbooks used in 1974 in Report 76, and presented a vocabulary chart in Report 81 and an index of examples with context in Language Processing Data Source 1. Subsequently, we presented a vocabulary chart for 4 science and 3 social studies textbooks used in junior high schools in 1980 in Reports 87 and 91. In the present report we present the results of a more detailed survey and analysis of specific problems which were not covered in previous reports.

TUTIYA Sin'iti: Vocabulary Survey: Overall View and Objectives

ISIWATA Tosio: Vocabulary in Magazines/Newspapers and Textbooks

ISII Masahiko: Technical Vocabulary in Geography Textbooks

NAKANO Hiroshi: Homonyms in Senior High School Textbooks

YAMAZAKI Makoto: Estimation of the Number of Different Words According to Writing Patterns

YAMAZAKI Makoto: Vocabulary Chart Arranged According to Semantic Meaning
 TURUOKA Akio: Kanzi Used in Senior High School Textbooks

II.3.17. *Studies on the Vocabulary of Junior and Senior High School Textbooks* [Floppy Disk Publication]

Language Processing Data Source 6, Shuei Shuppan, 1994, Diskette [LW]

中学校・高校教科書の語彙調査 [フロッピー版] 秀英出版

We conducted a survey of vocabulary used in science and social studies textbooks in junior and senior high schools with the goal of elucidating the actual situation of vocabulary considered to be necessary for Japanese citizens to acquire technical knowledge in each field as part of their general education. The present data source makes it possible to use previously published Reports 76 and 81, Reports 87 and 91 on the computer by moving these vocabulary charts onto floppy disks.

These vocabulary charts have been used in areas related to research on technical vocabulary in science and social studies education, Japanese language education, dictionary creation, etc. The recent spread of personal computers has made it possible to conduct more complicated analyses and high-level processing involving the input of technical terms into dictionaries for word processors, computer translation, etc.

This data source consists of 13 files on 2 floppy disks, and contains the following vocabulary.

	M unit (morpheme-like unit)		W unit (word-like unit)	
	Running Words	Different Words	Running Words	Different Words
Senior High School Textbooks	594,266	15,662	451,550	40,988
Junior High School Textbooks	250,572	8,139	197,343	17,774

II.3.18. *Changes in the Language of a Magazine*

Report 89, Shuei Shuppan, 1987, 427 pages. [LWG]

雑誌用語の変遷 秀英出版

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 *KŌGO* '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* → *TYŪGOKU*, ‘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 YÔ 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 Tatuo directed this research.

II.3.19. *Vocabulary Survey of Television Broadcasts 1: Methods, Sampling, Analysis*

Report 112, Shuei Shuppan, 1995, 412 pages. [LW]

テレビ放送の語彙調査 1 — 方法・標本一覧・分析 秀英出版

This is a preliminary, exploratory, systematic survey of the vocabulary used in Japanese television broadcasts. In this report, we present (1) the methodology used in the survey, (2) a list of a subset of the sample data, and (3) a statistical analysis of the subset. The complete vocabulary list and analysis are provided in the continuing volumes 2 and 3.

The purpose of this survey is to gain a fuller picture of the vocabulary used in the contemporary Japanese language and establish a fundamental methodology for surveys of vocabulary usage in television broadcasts.

The survey design follows that of previous vocabulary surveys conducted at the National Language Research Institute, and survey methodology used in sociolinguistic-phonetic research. In addition, this survey differs from survey research conducted at the NHK Broadcast Culture Research Institute, which is designed to meet specific needs of the broadcast industry because we aim to present a comprehensive view of the nature of language actually used in broadcasts.

The data for this survey consist of the complete 24-hour broadcasts of the six major television networks in Japan (seven channels: the Japan Broadcasting Corporation (NHK) general and

educational stations, Nihon TV, TBS, Fuji TV, TV Asahi and TV Tokyo) recorded over a period of three months. We analyzed all uses of the Japanese language, both audio (each time a word was spoken) and visual (each time a word was continuously displayed on the screen).

Survey methodology: We divided the complete data set (population), which consisted the recorded broadcasts into five-minute segments as the basic unit for sampling. Samples were randomly chosen, keeping the quantity of data constant for each week, day of the week, time slot and channel.

Units of data: (1) We adopted the concept of “long units” , based on the definition used in Report 89. “Long units” consist of words plus adjacent particles and verbal auxiliaries. (2) We adopted the list of words specified in the Reports 21, 25 and 89 as headwords for this study. (3) Separate totals of occurrences of audio (spoken) and visual (written) uses were calculated for each word.

Scale of the survey: The complete data set consists of 15,288 broadcast hours. The cumulative total amounts to approximately 57 million audio word tokens, and 25 million visual word tokens. One 504th of the data set was sampled yielding 364 five-minute samples. The total length sampled was 30 hours and 20 minutes (96,832 seconds of programs and 12,368 seconds of commercials). Of these, 332 samples provided usable data: the audio data consist of 331 samples from television programs and 134 samples from commercials and the visual data, 301 samples from television programs and 134 samples from commercials.

Listing of data samples: We provide a list for the 364 samples (including those which occur outside of a station’s broadcasting hours), including a description of each sample.

Analysis: We analyzed the data from the 364 samples exploring the relationship between various aspects of vocabulary use and extra-linguistic factors from the 12 points of view listed below.

- (1) Total samples
- (2) Programs versus commercials
- (3) Audio (spoken) versus visual (written) vocabulary uses
- (4) Program genre
- (5) Television channels
- (6) Broadcasting time slot
- (7) Broadcasting day
- (8) Program length
- (9) Viewer ratings
- (10) Speakers
- (11) Viewer behavior
- (12) Visual language media

Investigators: NAKANO Hiroshi, ISHII Masahiko, ÔSIMA Motoo, YAMAZAKI Makoto, ONUMA Etsu

II.3.20. *Vocabulary Survey of Television Broadcasts 2: Vocabulary Lists*

Report 114, Dainipponshoten Publishing Co., Ltd., 1997, 892 pages. [LW]

テレビ放送の語彙調査 2 — 語彙表 大日本図書

The purpose of this survey is to elucidate the actual conditions of vocabulary used in television broadcasts and addresses the following questions: what kind of words are used, how are words used, and how frequently are words used. A detailed description of the survey methodology is presented in *Vocabulary Survey of Television Broadcasts 1: Methods, Sampling, Analysis* (Report 112). The present volume provides several types of vocabulary lists, which specify the nature of the use of each vocabulary item found in the individual samples surveyed. A lexicological analysis of the data found in these lists is provided in the continuing report.

The vocabulary used in 364 randomly chosen five-minute samples (a total broadcast time of 30 hours and 20 minutes, including both programs and commercials) is summarized in the vocabulary lists provided in this volume. Data is given for a total of 26,033 words, separated according whether they were used on programs or commercials, and in audio (spoken) or visual (written) form. The data give the actual frequency with which the words appear in the actual samples, rather than an estimate of the frequency with which they appear in the population. At present, this research is in a preliminary, exploratory stage and represents the first systematic survey of vocabulary used in Japanese television broadcasts. The following is an overview of the data in each vocabulary list.

(1) Vocabulary used in programs

This list summarizes all of the vocabulary found in the samples from program broadcasts. There was a total of 22,458 types (14,578 of which were used only in audio form, 4,901 only in visual form, and 3,069 in both audio and visual form). We arranged the vocabulary in order according to their kana orthography, and provided separate frequencies of use for audio and visual forms. In addition to giving the frequencies and proportion of total use in per million for the entire collection of samples, we broke down the frequencies according to the extralinguistic environment in which the vocabulary was used. We present the distribution of the data across eight program genres, the seven channels, the days of the week, four broadcast time bands, five ranges of program length and four ranges of viewer ratings. In addition, for audio (spoken) data, we indicate how many times each word form was spoken by a man or a woman, and for visual (written) data the type of media in which they appear. The frequency of appearance of each word in commercials is also provided for reference, as well as the number of different samples in which each word was used. We also provide information on vocabulary type and parts of speech. Words which were used only once are given together with the circumstances of their use in an abbreviated tabular form on the bottom of the pages.

(2) Frequency list for audio (spoken) words used on television programs

(3) Frequency list for visual (written) words used on television programs

Audio (spoken) words used ten or more times (1,186 types, 69.9% of all tokens), and visual (written) words used five or more times (492 types, 49.6% of all tokens), are listed in descending order of frequency of use. Indices of specialization indicate the various categories of extralinguistic environment in which the words were used.

(4) Frequency list according to program genre (audio)

(5) Frequency list according to program genre (visual)

We listed the 200 most frequently used audio (spoken) words and 100 most frequently used visual (written) words for each of the eight program genres (News, Educational, Utility, Music, Variety, Story, Sports and Miscellaneous). Items whose indices of specialization for individual categories exceed 2.0 are marked with a +, and those whose indices for that genre fall below .5 are marked with a -. Unless otherwise noted, the vocabulary given in the following lists are treated in an identical fashion.

- (6) Frequency list of audio (spoken) words according to channel
- (7) Frequency list of visual (written) words according to channel
- (8) Frequency list of audio (spoken) words according to day of the week
- (9) Frequency list of visual (written) words according to day of the week
- (10) Frequency list of audio (spoken) words according to time band
- (11) Frequency list of visual (written) words according to time band
- (12) Frequency list of audio (spoken) words according to program length
- (13) Frequency list of visual (written) words according to program length

We list the words most frequently used according to program length: 15 minutes or less, over 15 to 30 minutes, over 30 to 60 minutes, over 60 to 90 minutes, and greater than 90 minutes in length.

- (14) Frequency list of audio (spoken) words according to viewer ratings
- (15) Frequency list of visual (written) words according to viewer ratings

We list the words most frequently used in programs according to viewer ratings: 1.1% or less, over 1.2 to 3.7%, over 3.7 to 8.0%, and over 8.0%.

- (16) Frequency list of audio (spoken) words according to sex of speaker

We list the 600 most frequently used words spoken on programs by male and female speakers.

- (17) Frequency list of visual (written) words according to type of medium

We list the 100 most frequently used words used in four visual media: screen titles, flipboards, signs on sets, and real objects.

- (18) List of vocabulary used in commercials

The vocabulary in the list of vocabulary used in commercials comprise a total of 5,595 types (2,004 of which are used only in audio (spoken) form, 2,140 only in visual (written) form, and 1,451 in both audio and visual form). The vocabulary are arranged in order of kana orthography, with frequency of appearance, and provided separate ratios in per million for the audio (spoken) and visual (written) forms.

- (19) Frequency list of audio (spoken) words in commercials
- (20) Frequency list of visual (written) words in commercials

We list the words appearing five or more times in audio (spoken) form (a total of 385 types, 47.8% of all tokens), and five or more times in visual (written) form (a total of 296 types, 44.2% of all tokens), in descending order of their frequency of use.

Investigators: NAKANO Hiroshi, ISII Masahiko, ÔSIMA Motoo, YAMAZAKI Makoto, ONUMA Etu

II.3.21. *Vocabulary Survey of Television Broadcasts 3: Statistical Analysis*

Report 115, Dainipponshoto Publishing Co., Ltd., 1999, 222 pages. [L]

テレビ放送の語彙調査 3 — 計量的分析 大日本図書

This is the third report of the survey of vocabulary used in Japanese television broadcasts. In this report, statistical analyses are made on the data presented in the first two reports.

The major results are summarized as follows:

I. Lexical Characteristics Observed in High-Frequency Vocabulary

This study confirmed that there exists a high-frequency vocabulary which is common to the vocabulary observed in surveys of various units and contents, in both written and spoken language. The vocabulary identified in nine surveys was sorted for each survey according to frequency of use, and five classes were obtained for each 20th percentile of accumulated frequency. The degree of similarity for each class between each pair of surveys examined, and they were found to be highest for the highest frequency class.

Further, the highest-frequency class of words was examined. It was confirmed that many of these items are in the so-called “basic vocabulary” and that characteristic vocabulary items from various surveys were included.

It was found that the vocabulary used in spoken language on television shares the same characteristic vocabulary with other spoken language data. Vocabulary used in written language appearing on television included many terms used in baseball and drama, and it showed a low degree of similarity with the vocabulary from other surveys.

II. The Classification of Samples Based on Similarity of Vocabulary Usage

Television programs were classified based on the similarity of vocabulary appearing in them. The following results were obtained:

1. There is a high degree of correlation between the number of tokens and similarity. This is because samples with a large number of tokens show repeated usage of a small number of interjections and discourse markers, which results in a high degree of correlation between samples.
2. No significant classification was obtained with quantification theory IV.
3. With a cluster analysis four or five groups were obtained. The principal factor governing this clustering was the use or non-use of discourse markers.
4. When the composition of the vocabulary is examined by parts of speech, there is an inverse correlation between nouns and miscellaneous words. Using this relationship, each

group was subdivided into groups showing characteristics of “written” and “spoken” language.

5. Programs showing characteristics of “written” language were news programs and documentaries; those showing characteristics of “semi-spoken” language were dramas and animation programs; those showing characteristics of “spoken” language were talk shows and live sports coverage. This classification closely reflects the type of discourse appearing in each program.

III. Characteristic Vocabulary of Program Genres, and the Relationship among Genres

The vocabulary items characteristic of seven genres of program (News, Educational, Utility, Music, Variety, Story and Sports) were identified, using the 1,186 words which appeared ten times or more in the samples of programming.

IV. Vocabulary Characteristics and Speaker Attributes

Characteristic vocabulary was identified for groups of speakers classified according to three attributes: gender, age and occupation.

V. Variant Forms of Words and Their Usage

In this study the 17,647 words appearing in spoken language were examined as follows:

- (1) In what variant forms do they appear;
- (2) What differences in usage appear between variant forms?

Investigators: NAKANO Hiroshi, ISHII Masahiko, ÔSIMA Motô, YAMAZAKI Makoto and ONUMA Etsu

II.3.22. *Vocabulary Survey of Television Broadcasts* [CD-ROM Publication]

Language Processing Data Source 8, Dainippon Tosho Publishing Co., Ltd., 2001, CD-ROM [L]
テレビ放送の語彙調査 CD-ROM 版 大日本図書

This CD-ROM contains a vocabulary list of approximately 26,000 words that appeared in television programs and commercials, collected in a vocabulary survey (the total number of word tokens were approximately 140,000) conducted on the broadcasts of the six major television networks in Japan recorded from April to June, 1989.

The 23,000 words in the list, which appeared in the television programs only, are tagged according to the word type and part of speech they belong to. In addition, frequencies and usage rates are given showing audio vs. visual presentation, by program genre, network, day of week, time of the day, program length, audience share, speaker gender and speaker occupation. The information on the frequency and usage rate is only contained in this CD-ROM.

By using computation software, the above-mentioned information can be processed for further analysis.

This CD-ROM also contains the vocabulary list of *Studies on the Vocabulary of Junior and*

Senior High School Textbooks [Floppy Disk Publication] published in 1994.

ISII Masahiko and ONUMA Etu were in charge of publishing this CD-ROM.

II.3.23. *A Survey of Kanji in Contemporary Magazines (1994)*

Report 119, 2002, 569 pages. [W]

現代雑誌の漢字調査

This is the first product of the project “A Linguistic Survey of Two Million Characters in Contemporary Magazines.” In the project, a sample survey was conducted on characters, written forms and vocabulary, using 70 monthly magazines published in 1994. It is the second large-scale character and vocabulary survey on contemporary magazines conducted by the Institute, following the first survey which analyzed 90 magazines published in 1956.

This volume presents fundamental statistical data on characters sampled in the survey.

ISII Hisao, SASAHARA Hiroyuki and ONUMA Etu were in charge of conducting the survey and writing reports. YAMAGUTI Masaya cooperated in formatting the data for printing.

II.3.24. *A Survey of Vocabulary in Contemporary Magazines (1994)*

Report 121, 2005, 723 pages. [L]

現代雑誌の語彙調査 —1994年発行70誌—

This is the second product of the project “A Linguistic Survey of Two Million Characters in Contemporary Magazines” which analyzed 70 monthly magazines published in 1994. The present volume presents fundamental statistical data of the vocabulary. This volume contains a vocabulary list of the top 10,000 words by frequencies; the entire vocabulary list is available on the Institute’s website.

YAMAZAKI Makoto and ONUMA Etu carried out the survey and wrote this report.

II.3.25. *Writing Forms in Contemporary Magazines (1994)*

Report 125, 2006, 339 pages. [W]

現代雑誌の表記 —1994年発行70誌—

This is the third product of the project “The Linguistic Survey of Two Million Characters in Contemporary Magazines” which analyzed 70 monthly magazines published in 1994. The present volume presents two tables of statistical results: a table of variant written forms of native Japanese words and Sino-Japanese words; and a table of written forms of Sino-Japanese words arranged by their character types.

This report, together with two previous ones, *A Survey of Kanji in Contemporary Magazines (1994)* and *A Survey of Vocabulary in Contemporary Magazines (1994)*, aim to elucidate the actual state of written Japanese which changes with the times.

YAMAZAKI Makoto, TAKADA Tomokazu and ONUMA Etu carried out the survey and wrote this report.

II. 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.

II.4.1. *Schoolchildren and Newspaper: How Do They Do with Newspaper and Understand It?*

Report 6, Shuei Shuppan, 1954, 156 pages. [LWD]

少年と新聞 — 小学生・中学生の新聞への接近と理解 秀英出版

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, TAKAHASHI 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.

II.4.2. *High-School Pupils and Newspapers*

Shuei Shuppan, 1956, 252 pages. [WLD]

高校生と新聞 秀英出版

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 comprised 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.

II.4.3. *Youth and Mass Communications*

Kanazawasyoten, 1956, 252 pages. [WLD]

青年とマスコミュニケーション 金沢書店

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.

II.4.4. *Experimental Research of Reading Deficiencies: Analytical Classification of Oral Reading Deficiencies*

Report 9, Shuei Shuppan, 1955, 283 pages. [WLG]

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 秀英出版

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, ZYÔKÔ Kan'iti, TAKAHASI Susumu, and TERASIMA Ai.

II.4.5. The Language Ability of Children in the Pre-Reading Period

Report 7, Shuei Shuppan, 1954. 217 pages. [WPL]

入門期の言語能力 秀英出版

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, TAKAHASI Kazuo, ASIZAWA Setu, MURAI SI Syôzô, and OKAMOTO Keiroku.

II.4.6. *The Language Ability of Children in the First and Second Grades*

Report 10, Shuei Shuppan, 1956, 410 pages. [LWG]

小学生低学年の読み書き能力 秀英出版

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, TAKAHASI Kazuo, ASIZAWA Setu, MURAI SI Syôzô, and OKAMOTO Keiroku.

II.4.7. *The Language Ability of Children in the Third and Fourth Grades*

Report 14, Shuei Shuppan, 1958, 389 pages. [LWG]

中学年の読み書き能力 秀英出版

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

II.4.8. *The Language Ability of Children in the Fifth and Sixth Grades*

Report 17, Shuei Shuppan, 1960, 427 pages. [LWG]

高学年の読み書き能力 秀英出版

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 vocabulary and grammar skills, which develop rapidly in this period, we undertook to make questions to determine the power of understanding and using, and to make clear where the problems exist. We tried to investigate the real state of the ability to use kanji by examining the conditions of kanji learning outside school and by examining pupils in the writing and reading of the 881 kanji 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 Syôzô. (The development of speaking and listening ability in this period is reported on in *Annual Report 10*, 1958.)

II.4.9. *The Development of Language Abilities in Elementary School Children*

Report 26, Meijitoshō Publishing Co., Ltd., 1964, 604 pages. [LWG]

小学生の言語能力の発達 (明治図書)

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 MURAIKI Syôzô (throughout the period), and by TAKAHASHI Tarô, ZYÔKÔ Kan'iti, MORIOKA Kenzi, and OKAMOTO Keiroku. This report was written by KOSIMIZU, ASIZAWA, TAKAHASHI and MURAIKI.

II.4.10. *Communication Consciousness of Boys and Girls in Their Homes*

Report 33, Shuei Shuppan, 1968, 149 pages. [LDH]

家庭における子どものコミュニケーション意識 秀英出版

This report contains general results of the investigation for the following topics:

- (1) the nature of child-parent communication in the home,
- (2) differences in the role of primary school, middle school, and high school children in such communication,
- (3) differences between boys and girls at each age level,
- (4) differences between city children and farm village children,
- (5) differences between children of families of various occupational groups.

In 1963-1964, 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.

II.4.11. Research on the Acquirement of Chinese Characters by Middle School Students

Report 36, Shuei Shuppan, 1971, 895 pages. [WL]

中学生の漢字習得に関する研究 秀英出版

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

- (1) The learning activities of a small number of typical students was observed during their three years in middle school.
- (2) Students were tested in ability to read and write the 1,850 tôyô Chinese characters plus 1,000 other characters (in the latter, reading only).
- (3) In the reading tests, all 3,122 of the accepted readings of the tôyô Chinese characters were tested.
- (4) In order to determine the validity and reliability of the results, an equivalent test was given to another group of students in the same year of middle school.
- (5) In investigating the factors affecting the learning of Chinese characters, the intelligence, personality, achievement, and language behavior of the students, as well as the teaching of characters at school and the use of characters in student textbooks, were determined and analyzed.
- (6) A supplementary investigation of the nature of the 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: Acquirement of Chinese Characters by One Girl Student during Her Three Years' Course

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

Part II. Materials

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

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

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

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

The following topics are dealt with in the report.

1. The number of Chinese characters learned by the end of compulsory education.
2. Problems in the reading and understanding of Chinese characters.
3. The Chinese characters that were correctly written by students.
4. The chances of learning non-tôyô Chinese characters.
5. The process of learning Chinese characters.
6. The relationship between general school study and the learning of Chinese characters.
7. The relationship between the use of Chinese characters in textbooks and the learning of them.
8. Problems in the learning of Chinese characters as seen in test results.
9. Individual factors in the learning of Chinese characters.
10. Similarities and differences in the results for the experimental (individual observation) and control groups, especially as related to problems in learning.
11. The use of Chinese characters in textbooks.
12. The teaching process of Chinese characters in the Middle School.

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

II.4.12. *Reading and Writing Ability in Pre-School Children*

Report 45, Tokyo Shoseki Co., Ltd., 1972, 527 pages. [WLG]

幼児の読み書き能力 東京書籍

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, Tôhoku 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 Syôzô and AMANO Kiyosi directed this research and wrote the report. The following related research report has been written: MURAI SI Syôzô and AMANO Kiyosi, *References on Language Development: Overview and List*, 1967.

II.4.13. *The Development of Syntactic Structures in Children's Speech from 3 to 6*

Report 50, Shuei Shuppan, 1973, 267 pages. [LWG]

幼児の文構造の発達 — 3 歳～6 歳児の場合 秀英出版

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 "... DAKARA, ... 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.

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

ÔKUBO Ai, "Syntactic Development of the Speech of Pre-School Children—Using a Series of Three Picture Cards to Elicit Speech," *Study of Language*, Volume 4, 1973.

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

II.4.14. *A Morphological Analysis of Verbs, Adjectives and Predicative Nouns in Children's Speech from 3 to 6*

Report 55, Shuei Shuppan, 1975, 242 pages. [GL]

幼児語の形態論的な分析 — 動詞・形容詞・述語名詞 秀英出版

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 report is also relevant: SUZUKI Mituyo, *Syntactic Analysis of Pre-School Children's Use of the Nominal Case*, 1975.

II.4.15. Grammatical Ability in Pre-School Children

Report 58, Tokyo Shoseki Co., Ltd., 1977, 414 pages. [GL]

幼児の文法能力 東京書籍

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.

MURAI Syôzô and AMANO Kiyosi directed this survey and AMANO Kiyosi wrote the report.

II.4.16. Ability of Written Expression and Composition in Elementary School Children

Report 63, Tokyo Shoseki Co., Ltd., 1978, 411 pages. [DLW]

児童の表現力と作文 東京書籍

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 Language Abilities in Elementary 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 Syôzô, NEMOTO Kesao, and OKAMOTO Keiroku, and the report was written by MURAI Syôzô.

II.4.17. *The Lexical Ability of Pre-School Children*

Report 66, Tokyo Shoseki Co., Ltd., 1980, 514 pages. [LGD]

幼児の語彙能力 東京書籍

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

II.4.18. Tables of Vocabulary Obtained from Japanese Children by Association Method

Report 69, Tokyo Shoseki Co., Ltd., 1981, 324 pages. [LP]

幼児・児童の連想語彙表 東京書籍

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 words 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 Ôki, MURAI SI Syôzô, IWATA Zyun'iti, SIMAMURA Naomi, SAITÔ Hidenori, MURAKI Sinzirô, SATAKE Hideo, TAKIZAWA Takehisa, and SATÔ Yasumasa. The report was written by MURAI SI Syôzô and IWATA Zyun'iti.

II.4.19. A Record of Child-Mother Speech

A Record of Child-Mother Speech 1

Shuei Shuppan, 1981, 368 pages. [LDP]

幼児のことば資料 1 秀英出版

A Record of Child-Mother Speech 2

Shuei Shuppan, 1981, 363 pages. [LDP]

幼児のことば資料 2 秀英出版

A Record of Child-Mother Speech 3

Shuei Shuppan, 1982, 583 pages. [LDP]

幼児のことば資料 3 秀英出版

A Record of Child-Mother Speech 4

Shuei Shuppan, 1982, 539 pages. [LDP]

幼児のことば資料 4 秀英出版

A Record of Child-Mother Speech 5

Shuei Shuppan, 1983, 412 pages. [LDP]

幼児のことば資料 5 秀英出版

A Record of Child-Mother Speech 6

Shuei Shuppan, 1983, 414 pages. [LDP]

幼児のことば資料 6 秀英出版

We collected these data for the purpose of observation of the language and acquisition behavior 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, born on March 3, 1974. Data collector: mother

These data consist of the following:

Volume 1.

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

Volume 2. 24 Hour Record of Utterances of a Child Recorded on the Day before his Fourth Birthday

Volume 3. A Case Study of a Child's Utterances from 1;0 to 1;11 Years

Volume 4. A Case Study of a Child's Utterances from 2;0 to 2;11 Years

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

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

This research was conducted by ÔKUBO Ai.

II.4.20. Conceptual Development and Language in Children

Report 72, Tokyo Shoseki Co., Ltd., 1982, 341 pages. [LG]

幼児・児童の概念形成と言語 東京書籍

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 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 Ôki, MURAI SI Syôzô, ÔKUBO Ai, IWATA Zyun'iti, SIMAMURA Naomi, SAITÔ Hidenori, MURAKI Sinzirô, SATAKE Hideo, TAKIZAWA Takehisa, and SATÔ Yasumasa. The report was written by MURAI SI Syôzô and IWATA Zyun'iti.

II.4.21. Acquisition of Jôyô Kanji by School Children

Report 95, Tokyo Shoseki Co., Ltd., 1988, 391 pages. [WL]

児童・生徒の常用漢字の習得 東京書籍

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

II.4.22. Acquisition and Teaching of Jôyô Kanji: Appended: List of Classified Kanji to be Learned by School Children

Report 106, Tokyo Shoseki Co., Ltd., 1994, 428 pages. [WL]

常用漢字の習得と指導 — 付・分類学習漢字表 東京書籍

The present report, a sequel to Report 95 (1988), aims to elucidate the process by which infants and school children acquire characters in order to improve character instruction in schools. This study consists of 5 parts.

Part 1: Historical overview of kanzi education focusing in particular on changes in the character list according to school year.

Part 2: Analysis of tendencies in the acquisition of kanzi by infants and school children.

Part 3: Analysis of survey questionnaire of elementary and junior high school teachers concerning kanzi instruction.

Part 4: List of references related to kanzi acquisition.

Part 5: List of kanzi to be learned by school children, classified according to the meaning of the kanzi.

Investigators: SIMAMURA Naomi (Introduction and Chapters 1 through 3) and HAYASI Ôki (Classified List of Kanzi)

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Section 1. Outline of the Survey of Kanzi Acquisition Rate

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Section 3. Longitudinal Comparison of Kanzi Acquisition

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Section 5. The Relation between Chinese and Japanese Readings and Kanzi Acquisition

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II.4.23. *Vocabulary Used in Children's Writings*

Report 98, Tokyo Shoseki Co., Ltd., 1989, 567 pages. [LWG]

児童の作文使用語彙 東京書籍

Vocabulary, a basic component of various aspects of language, and the ability to use vocabulary are important determinants of linguistic ability. Previously, data related to children's vocabulary development were used widely in applications to developmental diagnosis, the creation of standards for the linguistic education of infants and children, the presentation of basic data for the research on cognitive development, etc. However, the productive vocabulary in this study was collected primarily from the vocabulary used in the spoken language during the infant period. Up to now no research has been conducted on the productive vocabulary acquired through the serious study of the written language during the elementary school period. In the present research we conducted a quantitative vocabulary survey of compositions written by children in order to demonstrate the process involved in children's vocabulary usage together with specific data related to this developmental process. Based on an analysis of these vocabulary data from several points of view, we elucidate developmental changes in children's vocabulary usage.

The primary investigator of this research was MORO Yûzi.

In this research we list the words used by children in their writings and compositions and provide basic and normative information for language education and language development studies.

We listed and counted the words from 2,320 samples of elementary school children's writings, from children's journal published in schools (*BUNSYÛ*). These words, which totalled 474,243, are arranged into tables under 20,849 headings. We analyzed the frequencies of the head words statistically and provided developmental interpretations.

The main results were as follows.

- (1) The number of head words increased with school grade, 4000 words were obtained from the writings of 1st graders and 11,000 from that of 6th graders.
- (2) The writings for all grades had similar noun to verb ratio, but the increase in head words from the lower to upper grades was dominated by nouns, i.e. new nouns increased in the writings of children in the higher grades.
- (3) *WAGO*, original Japanese words which refer to familiar things and actions, decreased while *KANGO*, words borrowed from Chinese which primarily represent abstract concepts, increased with grade level.

II. 5. Teaching of Japanese as a Foreign/Second Language

In 1976, the Institute established the Centre for Teaching of Japanese as a Foreign Language to conduct researches on Japanese from the viewpoint of foreign/second language education.

The main research results in the 1980's and 1990's consisted of reports in the fields of contrastive studies between Japanese and other languages, and sources related to fundamental vocabulary. At present, the research subjects include Japanese education for children, testing

and assessment of Japanese competency, environment and resources for Japanese language learning, and development of IT materials for teaching/learning Japanese.

In addition, we have produced film and video materials and supplementary publications for teaching of Japanese as well as a series of reference guides for teachers. The Institute has also played an active role in training teachers in teaching of Japanese as a foreign/second language (JFL/JSL).

II.5.1. *A Study of Fundamental Vocabulary for Japanese Language Teaching*

Report 78, Shuei Shuppan, 1984, 275 pages. [LW]

日本語教育のための基本語彙調査 秀英出版

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 Syôhei wrote this report.

II.5.2. *A Contrastive Study of the Fundamental Vocabulary of Japanese, German, French and Spanish*

Report 88, Shuei Shuppan, 1986, 444 pages. [CLG]

日独仏西基本語彙対照表 秀英出版

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.

II.5.3. Japanese and Spanish 1

(Contrastive Studies of Japanese and Other Languages Series 1)

Report 108, Kurocio Publishers, 1994, 223 pages. [C]

日本語とスペイン語 1 くろしお出版

This is a report of the first in a series of three-year projects related to the contrastive study of Japanese and Spanish. Sasaki Mitiko of the Second Research Section was in charge of planning and promoting the project, and the research studies were conducted by the visiting researchers listed below.

The report consists of two parts. The first part is a collection of the individual research reports and the second part is an overall view of the field.

[Part One]

TAKAGAKI Toshihiro (Professor, Kyoto Sangyô University): Noun modification in Japanese and Spanish

MIHARA Ken-ichi (Associate Professor, Osaka University of Foreign Studies): Judgement, mood, pseudo-relative clauses

FUKUSHIMA Noritaka (Associate Professor, Kobe City University of Foreign Studies): *No da* 'it's that' and *es que* 'it's that'

NODA Hisashi (Associate Professor, Osaka Prefecture University): Non-topical sentences in Japanese and Spanish

AOYAMA Fumihiro (Associate Professor, Tokai University): Japanese (in)transitive construction and Spanish reflexive

OKURA Miwako (Professor, Kyoto Institute of Technology):

Discourse markers and conversational structure

UEDA Hiroto (Associate Professor, University of Tokyo): Contrastive study, error analysis, and translingual approach

[Part Two]

UEDA Hiroto: Phonology

TAKAGAKI Toshihiro: Morphology & Lexicon

FUKUSHIMA Noritaka: Grammar
 AOYAMA Fumihiro: Dictionaries
 OKURA Miwako: Language Teaching

Although the purpose of this project does not contribute directly to language teaching, it provides fundamental research based on various approaches which reflect contributor's research area. We also describe the state of contrastive studies of Japanese and Spanish up to the present.

II.5.4. *Japanese and Spanish 2*

(Contrastive Studies of Japanese and Other Languages Series 5)

Kurosio Publishers, 1997, 300 pages. [C]

日本語とスペイン語 2 くろしお出版

This is a report of the second three-year project related to the contrastive study of Japanese and Spanish subsequent to the first three-year project conducted in 1992-1994. Both the overall supervisor, Sasaki Mitiko of the Second Research Section, who was in charge of planning and promoting the project, and the visiting researchers who conducted the research studies were the same as in the first three-year project. The theme of this project was connections at various linguistic levels, and each researcher chose linguistic phenomena related to connections.

The first part is a collection of the individual research reports and the second part, an overall view of contrastive studies of Japanese and Spanish. The second part includes fields which were not covered in the first report and additional information on contrastive studies of Japanese and Spanish which were conducted after the first report.

[Part One]

TAKAGAKI Toshihiro (Professor, Tokyo University of Foreign Studies): Japanese and Spanish person suffixes

MIHARA Ken-ichi (Associate Professor, Osaka University of Foreign Studies): Syntax and meaning in cognitive verb constructions in Japanese, Spanish and English

AOYAMA Fumihiro (Associate Professor, Obirin University): Complex sentences in Spanish viewed from the perspective of Japanese structure: *to*, *toki*, *tara* and *cuando* 'when/if'?

NODA Hisashi (Associate Professor, Osaka Prefecture University): Voice in Japanese and Spanish

FUKUSHIMA Noritaka (Professor, Kobe City University of Foreign Studies): Direct and indirect quotations in Japanese and Spanish

OKURA Miwako (Professor, Kyoto Institute of Technology): Omission and non-omission of the ends of sentences: *-Kedo* 'but' and *pero-* 'but'

UEDA Hiroto (Professor, University of Tokyo): Verbs and case markers: A contrastive analysis of Japanese and Spanish

[Part Two]

TAKAGAKI Toshihiro: Word formation in Spanish

FUKUSHIMA Noritaka: Grammar

MIHARA Ken-ichi: Generative grammar in Japanese
 UEDA Hiroto: Lexicology and dictionaries
 NODA Hisashi: Trends in research on Japanese grammar from 1950 to 2000
 OKURA Miwako: Discourse analysis of Spanish
 FUKUSHIMA Noritaka: Bibliography of contrastive studies of Japanese and Spanish
 (1994-1997 and supplement)

II.5.5. *Japanese and Spanish 3*

(Contrastive Studies of Japanese and Other Languages Series 6)

Kurosio Publishers, 2000, 326 pages. [C]

日本語とスペイン語 3 くろしお出版

This is a report of the third three-year project related to the contrastive study of Japanese and Spanish subsequent to the first project conducted in 1991-1994 and the second project conducted in 1994-1997. SASAKI Mitiko and HUZII Seiko of the Second Research Section were in charge of planning and promoting the project, and the research studies were conducted by visiting researchers who also contributed papers to this report.

The report consists of two parts. The first part is a collection of the individual research reports and the second part is a bibliography of Japanese language education materials for Spanish speakers, Spanish linguistics, and contrastive studies of Japanese and Spanish.

[Part 1] Articles

- FUJII Seiko (The National Language Research Institute): Contrastive study of Japanese and Spanish — Verbs and related problems: Introduction
- NODA Hisashi (Osaka Prefecture University): The extended theory of conjugation: A contrastive study of Japanese and Spanish
- AOYAMA Fumihiro (J.F. Oberlin University): Conjugation and syntax: A comparison between Japanese and Spanish verbs
- TAKAGAKI Toshihiro (Tokyo University of Foreign Studies): Estar + past participle and ‘-te iru’ constructions: Interpretation of resultatives and conditions of formation
- MIHARA Ken-ichi (Osaka University of Foreign Studies): Linking quantifiers and event-calculation
- UEDA Hiroto (University of Tokyo): Expressions of giving/taking: Japanese auxiliary verbs and Spanish clitics
- FUKUSHIMA Noritaka (Kobe City University of Foreign Studies): Toward a contrastive study of modality of Japanese and Spanish
- OKURA Miwako (Kyoto Institute of Technology): Verbal politeness in requests: The cases of Japanese and Mexican students

[Part 2] Bibliographies

- OKURA Miwako: Japanese language education materials for Spanish speakers
- FUKUSHIMA Noritaka, TAKAGAKI Toshihiro and UEDA Hiroto: Books on Spanish linguistics: Recent publications in Japan
- FUKUSHIMA Noritaka: Bibliography of contrastive studies of Japanese and Spanish

II.5.6. *Japanese and Portuguese 1*

(Contrastive Studies of Japanese and Other Languages Series 3)

Kurosio Publishers, 1996, 135 pages. [C]

日本語とポルトガル語 1 くろしお出版

This is a report of the first in a series of three-year projects related to the contrastive study of Japanese and Portuguese. SASAKI Mitiko of the Second Research Section was in charge of planning and promoting the project and the research studies were conducted by the visiting researchers listed below.

The sociolinguistic approach was applied in this project. Researchers took a sociolinguistic approach towards the main theme, the linguistic life of Japanese Brazilians in Japan. As the titles of the papers show, the research presented here contributes to teaching Japanese to Portuguese speaking people as well as to teaching Portuguese to Japanese speakers.

SASAKI Michiko (Section head, The National Language Research Institute): Overview of the circumstances and characteristics of the research studies

KONO Akira (Professor, Osaka University of Foreign Studies): Linguistic contact between Japanese and Portuguese

NAKAMIZU Ellen (Lecturer, Osaka University): Linguistic life of Japanese-Brazilian workers in Japan

IKEDA Sumiko Nishitani (Professor, Osaka University of Foreign Studies): Portuguese language education in Japan

KONO Akira: Brazilian Portuguese and Japanese Portuguese

SASAKI Michiko: Japanese learning environment of the Brazilians

Appendix: List of Japanese textbooks

II.5.7. *Japanese and Portuguese 2: Interactive Interchange between Brazilians and Japanese*

(Contrastive Studies of Japanese and Other Languages Series 7)

Kurosio Publishers, 2000, 352 pages. [C]

日本語とポルトガル語 2 —ブラジル人と日本人との接触場面— くろしお出版

This is a report of a five-year project, which is the second part in a series of research projects related to the contrastive study of Japanese and Portuguese. SASAKI Mitiko and HUZII Seiko of the Second Research Section were in charge of planning and promoting the project and the research studies were conducted by visiting researchers who also contributed papers to this report.

This project, like the previous one reported in *Japanese and Portuguese 1*, adopted the sociolinguistic approach. The papers below, many of which are based on field studies, analyzed contact between Japanese and Portuguese languages and between Japanese and Brazilian people from a variety of perspectives. The studies aim to contribute to teaching Japanese to Portuguese speaking people as well as to teaching Portuguese to Japanese speakers.

FUJII Seiko (The National Language Research Institute): Interactive interchange between

[Part 1]

- MITA Chiyoko (Sophia University): Socio-cultural life of Japanese-Brazilians in Ayase, Kanagawa Prefecture
- KONO Akira (Osaka University of Foreign Studies): Japanese loanwords in Portuguese spoken in Japan
- OTA Akira (Kanazawa University): Observations on the anterior aspect in Portuguese and Japanese
- NAKAMIZU Ellen (Kyoto University of Foreign Studies): The linguistic behavior of Brazilian guest workers: On the acquisition and use of the Japanese language
- FUJII Seiko (The National Language Research Institute): A study of discourse interactions between Japanese Brazilians and Japanese: A re-examination of communication strategies

[Part 2]

- YANAGISAWA Yoshiaki (The National Language Research Institute): On cross-cultural communication of Japanese-Brazilians: Ota city in Gunma Prefecture
- TANI Keiko (Graduate Student, Rikkyo University): The relationship between Japanese-Brazilian child and her Japanese classmates: An analysis of classroom interactions
- NOYAMA Hiroshi (Agency for Cultural Affairs): Linguistic ethnography of Japanese-Brazilian children and Japanese language education
- BUNNO Mineko (Okazaki College of Foreign Studies): An analysis of the learning process: The case of a language-teaching volunteer

II.5.8. Japanese and French: Prosodic Phenomena and Nonverbal Communication

(Contrastive Studies of Japanese and Other Languages Series 9)

Kurosio Publishers, 2001, 232 pages. [C]

日本語とフランス語 ―音声と非言語行動― くろしお出版

This is a report of the four-year project related to the contrastive study of Japanese and French conducted in 1995-1999. AYUSAWA Takako of the First Research Section was in charge of planning and promoting the project, and the research studies were conducted by the visiting researchers listed below. KUMAGAI Tomoko of the Second Research Section was in charge of editing this report.

AYUSAWA Takako (The National Language Research Institute, Tokyo University of Foreign Studies)

ARAI Masako (AKP Center, Doshisha University)

ÔKI Mituru (Kyoto University)

KÔRI Sirô (Osaka University of Foreign Studies)

TANAKA Satiko (Sophia University)

The report consists of three parts. The first part is a collection of research reports on prosody

of Japanese and French, and the second part contains research reports on gestures observed in communication in French. The third part consists of an introductory report on multi-media material for learning the rhythm and intonation of French and a bibliography of pedagogy of French pronunciation.

Contents:

[Part 1] Prosodic Phenomena

- Daniel HIRST, Albert DI CRISTO and NISHINUMA Yukihiro (Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique): A cross-language approach to prosodic parameters of French
 KORI Shiro (Osaka University of Foreign Studies): On the intonation of French
 NISHINUMA Yukihiro and Daniel HIRST: Prosodic interference in Japanese speech by French learners
 AYUSAWA Takako (Tokyo University of Foreign Studies): Acquisition of interrogative intonation in Japanese by French learners
 NAKAGAWA Yasuaki (Chuo University) and NAKAMURA Noriko (Tokyo University of Foreign Studies): Acquisition of Japanese accents by French learners

[Part 2] Nonverbal Communication

- Jacques MONTREDON (Université de Franche-Comté): The importance of gesture in communication
 Jacques MONTREDON: The importance of gesture in communication (Japanese version translated by TANAKA Sachiko)
 Jacques MONTREDON: A database of French gestures <<Geste et Parole>>
 OHKI Mitsuru (Kyoto University): Relationship among gestures, theme and focus

[Part 3] Pedagogical Material and Bibliography

- TANAKA Sachiko, TAMURA Yasuhisa (Sophia University) and HIMETA Mariko (Rikkyo University): Development of multimedia material for learning the rhythm and intonation of French
 INOUE Miho (Sophia University), UZAWA Keiko (L'Institut franco-japonais de Tokyo), TAKEUCHI Kyoko (Tokyo Metropolitan Mita High School), YAMAZAKI Toshiaki (Aoyama Gakuin University) and TANAKA Sachiko: Teaching the pronunciation of French as a foreign language: A selected bibliography

II.5.9. *An Investigation of Thai Speakers' Use of the Expression Mai pen rai and Its Cultural Implications: I*

(Contrastive Studies of Japanese and Other Languages Series 2)

Report 111, Kurosio Publishers, 1995, 173 pages. [CH]

マイペンライー タイ人の言語行動を特徴づける言葉とその文化的背景についての考察 その1 くろしお出版

This research report attempts to clarify how Thai speakers use the expression *mai pen rai* in various situations. Depending on the situation in which it is used, the meaning of *mai pen rai* is equivalent to “you’re welcome”, “it’s o.k.”, “it doesn’t matter”, “I don’t mind”, “take it easy”, “don’t worry”, etc. in English. Many non-native Thai speakers feel uneasy, when they hear

this phrase used by Thai speakers, and often regard the use of this phrase as impolite or even indiscreet. This report investigates the causes for such negative attitudes among non-native Thai speakers.

Investigator: Preeya Ingkaphirom Horie

Contents:

1. Purpose of the study
2. Methodology
3. Survey: interviews and questionnaire
4. Analysis of survey results
5. Usage of *mai pen rai*
6. Conclusion and future research questions

II.5.10. *An Investigation of Thai Speakers' Use of the Expression Mai pen rai and Its Cultural Implications: II*

(Contrastive Studies of Japanese and Other Languages Series 8)

Kurosio Publishers, 2000, 322 pages. [CH]

マイペンライ (2) — タイ人の言語行動を特徴づける言葉とその文化的背景についての考察 その2 くろしお出版

This is a report of the research on the usage of *mai pen rai*, which is subsequent to the investigation reported in *An Investigation of Thai Speakers' Use of the Expression Mai pen rai and Its Cultural Implications: I*, published in 1995.

Investigator: Preeya Ingkaphirom Horie

Contents:

1. Purpose of the study
2. Methodology
3. Survey: interviews and questionnaire
4. Analysis of survey results in Thai and Japan
5. General analysis
6. Toward future investigation
7. Conclusion and future research questions

II.5.11. *Japanese and Korean*

(Contrastive Studies of Japanese and Foreign Languages 4)

Japanese and Korean, Vol.1: Retrospectives and Outlook

Kurosio Publishers, 1997, 151 pages. [C]

日本語と朝鮮語 上巻 — 回顧と展望 くろしお出版

Japanese and Korean, Vol. 2: Research Articles

Kurosio Publishers, 1997, 342 pages. [C]

日本語と朝鮮語 下巻 — 研究論文編 くろしお出版

These volumes are the result of the research project “Research on the content and method of teaching Japanese to Korean-speaking students” conducted from 1992 to 1995, and planned and carried out by OGOSI Naoki, the Fourth Research Section of the Center for Teaching Japanese as a Second Language. Over twenty specialists of Korean linguistics and Japanese teaching participated in this project and contributed to the discussion of various problems related to the present state of Korean linguistics and the teaching of Japanese to Korean-speaking and Korean to Japanese-speaking students.

Volume 1 *Retrospectives and Outlook* contains 10 articles which survey the present condition of Korean linguistics, teaching Korean to Japanese and Japanese to Koreans, and the attitudes of the Japanese and Korean people towards the Korean and Japanese language, respectively. Volume 2 *Research Articles* contains 18 articles which deal with the grammar of contemporary Korean, the contrastive study of Japanese and Korean and the philological study of Korean.

Volume 1: Retrospectives and Outlook

UMEDA Hiroyuki: Korean language research in Japan

KANNO Hiroomi: Studies of modern Korean grammar

KADOWAKI Seiichi: Research on other aspects of modern Korean

TSUKAMOTO Hideki: Contrastive studies of Japanese and Korean

OGOSHI Naoki: Sociolinguistic research

FUJIMOTO Yukio: Historical research

TSUJI Seiji: Research on historical Korean texts

MAEDA Tsunaki: Pedagogical research on Korean-speaking students of Japanese

TSUKAMOTO Isao: The attitudes of Japanese speakers towards the Korean language

KIM Dongjun: The attitudes of South Koreans towards the Japanese language

Volume 2: Research Articles

[Part 1: Research on modern Korean]

KANNO Hiroomi: On verbal bases in Korean

MURASAKI Kyoko: Predicate structure in Japanese, Korean and Sakhalin Ainu

KADOWAKI Seiichi: On the prefix *nai*- ‘throughout’ in Korean

YUTANI Yukitoshi: On sentences with affixation of case particles to the basic forms of inflecting words

MATSUO Isamu: A study of the Korean conjunctive ending *-doni* ‘since, as, because’

NOMA Hideki: On the structure of Korean sentences

OGOSHI Naoki: Use of past tense forms in Korean and Japanese: Resultative state

HAMANOUE Miyuki: On plurality of action in modern Korean

MAEKAWA Kikuo: A layman’s view of Korean-Japanese phonetics

TSUKAMOTO Hideki: A contrastive study of lexical word formation and syntactic word formation in Japanese and Korean

FUKAMI Kanetaka: Non-intentional transitive constructions in Japanese and Korean

KISHIDA Fumitaka: A brief study of *issun* (adnominal form of *iss-ta* ‘exist’)

[Part 2: Historical Research]

TAWATA Sin'ichiro: Okinawan texts in Hangul orthography

TAMURA Hiroshi: Morphologically-based orthography in early Hangul texts

TSUJI Seiji: The attitudes of *Ch'oPhaeshino* (捷解新語) toward Japanese and Korean Grammar

ITO Hideto: A study of Sino-Korean words and Chinese loanwords using the Korean alphabet in middle Korean: An analysis of tonal patterns

II.5.12. *Contrastive Linguistics and Japanese Language Teaching*

(Contrastive Studies of Japanese and Other Languages Series 10)

Kurosio Publishers, 2002, 168 pages. [C]

対照研究と日本語教育 くろしお出版

The four research sections of the Center for Teaching of Japanese as a Second Language have been conducting contrastive studies of Japanese and other languages such as Spanish, Portuguese, Korean, Thai and French so that the research results would contribute to the Japanese language education. Based on the studies conducted so far, this report addresses more fundamental questions: “What is contrastive linguistics?” and “What is needed to make a better link between contrastive linguistics and Japanese language teaching?”

This report is a collection of papers by researchers and visiting researchers of the Center for Teaching of Japanese as a Second Language. INOUE Masaru of the Department of Teaching Japanese as a Second Language and KUMAGAI Tomoko of the Department of Language Research were in charge of planning and editing this report.

Contents:

[Part 1] Between “Research” and “Teaching”

INOUE Masaru (The National Institute for Japanese Language): The role of contrastive linguistics

KUMAGAI Tomoko (The National Institute for Japanese Language): Linking contrastive linguistics and language education

OGAWARA Yoshiro (The National Institute for Japanese Language): Contrastive linguistics and Japanese pronunciation teaching

OTA Akira (Kanazawa University): Toward a closer relationship between contrastive analysis and Japanese language teaching: The case of Japanese and Portuguese

[Part 2] Various Fields of Linguistics and Japanese Language Teaching

MIHARA Ken-ichi (Osaka University of Foreign Studies): The structure of language and Japanese language teaching

USAMI Yo (The National Institute for Japanese Language): Contributions of contrastive linguistics to Japanese language teaching: Analysis of multilingual corpus of essays and translations by learners of Japanese

AYUSAWA Takako (Tokyo University of Foreign Studies): Phonetics research and teaching pronunciation and prosody: The cases of Korean learners of Japanese

OKURA Miwako (Kyoto Institute of Technology): Studies in pragmatics and Japanese language teaching: How Japanese and Mexican students decline an invitation

[Part 3] Studies and Teaching of Japanese and Other Languages

INOUE Masaru, KIMURA Hideki (University of Tokyo) and OGOSHI Naoki (University of Tokyo): Japanese/Chinese/Korean linguistics and contrastive linguistics

UEDA Hiroto (University of Tokyo): Japanese language teaching in Spain and Spanish language teaching in Japan

KONO Akira (Osaka University of Foreign Studies): Foreign language teaching in Japan

INOUE Masaru: Postface

II.5.13. Exploring New Contexts of Japanese Language Education: Diversity of Learning Environments, Contact Situations and Communication

ALC, 2006, 318 pages. [Pd]

日本語教育の新たな文脈 —学習環境、接触場面、コミュニケーションの多様性— アルク

This book provides an overview of current issues and practices to explore new contexts of Japanese language education from the perspective of diversity of learning environments, contact situations and communication. Organized into 5 chapters, it contains 11 articles by experienced teachers and researchers. Suggestions for further reading are included as an appendix.

HUKUNAGA Yuka was in charge of editing this volume.

Contents:

Chapter 1. Spread of Japanese Language Education

NITSU Nobuko: Growing opportunities and variety of Japanese language education in Japan

SAKUMA Katsuhiko: Learning from Japanese language education overseas: Diversity of Japanese language learning

Chapter 2. Learning Environments

HAMADA Mari, HAYASHI Satoko, FUKUNAGA Yuka, BUNNO Mineko and MIYAZAKI Taeko: On interaction between Japanese language learners and their learning environment

ADACHI Yuko: A role in providing Japanese language support for immigrants in Japan

Chapter 3. Contact Situations

Sau Kuen FAN: The typology of contact situations and issues of contact situation studies

NAGAYAMA Tomoko, TAKEDA Makoto, FUKUNAGA Yuka and DOI Mami: Pedagogical implications of “contact situations”: “confirmation acts” in the collaborative work by Japanese language learners and Japanese university students

MURAOKA Hidehiro: Sociocultural management processes in contact situations: What does it mean to live in a different culture?

Chapter 4. Communicative Competence

OZAKI Akito: Developing communicative competence in Japanese language teaching
FUDANO Hiroko and TSUJIMURA Machiko: On a survey of the types of proficiency expected in Japanese communication of non-Japanese college students

Chapter 5. Toward a Paradigm Shift

SASAKI Michiko: Reconsideration of paradigm shift in Japanese language education
HARUHARA Ken-ichiro: A contrast between paradigm of learning and paradigm of teaching: Towards a dismantling of the modern paradigm

Further Readings

Index

II.5.14. *Language Tests in the World*

Kurosio Publishers, 2006, 362 pages. [Pd]

世界の言語テスト くろしお出版

This volume is based on the five-year project conducted by the Department of Teaching Japanese as a Second Language from 2000 to 2005. One of the major surveys in the project investigated language tests administered in various countries and regions in the world concerning their characteristics, social and historical backgrounds, and problems to be solved.

SUGAI Hideaki and SUGIMOTO Akiko were in charge of editing this volume, in cooperation with researchers outside the Institute who contributed the papers listed below.

Contents:

Part 1. The Historical Development and the Current Status of Language Testing

Chapter 1. SUGAI Hideaki: Which constructs of language competency are measurable?

Chapter 2. NAKAMURA Yoichi: Test theories and data analysis in language testing

Chapter 3. SUGIMOTO Akiko: The common framework of language tests in Europe:
ALTE Framework

Part 2. Language Testing around the World

Chapter 4. SUGIMOTO Akiko: Language testing in England: Cambridge Examinations
in English as a Foreign Language

Chapter 5. AKAGI Hirofumi: On the Proficiency Test of Spanish as a Second Language

Chapter 6. SHIKAMA Ayako and MATSUO Kaoru: German tests for diverse
examinees

Chapter 7. SUGIMOTO Akiko: The introduction and social influence of the
Examinations of Dutch as a Second Language

Chapter 8. ATACHI Akiko: The role of IELTS in Australia

Chapter 9. SUGAI Hideaki: The challenge of the ETS (Educational Testing Service) in
the United States and its influence

Chapter 10. SUGAI Hideaki: Large-scale standardized Japanese language tests seen
from the perspective of the proficiency test as defined by McNamara

Chapter 11. LEE Myung Hee: The description and characteristics of the Japanese

language test in Korea

Chapter 12. MIYAZOE-WONG Yuko: The washback effect of the Japanese Language proficiency test on Japanese teaching/learning in Hong Kong

Part 3. On the Design and Administration of Language Tests

Chapter 13. TANAKA Mari and NAGASAKA Akemi: Assessment of academic writing for Japanese as a second language: The process of developing a scoring rubric

Chapter 14. SUGAI Hideaki: Developing a method for item analysis when using idea units to write listening comprehension test items

Chapter 15. KUBOTA Yoshiko: A view of the ACTFL-OPI Chapter 16. LEE Myung Hee and JEONG Hee Young: CBT system design for Japanese level class based IRT

II.5.15. *Multiple Approaches to Japanese Discourse: Conversation Analysis, Discourse Analysis and Critical Discourse Analysis*

Bonjinsha, 2007, 215 pages. [D]

日本語ディスコースへの多様なアプローチ 会話分析・談話分析・クリティカル談話分析 凡人社

This report is based on the symposium titled “Multiple Approaches to Japanese Discourse: Conversation Analysis, Discourse Analysis and Critical Discourse Analysis” held on June 16, 2001, as a part of the result of an international research project on communicative competency in Japanese. The presentations and the comments in the symposium were reorganized into articles by the four speakers and the four commentators, which respectively comprise Part 1 and Part 2 of this report. Part 3 contains responses to the comments by two of the speakers.

ÔHARA Yumiko, a visiting researcher, and SUGAI Hideaki of the Department of Teaching Japanese as a Second Language were in charge of editing this report.

Contents:

Part 1.

OHARA Yumiko: Reconstruction of gendered realities in the Japanese media: A critical discourse analysis of a call-in consultation program

Scott SAFT: Conversation analysis and the study of aizuchi (backchannels): The organization of arguments in Japanese faculty meetings

COOK Minegishi Haruko: An indexical analysis of the Japanese naked plain form

HAYASHI Reiko: Leave the decision to the addressee without stating one's preference: A discourse analysis of Japanese *de ii* expression

Part 2.

SAITOH Masami: The significance of the role of critical discourse analysis in the field of media and gender studies: Comment on Ohara's paper

OKAMOTO Noriko: Towards a new perspective on the study of back-channeling: Comment on Saft's paper

BUNNO Mineko: An examination on the social meaning of the Japanese plain form noticing the affect keys: Comment on Cook's paper

INOUE Ippei: Development of the study of contextualization and indexicality in Japanese context: Comment on Hayashi's paper

Part3.

Scott SAFT: Responses to Okamoto's comments

HAYASHI Reiko: Responses to Inoue's comments

Subject Index

Author Index

II.5.16. Basic Research on the Fundamental Vocabulary for Educational Purposes: Revised and Expanded Edition

Report 127, Meiji Shoin, 2009, 571 pages.

教育基本語彙の基本的研究 一増補改訂版一 明治書院

This book is the revised and expanded version of The National Language Research Institute Research Report 117.

Contents:

Foreword

Purpose and Method

1. Objectives

2. Fundamental vocabulary used for educational purposes and construction of a database

3. Constitution of the database

4. Comparison between Sakamoto Fundamental Vocabulary and New Sakamoto Fundamental Vocabulary

5. Standardization following the Iwanami Japanese Dictionary

6. Supplementary information

Vocabulary List Based on the Order of the Japanese Syllabary

Revised and Expanded Edition

Explanation of the Revised and Expanded Edition

Data included in the CD-ROM

II.5.17. Report on an overview of learning items and the development of stepwise criteria in Japanese language education

Report 128, NINJAL, 2009, 255 pages.

日本語教育における学習項目一覧と段階的目標基準の開発: 報告書 国立国語研究所

The number of foreign people coming to Japan, especially those of Japanese descent, has increased sharply since the 1990s. These people must acquire Japanese language skills necessary to live in Japan as a member of modern Japanese society. What kind of Japanese language skills are “Japanese language skills necessary to live in Japan” and what perspectives and research are necessary to answer this question? This report presents the results of research conducted in order to provide answers to these questions.

Contents:

Introduction

- I. An outline of “an overview of learning items and the development of stepwise criteria in Japanese language education — An approach the development of “Japanese language skills necessary to live in Japan” (KANEDA Tomoko)
 - II. A proposal for an overview of learning items and stepwise criteria (Japanese language skills necessary to live in Japan) (KANEDA Tomoko, FUKUNAGA Yuka, KUROSE Keiko)
 - III. An overview of previous research on the state of Japanese language use by and the needs of foreigners living in Japan — With a focus on questionnaire surveys (TANI Keiko, TAKEDA Satoko, YABE Mayumi)
 - IV. Native language education for immigrants in Japan and abroad — Japan <Japanese language education for returnees from China> (KUROSE Keiko)
 - V. Native language education for immigrants in Japan and abroad — America (FUKUNAGA Yuka)
 - VI. Native language education for immigrants in Japan and abroad — The Netherlands (KANEDA Tomoko)
- Afterword (KANEDA Tomoko)

Materials

- I. Previous research on the state of Japanese language use by and the needs of foreigners living in Japan
- II. Domestic and foreign syllabi

II.5.18. Studies on Evaluation of Linguistic Performance of Japanese Language Learners: Development of Criteria in Evaluating Linguistic Ability of Japanese

Report 129, Evaluation and Assessment Group, Center for Research in Japanese as a Second Language (ed), NINJAL, 2009. 281 pages.

日本語学習者による言語運用とその評価をめぐる調査研究：「日本語能力の評価基準・項目の開発」成果報告書 日本語教育基盤情報センター評価基準グループ 国立国語研究所

Traditionally, “evaluation” in language education has been understood as “making an estimate of someone’s language performance and language ability based on a predetermined set of standards”. Since such evaluations are also frequently used as a means to make personnel selections, it is desirable for such evaluations to be performed in a fair manner by professionals and that the results be stable with little variation.

On the other hand, we frequently make value judgements about someone’s language performance and language ability, not only in the classroom but also in our daily lives. Such evaluations as value judgements naturally vary depending on the person and the venue and attempts to stabilize such evaluations are meaningless.

The Evaluation and Assessment Group of the Center for Research in Japanese as a Second Language within the National Institute for Japanese Language and Linguistics took note of this phenomenon of “evaluation in everyday life by non-professionals” and proposed a new research idea of examining the “varieties of evaluation” that can be found in such circumstances. This volume presents the results of a variety of survey research studies conducted on this idea by the

group over the period 2006~2009.

[Fundamental concepts]

Evaluation of learners' linguistic performance in daily life — What is necessary for a reconsideration of an individual's "evaluation sense" (USAMI Yô)

Evaluation of Japanese in life situations — from the aspect of measurement (USAMI Yô)

[Data and tools]

Concerning the preparation and improvement of the "Japanese Learners' Contrastive Short Essay Database" (TAKANO Tomoko)

The collection and analysis of "Data on Japanese writing necessary in daily life situations" (USAMI Yô, MORI Atsushi, YOSHIDA Sachi)

A quantitative survey of the evaluation sense of Japanese regarding evaluation of "the written Japanese of non-native speakers" (USAMI Yô, MORI Atsushi, YOSHIDA Sachi)

Development of the correction support tool XECS — An attempt at recording the thought processes that do not appear in the correction results (USAMI Yô)

In pursuit of misunderstandings in communication — from the perspective of evaluating communicative abilities (YANAGISAWA Yoshiaki)

[Analyses]

The influence of writer vocabulary selections on reader comprehension: Factors that prevent context-based semantic inference (USAMI Yô, MORI Atsushi, HIROSE Wakako, YOSHIDA Sachi)

The evaluation of native speakers with regard to "Japanese writing necessary in daily life situations" — Why and in what situations do evaluations vary? (USAMI Yô, MORI Atsushi, YOSHIDA Sachi)

Diversity in Japanese native speaker attitudes when evaluating letters written by non-Japanese: A quantitative method case study (USAMI Yô, MORI Atsushi, YOSHIDA Sachi)

An attempt at grouping Japanese from the perspective of their evaluation of writings by non-Japanese (USAMI Yô)

Evaluation by non-native speakers of writings by Japanese native speakers — A quantitative method case study of three Chinese non-native speakers (MORI Atsushi)

Readers' interpretation of essays by learners of Japanese and problems in correction — focusing on analysis of the Japanese language teacher's correction process (HIROSE Wakako)

"Refusals" in emails written by Korean learners of Japanese — In comparison with native speakers of Japanese (YOSHIDA Sachi)

II.5.19. *The Educational Film Series for the Japanese Language: Basic Level*

Cinesell Japan Inc., 1974-1983, Video tape.

日本語教育映画基礎編 日本シネセル

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 materials 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. これは かえるです —「こそあど」+「は～です」—
Kore wa kaeru desu (This is a frog.): Demonstrative. <-wa -desu> (1974)
2. さいふは どこにありますか —「こそあど」+「～がある」—
Saihu wa doko ni arimasu ka (Where is my wallet?): Demonstrative. <-ga aru> (1974)
3. やすくないです たかいです —形容詞—
Yasuku nai desu, takai desu (It's not cheap, it's expensive.): Keiyôsi (Adjectives) (1974)
4. きりんは どこにいますか —「いる」「ある」—
Kirin wa doko ni imasu ka (Where is the giraffe?): <Iru><Aru> (1976)
5. なにを しましたか —動詞—
Nani o simasita ka (What did you do?): Dôsi (Verbs) (1975)
6. しずかな こうえんで —形容動詞—
Sizuka na kôen de (In a quiet park.): Keiyôdôsi (Verbal Adjectives) (1975)
7. さあ、かぞえましょう —助数詞—
Sâ, kazoemasyô (Now let's count.): Zyosûsi (Counters) (1975)
8. どちらが すきですか —比較・程度の表現—
Dotira ga suki desu ka (Which do you like?): Expressions of Comparison and Degree (1977)
9. かまぐら を あるきます —移動の表現—
Kamakura o arukimasu (Walking around Kamakura.): Expressions of Movement (1976)
10. もみじが とてもきれいでした —です, でした, でしょう—
Momizi ga totemo kirei desita (The autumn leaves were very pretty.): Desu, Desita, Desyô (1977)
11. きょうは あめがふっています —して, している, していた—
Kyô wa ame ga hutte imasu (It is raining today.): Site, Site iru, Site ita (Continuative, Present and Past Progressive) (1977).
12. そうじは してありますか —してある, しておく, してしまう—
Sôji wa site arimasu ka (Is the cleaning done?): Site aru, Site oku, Site simau (1978)
13. おみまいに いきませんか —依頼・勧誘の表現—
Omimai ni ikimasen ka (Shall we go and see how he is?): Expressions for Requests or Solicitations (1978)
14. なみのおとがきこえてきます —「いく」「くる」—
Nami no oto ga kikoete kimasu (We can hear the sound of waves.): <Iku><Kuru> (1978)
15. うつくしいさらに なりました —「なる」「する」—
Utukusii sara ni narimasita (It has become a beautiful dish.): <Naru><Suru> (1975)
16. みずうみのえを かいたことがありますか —経験・予定の表現—
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. あのいわまで およげますか —可能の表現—
Ano iwa made oyogemasu ka (Can you swim to that rock?): Expressions of Possibility (1979)
18. よみせを みに いきたいです —意志・希望の表現—
Yomise o mi ni ikitai desu (I want to go and see the night stalls.): Expressions for Intention and Wishes and Desires (1979)
19. てんきがいいから さんぽを しましょう —原因・理由の表現—
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. さくらが きれいだそうです —伝聞・様態の表現—
Sakura ga kirei da sô desu (The cherry blossoms are said to be beautiful.): Expressions of Reports and Perceived Appearance (1980)
21. おけいこを みに いっても いいですか —許可・禁止の表現—
Okeiko o mi ni ittemo ii desu ka (May I go and see a practice session?): Expressions of Permission and Prohibition (1981)
22. あそこに のぼれば うみがみえます —条件の表現 1—
Asoko ni noboreba umi ga miemasu (If you climb up there, you can see the ocean.): Conditional Expressions 1 (1981)
23. いえが たくさんあるのに とてもしずかです —条件の表現 2—
Ie ga takusan aru noni, totemo shizuka desu (Even though there are many houses, the area is very quiet.): Conditional Expressions 2 (1981)
24. おかねを とられました —受身の表現 1—
Okane o toraremasita (The money was taken.): Expressions in the Passive 1 (1976)
25. あめに ふられて こまりました —受身の表現 2—
Ame ni hurarete komarimasita (We ran into problems because it started to rain.): Expressions in the Passive 2 (1980)
26. このきっぷを あげます —やり・もらいの表現 1—
Kono kippu o agemasu (I'll give you this ticket.): Expressions for Giving and Receiving 1 (1982)
27. にもつを もって もらいました —やり・もらいの表現 2—
Nimotu o motte moraimasita (I had my luggage carried for me.): Expressions for Giving and Receiving 2 (1982)
28. てつだいを させました —使役の表現—
Tetudai o sasemasita (I had them help.): Expressions for Causative Action (1982)
29. よく いらっしゃいました —待遇表現 1—
Yoku irassyaimasita (Thanks for coming to visit.): Polite Expressions 1 (1983)
30. せんせいを おたずねします —待遇表現 2—
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 KIIYOTA Zyun.

II.5.20. *Supplementary Teaching Materials for the Educational Film Series for the Japanese Language: Basic Level*

Cinesell Japan Inc., 1984-1987

日本語教育映画基礎編関連教材 日本シネセル

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: Basic Level*

1. *Scenarios* シナリオ集 (1 volume) 1984
2. *Teacher's Manual* 教師用マニュアル (6 volumes) 1984
3. *Practice Exercises* れんしゅうちょう (6 volumes) 1984
4. *Comprehensive Vocabulary Tables* 総合語彙表 (1 volume) 1985
5. *Grammar Pattern Tables* 総合文型表 (1 volume) 1987
6. *The Present Status of and Possibilities for Education Using Film Materials* 映像による教育の現状と可能性 (1 volume) 1987

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

II.5.21. *The Educational Video Materials for Teaching Japanese as a Foreign Language: Intermediate Level*

Cinesell Japan Inc., 1986-1989, Video Tape.

日本語教育映像教材中級編 日本シネセル

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 behaviors which have a general function, for example, “linguistic behavior when meeting someone for the first time (Introductions, Greetings, etc.)”, “linguistic behavior when making a request”, etc.

Unit 1 初めて会う人と —紹介・あいさつ—

Hazimete au hito to: Syōkai, Aisatu (“Meeting someone for the first time: Introductions, Greetings”) (1986)

Segment 1 自己紹介をする —会社の歓迎会で—

Zikosyōkai o suru: Kaisya no kangeikai de (“Self-introductions: Company welcome party”)

Segment 2 人を紹介する —訪問先の応接室で—

Hito o syōkai suru: Hōmonsaki no ōsetusitu de (“Introducing someone: Visiting in someone’s office”)

Segment 3 友人に出会う —喫茶店で—

Yūzin ni deau: Kissaten de (“Meeting a friend: In a coffee shop”)

Segment 4 面会の約束をする —電話で—

Menkai no yakusoku o suru: Denwa de (“Making an appointment to meet someone: On the

telephone”)

Segment 5 道をきく —交番で—

Miti o kiku: Kôban de (“Asking directions: At a police box”)

Segment 6 会社を訪問する —受付と応接室で—

Kaisya o hômon suru: Uketuke to ôsetusitu de (“Visiting a company: At the reception desk and in the reception room”)

Unit 2 人に何かを頼むとき —依頼・要求・指示—

Hito ni nanika o tanomu toki: Irai, Yôkyû, Sizi (“Getting someone to do something for you: Requests, demands, giving orders”) (1987)

Segment 7 届出をする —市役所で—

Todokede o suru: Siyakusyo de (“Giving notification: At the city hall”)

Segment 8 買い物をする —デパートで—

Kaimono o suru: Depâtô de (“Shopping: At a department store”)

Segment 9 打ち合わせをする —出版社で—

Utiawase o suru: Syuppansha de (“Making arrangements: At a publisher”)

Segment 10 お願いをする —大学で—

Onegai o suru: Daigaku de (“Making a request: At a university”)

Segment 11 手伝いを頼む —家庭で—

Tetudai o tanomu: Katei de (“Asking for help: At home”)

Segment 12 友達を誘う —友達の家で—

Tomodati o sasou: Tomodati no ie de (“Inviting a friend: At a friend’s house”)

Unit 3 人のことばにこたえて —承諾・断りと注目表示—

Hito no kotoba ni kotaete: Shôdaku, Kotowari to Tyûmokuhyôzi (“How to respond: Acceptance/Refusal and attention displays”) (1988)

Segment 13 お見合いを勧められる

Omiai o susumerareru (“Being invited to have an arranged marriage”)

Segment 14 お見合いをする

Omiai o suru (“Having an arranged marriage”)

Segment 15 提案をする

Teian o suru (“Making a proposal”)

Segment 16 仲人を頼む

Nakôdo o tanomu (“Requesting a go-between”)

Segment 17 結婚式場を決める

Kekkonsikizyô o kimeru (“Deciding on a wedding hall”)

Segment 18 スピーチを頼む

Supîti o tanomu (“Requesting a wedding speech”)

Unit 4 意見の違う人に —問いかえし・反論—

Iken no tigau hito ni: Toikaesi, Hanron (“How to respond to a person with a different opinion: Counterquestions, counterargument”) (1989)

Segment 19 イベントを提案する

Ibento o teian suru (“Proposing an event”)

Segment 20 相談をまとめる

Sôdan o matomeru (“Coordinating a consultation”)

Segment 21 打ち合わせをする

Utiawase o suru (“Making arrangements”)

Segment 22 交渉をする

Kôshô o suru (“Negotiating”)

Segment 23 会場の準備をする

Kaizyô no zyunbi o suru (“Preparing a meeting place”)

Segment 24 討論をする

Tôron o suru (“Debateing”)

HINATA Sigeo, NAKAMITI Makio and NAKADA Tomoko directed the production of these materials.

II.5.22. *Supplementary Teaching Materials for the Educational Video Materials for Teaching Japanese as a Foreign Language: Intermediate Level*

Cinesell Japan Inc., 1991-1994

日本語教育映像教材中級編関連教材 「伝えあうことば」 日本シネセル

We have compiled a variety of related materials necessary for teaching with *The Educational Video Materials for Teaching Japanese as a Foreign Language: Intermediate Level* as follows.

1. *Scenario Collection* シナリオ集 (1991)
2. *Vocabulary Collection* 語彙表 (1991)
3. *Explanation of Films* 映像解説書 (1993)
4. *List of Utterance Functions* 機能一覧表 (1994)

Investigators: NAKAMITI Makio and NAKADA Tomoko

II.5.23. *The Educational Video Materials for Teaching Japanese as a Foreign Language: Primary Level*

Cinesell Japan Inc., 1993-1995, Video tape.

日本語教育映像教材初級編 「日本語でだいじょうぶ」 日本シネセル

The Educational Video Materials for Teaching Japanese as a Foreign Language: Primary Level are designed for beginners. It consists of 4 units, each of which is a 30 minutes video. Each unit contains 10 segments, making 40 segments in total. Main goal of this film series is to provide learners with understanding of interpersonal communication in Japanese. The extent to which it is used is varied widely, depending on the purpose and/or the level of learners.

Unit 1 よろしくお願ひします

Yorosiku onegai simasu (“How do you do”) (1993)

Segment 1 遅刻 —尋ねる—

Tikoku: Tazuneru (“Arriving late: Inquiry”)

Segment 2 新しい友達 —お礼をいう—

Atarasii tomodati: Orei o iu (“A new friend: Expressing gratitude”)

Segment 3 忙しい一日 —指示する—

I sogasii itiniti: Sizi suru (“A busy day: Giving orders”)

Segment 4 日本ははじめてです —紹介する—

Nihon wa hazimete desu: Shōkai suru (“Japan for the first time: Introductions”)

Segment 5 この次は来月 —約束する—

Kono tugi wa raigetū: Yakusoku suru (“The next time is next month: Making an appointment”)

Segment 6 ぼくがおごります —親しくなる—

Boku ga ogorimasu: Sitasiku naru (“Treating someone to a meal: Becoming closer”)

Segment 7 私の町

Watasi no mati (“My town”)

Segment 8 待ち合わせ —おしゃべり—

Matiawase: Oshaberi (“Meeting: Chatting”)

Segment 9 プチトマト —買物—

Putitomato: Kaimono (“Cherry tomatoes: Shopping”)

Segment 10 お魚はちょっと —いっしょに作る—

Osakana wa tyotto: Issyo ni tukuru (“Fish is a bit … : Cooking together”)

Unit 2 よくわかりました

Yoku wakarimasita (“I understand well”) (1994)

Segment 11 川で —出会う—

Kawa de: Deau (“At the river: Meeting”)

Segment 12 船に乗ってみますか —案内する—

Hune ni notte mimasu ka: Annai suru (“Suggesting to take a boat: Showing around”)

Segment 13 お茶にします —アドバイス—

Otya ni simasu: Adobaisu (“Deciding to have tea: Advice”)

Segment 14 お礼状? —教わる—

Oreizyō?: Osowaru (“A thank you letter?: Being taught”)

Segment 15 実は… —報告する—

Zituwa … : Hōkoku suru (“The fact is … : Report”)

Segment 16 よくわかりません —説明する—

Yoku wakarimasen: Setumei suru (“‘I don’t understand well.’: Explaining”)

Segment 17 それでOK! —説明する—

Sorede OK!: Setumei suru (“That’s fine: Explaining”)

Segment 18 就職 —様子をきく—

Syuuusyoku: Yōsu o kiku (“Employment: Checking out the situation”)

Segment 19 校外学習 —話し合う—

Kōgaigakusyū: Hanasiau (“Study outside the classroom: Discussing”)

Segment 20 花火

Hanabi (“Fireworks”)

Unit 3 とてもいいですね*Totemo ii desu ne* (“It’s very nice, isn’t it!”) (1995)

Segment 21 海の底 —ことばで表す—

Umi no soko: Kotoba de arawasu (“The bottom of the ocean: Expressing with words”)

Segment 22 少々お待ちください —応接—

Syôsyô omati kudasai: Ôsetu (“Please wait a while: Reception”)

Segment 23 これはどうですか —相談する—

Kore wa dô desu ka: Sôdan suru (“How is this?: Consulting”)

Segment 24 静かに! —うわさ話—

Sizuka ni!: Uwasabanasi (“Be quiet!: Gossip”)

Segment 25 卒業コンサート

Sotugyô konsâto (“Graduation concert”)

Segment 26 ふりそで —教わる—

Hurisode: Osowaru (“A long-sleeved kimono worn by unmarried women: Being taught”)

Segment 27 ソトかウチか —敬語—

Soto ka uti ka: Keigo (“In-group or out-group: Polite language”)

Segment 28 お祝いです —贈り物—

Oiwai desu: Okurimono (“Congratulations: Gifts”)

Segment 29 私の原稿は —行き違い—

Watasi no genkô wa: Ikitigai (“What happened to my manuscript?: Misunderstanding”)

Segment 30 さよならですか —伝える—

Sayonara desuka: Tutaeru (“Is this the end?: Communication”)**Unit 4** また会いましょう*Mata aimasyô* (“Let’s meet again.”) (1995)

Segment 31 うまくかけました —筆で書く—

Umaku kakemasita: Hude de kaku (“I wrote it well: Writing with a brush”)

Segment 32 お通夜 —気持ちを表す—

Ôtuya: Kimoti o arawasu (“A wake: Expressing one’s condolences”)

Segment 33 いやだよねえ —あいづち—

Iya da yo nee: Aizuti (“I hate it you know.: Back channel utterances”)

Segment 34 すれ違い —事情を話す—

Suretigai: Zizyô o hanasu (“Missing each other: Explaining one’s situation”)

Segment 35 子供部屋

Kodomobeya (“A child’s room”)

Segment 36 インタビュー —聞き手と話し手—

Intabyû: Kikite to hanasite (“Interview: Speaker and listener”)

Segment 37 まだ痛いですか —お見舞い—

Mada itai desu ka: Omimai (“Does it still hurt?: Visiting a sick person”)

Segment 38 夢なんです —希望を述べる—

Yume na n desu: Kibô o noberu (“It’s my dream: Expressing one’s wishes”)

Segment 39 決めました —決意を述べる—

Kimemasita: Ketui o noberu (“I have made my decision: Expressing one’s decision”)

Segment 40 これからも…… —退院—

Korekara mo.....: Taiin (“After this too.....: Leaving the hospital”)

Investigators: NAKAMITI Makio and KUMAGAI Tomoko

II.5.24. *Supplementary Teaching Materials for the Educational Video Materials for Teaching Japanese as a Foreign Language: Primary Level*

Cinesell Japan Inc., 1996-2003

日本語教育映像教材初級編関連教材 日本シネセル

The following teaching aids are attached to *The Educational Video Materials for Teaching Japanese as a Foreign Language: Primary Level*.

1. *Scenario* シナリオ (1996)
2. *Vocabulary Chart* 語彙表 (1997)
3. *Teachers' Manual* 解説書 (2000)
4. *Lists of Vocabulary and Sentence Patterns* 語彙・文型表 (2003)

Investigators: NAKAMITI Makio, NONAMI Yuka and UEKI Masahiro

II.5.25. *Applied Dictionary of Fundamental Japanese: Indonesian Edition KAMUS PEMAKAIAN BAHASA JEPANG DASAR*

Not for sale, 1988, 1484 pages.

基礎日本語活用辞典インドネシア語版 非売品

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 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 containing 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 SYÔHO Isamu with advisory committees inside and outside of the Institute.

II.5.26. *Japanese Language Series: Supplementary Volumes*

Printing Bureau, Ministry of Finance, 1972-1976

国語シリーズ別冊 大蔵省印刷局

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 (日本語と日本語教育)

1. *Vocabulary* 語彙編 (1972, 296 pages)
2. *Grammar* 文法編 (1973, 258 pages)
3. *Pronunciation and Expression* 発音・表記編 (1975, 199 pages)
4. *Writing and Expression* 文字・表現編 (1976, 237 pages)

II.5.27. *Reference for Teachers of Japanese as a Foreign Language*

Printing Bureau, Ministry of Finance, 1978-2001

日本語教育指導参考書 大蔵省印刷局

The *Reference for Teachers of Japanese as a Foreign Language* series were published as reference guides 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* (MIZUTANI Osamu, and ÔTUBO Kazuo) 音声と音声教育
2. *Honorific and Politeness Expressions* (KUBOTA Tomio and IKEO Sumi) 待遇表現
3. *Problems Related to Methods for Teaching Japanese as a Foreign Language* (KIMURA Muneo, ASANO Turuko, SUZUKI Sinobu and KOIDE Humiko) 日本語教授法の諸問題

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 1* (TERAMURA Hideo), 1978, 107 pages. 日本語の文法 (上)
5. *Japanese Grammar 2* (TERAMURA Hideo), 1981, 153 pages. 日本語の文法 (下)
6. *Methods for Evaluation in Teaching Japanese as a Foreign Language* (ÔSAWA Syunkiti, KURATANI Naomi, YAMAMOTO Susumu and YOSIDA Yasuo), 1979, 238 pages. 日

本語教育の評価法

7. *Methods for Teaching Japanese as a Foreign Language: Intermediate and Advanced Level* (TAKAGI Kiyoko, MIZUTANI Nobuko and SAITÔ Akira), 1980, 143 pages. 中・上級の教授法
8. *Japanese Demonstratives* (TANAKA Nozomi and SYÔHO Isamu), 1981, 122 pages. 日本語の指示詞
9. *Seven Types of Fundamental Vocabulary for Teaching Japanese as a Foreign Language: Comparative/Contrastive Table* (SIBU Syôhei), 1982, 278 pages. 日本語教育基本語彙七種比較対照表
10. *Bibliography of Literature on Teaching Japanese as a Foreign Language: Conference Papers and Journals* (UENO Tazuko), 1982, 470 pages. 日本語教育文献索引
11. *Discourse Research and Pedagogical Applications 1* (IKEGAMI Yosihiko, NAGANO Masaru, HAYASI Sirô, MINAMI Huzio and TANAKA Nozomi), 1982, 133 pages. 談話の研究と教育 I
12. *Research on Vocabulary and Pedagogical Applications 1* (TAMAMURA Humio), 1984, 150 pages. 語彙の研究と教育 (上)
13. *Research on Vocabulary and Pedagogical Applications 2* (TAMAMURA Humio), 1985, 175 pages. 語彙の研究と教育 (下)
14. *Teaching Writing* (KATÔ Akihiko and ITÔ Yositeru), 1988, 181 pages. 文字・表記の教育
15. *Discourse Research and Pedagogical Applications 2* (KITAZYÔ Zyunko and MORITA Yosiyuki), 1989, 206 pages. 談話の研究と教育 II
16. *Formation of Borrowed Words and Pedagogy* (QUACKENBUSH Hiroko and ÔSO Mieko), 1990, 174 pages. 外来語の形成とその教育
17. *Basic Problems in Teaching Polite Language 1* (KUBOTA Tomio), 1990, 132 pages. 敬語教育の基本問題 (上)
18. *Basic Problems in Teaching Polite Language 2* (KUBOTA Tomio), 1992, 155 pages. 敬語教育の基本問題 (下)
19. *Meaning and Use of Adverbs* (HATA Iku, NISHIHARA Suzuko, NAKADA Tomoko and NAKAMITI Makio), 1991, 186 pages. 副詞の意味と用法
20. *Dialects and Teaching Japanese as a Foreign Language* (ÔNISI Takuitirô and BIZEN Tôru), 1993, 171 pages. 方言と日本語教育
21. *Basic of Audio-Visual Pedagogy* (TAKAGI Hiroko and HUKADA Atusi), 1995, 130 pages. 視聴覚教育の基礎
22. *Basic Terms for Teaching Grammar in Japanese Language Education* (ITIKAWA Yasuko), 2001, 183 pages. 日本語教育のための文法用語

II.5.28. *Nihongo Kyôiku Booklet (Japanese language education booklet)*

The National Institute for Japanese Language, 2002-2006, 50-60 pages

日本語教育ブックレット

This series provides educators and researchers of JSL with a brief overview of current topics in Japanese language education. It also serves as proceedings of seminars held by the National Institute for Japanese Language from 2001 to 2005.

The themes of this series are selected from a wide variety of issues concerning teaching practices and theories to promote the development of Japanese language education. You can

purchase these booklets through the internet at the following URL:

https://www.ninjal.ac.jp/publication/catalogue/nihongo_kyouiku_booklet/

- Vol. 1: Assessment of Children's Language Proficiency in a Multi-Lingual Society
(ISII Eriko, SATO Gun'ei, NAKAZIMA Kazuko and OKAZAKI Tosio)
多言語環境にある子どもの言語能力の評価
- Vol. 2: Copyrights and Japanese Language Teaching Materials
(OKAMOTO Kaoru, KAKUMOTO Hiromi, NISIMURA Manabu, KUROSAKI Ami
and IGARASI Kyoko) 日本語教材と著作権
- Vol. 3: Introduction to Contrastive Studies for Japanese Language Teachers
(INOUE Masaru) 日本語教師のための対照研究入門
- Vol. 4: Psychological Research Methods for Second Language Acquisition
(SUGIMOTO Akiko, UTIDA Nobuko and SIBAYAMA Makoto)
第二言語習得の心理学的研究方法
- Vol. 5: How to Improve Learners' Ability to Write Logically
(MITITA Yasusi, KIDO Mituko, KOGO Tiharu and OKUIZUMI Kaori)
論理的文章作成能力の育成に向けて
- Vol. 6: Local Support for Learning Japanese Language
(KANEDA Tomoko, YAMADA Izumi and TAKEUTI Osamu)
地域における日本語学習支援
- Vol. 7: Learning Items in Spoken Japanese Language Education
(SUGIMOTO Husako, NAKAI Yoko, TUTUI Sayo and MATUZAKI Hiroshi)
話しことば教育における学習項目
- Vol. 8: For Cooperation between Japanese Instructors and University Faculty in Composition
Coaching (HUKAZAWA Nozomi, TAKAGI Ryuzi and ÔSIMA Yayoi)
作文教育における日本語教師と大学専門教育との協力のために
- Vol. 9: Collaborative Learning in the Japanese Language Classroom
(KANEDA Tomoko, BUNNO Mineko, IKEDA Reiko and TATEOKA Yôko)
教室活動における「協働」を考える

II. 6. Papers, Yearbooks, Annual Reports and Other Publications

In this section, publications which were not included in the research fields outlined above are presented: 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 Yearbook, the Annual Report, the Institute's official report which is published annually and an interdisciplinary biannual journal *Nihongo Kagaku (Japanese Linguistics)*.

II.6.1. *Study of Language (1959-1974)*

Study of Language 1

Shuei Shuppan, 1959, 448 pages.

ことばの研究 1 秀英出版

Study of Language 2

Shuei Shuppan, 1965, 300 pages.

ことばの研究 2 秀英出版

Study of Language 3

Shuei Shuppan, 1967, 298 pages.

ことばの研究 3 秀英出版

Study of Language 4

Shuei Shuppan, 1973, 257 pages.

ことばの研究 4 秀英出版

Study of Language 5

Shuei Shuppan, 1974, 262 pages.

ことばの研究 5 秀英出版

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 papers in each volume are as follows:

[Study of Language Vol. 1, 1959, 448 pages]

NISIO Minoru: A Study of Linguistic Life

WATANABE Tomosuke: Rationality and Irrationality in Communication

ITIKAWA Takasi: Sentences and Composition

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

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

HAYASI Sirô: Expression and Comprehension

ÔISI Hatutarô: On Oral Emphasis, through the Observation of the Language of 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 Ryûkyûan Dialects

MIZUTANI Sizuo: An Approach to a System of Word Combination

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

TAKAHASI Tarô: The Noun-modifying System of Verbs

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

YAMADA Iwao: On the Honorific Expression *O (go) -ni naru* in the Literature of the Early Meizi Period

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

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

NOMOTO Kikuo: Chinese Borrowings in the Spoken Language

- YOSIZAWA Norio: Newly-Coined Words and Words in Fashion after the War
 ISIWATA Tosio: On the Etymology of the Japanese Word *Syabon* ‘soap’
 TOKUGAWA Munemasa: A Dialect Geographical Study of Names for the “Praying Mantis”
 KENBÔ Hidetosi: The Origin of the Term *Wakan Konkôbun*
 TAKAHASI Kazuo: On *Maise* Used in the Writings of Saint Nitiren HIROHAMA Humio: On the 1604 Edition of *Setuyôsyû* (Dictionary of Chinese Characters)
 HAYASI Ôki: Some Notes on the Form of Chinese Characters and a Table of Their Form-components
 ARIGA Kenzô: The Simplification of Chinese Characters in Japan and in China: The Possibility of Their Accordance
 MURAO Tutomu: Problems of Writing Reformation in China
 NAGANO Masaru: The Development of the Speech of Infants, Especially on the Learning of *Zyosi* (Postpositions)
 ASIZAWA Setu: The Process of the Development of Writing Ability: Especially the Development of the Ability to Compose in the Same Child from the First Grade to the Fourth Grade
 MURAI SI Syôzô: An Analysis of the Reading Process
 ZYÔKÔ Kan’iti: A Reexamination of the Methods of Guidance in Oral Reading
 KOSIMIZU Minoru: Semantics and Language Teaching

[Study of Language Vol. 2, 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
 SINDÔ Sakiko: Kanazukai in the Early Meizi Period
 HIROHAMA Humio: A Semantic Classification of Chinese Borrowings Which Combine with the Verb *Suru*
 SIBATA Takesi: The Methodology of Linguistic Geography and the Methodology of Language History
 TOKUGAWA Munemasa: On the Competition between the Standard Language and Dialects
 MIYAZI Yutaka: An Interpretation of Honorifics in Modern Japanese NAGANO Masaru: On the Comprehension of Humor: A Study of Its Verbal Meanings, Substantial Meanings and Contexts
 HAYASI Sirô: On Criteria for Correct Expression in Translation
 WATANABE Tomosuke: A Note on the Study of Linguistic Life
 ÔKUBO Ai: A Study of the Forms of Questions in a Child and Their Development
 ASIZAWA Setu: The Process of the Development of Writing Ability (continued): On the Characteristics of the Style in the Same Child’s Compositions from the First Grade to the Sixth Grade
 MURAI SI Syôzô: A Study of the Developmental Inter-Relations of Eye-Movement Skills in Reading

[Study of Language Vol. 3, 1967, 298 pages]

MIYAZIMA Tatuo: Formation of the Vocabulary of Modern Japanese
 AMANO Kiyosi: An Experimental Study on the Ability of Pre-School Children to Analyze the Phonological Structure of Words
 WATANABE Tomosuke: System of Kinship Terms and Adjectives in the North Hokusima Dialect
 SINDÔ Sakiko: Chinese Characters in a Newspaper in the Early Meizi Period

[Study of Language Vol. 4, 1973, 257 pages]

NISHIO Toraya: Close-Synonyms in Present-Day Vocabulary
 MIYAZIMA Tatuo: 'Meaningless' (Unique) Morphemes
 NOMURA Masaaki: Uses of Negative Prefix in Modern Japanese
 ISHIWATA Toshio: Valence of Japanese Verb, II
 HAYASHI Shirô: 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
 TAKAHASHI Tarô: 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 europäischen Mundartforschung
 SATO Ryôichi: How Dialectal Speakers Perceive Tonal Patterns: An Experiment Conducted near a Toneless Area of the Kantô Plain
 NOMOTO Kikuo: Literacy of Japanese-Americans in Hawaii
 EGAWA Kiyoshi: A Study of Language Behavior 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. 5, 1974, 262 pages]

HIDA Yoshifumi: System of the Negative Expressions in Tokyo Dialect in the Early Years of Meizi Period
 TUTIYA Sinito: On Expression of Conclusion in Edo
 KAJIWARA Kôtarô: On Auxiliary Verbs *Tari* and *Ri* of the Medieval Japanese in Setsuwa (sermons)
 IITOYO Kiiti: The Irregular Verb *Kuru* 'to come' Treated as a One-Vowel Conjugation Verb
 MURAKI Shinjiro: Basic Patterns of Verb-Predicate Sentences
 TANAKA Akio: Stochastic Model of Sentence Structure in Japanese Literature
 NAKANO Hiroshi: A System of Automatic Syntactic Analysis
 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 Shôzi: Lower Jaw Movements in Pronouncing Japanese Vowels
 NEMOTO Kesao: A Study of Chinese Characters Used by Junior High School Boys and Girls
 MURAISHI Shôzô: A Study of Educational Psychology on Children's Stroke Orders

II.6.2. *Occasional Papers* (1978-1996)

Occasional Papers 1

Report 62, Shuei Shuppan, 1978, 230 pages.

研究報告集 1 秀英出版

Occasional Papers 2

Report 65, Shuei Shuppan, 1980, 253 pages.

研究報告集 2 秀英出版

Occasional Papers 3

Report 71, Shuei Shuppan, 1982, 346 pages.

研究報告集 3 秀英出版

Occasional Papers 4

Report 74, Shuei Shuppan, 1983, 228 pages.

研究報告集 4 秀英出版

Occasional Papers 5

Report 79, Shuei Shuppan, 1984, 282 pages.

研究報告集 5 秀英出版

Occasional Papers 6

Report 83, Shuei Shuppan, 1985, 259 pages.

研究報告集 6 秀英出版

Occasional Papers 7

Report 85, Shuei Shuppan, 1986, 187 pages.

研究報告集 7 秀英出版

Occasional Papers 8

Report 90, Shuei Shuppan, 1987, 183 pages.

研究報告集 8 秀英出版

Occasional Papers 9

Report 94, Shuei Shuppan, 1988, 173 pages.

研究報告集 9 秀英出版

Occasional Papers 10

Report 96, Shuei Shuppan, 1989, 215 pages.

研究報告集 10 秀英出版

Occasional Papers 11

Report 101, Shuei Shuppan, 1990, 296 pages.

研究報告集 11 秀英出版

Occasional Papers 12

Report 103, Shuei Shuppan, 1991, 306 pages.

研究報告集 12 秀英出版

Occasional Papers 13

Report 104, Shuei Shuppan, 1992, 307 pages.

研究報告集 13 秀英出版

Occasional Papers 14

Report 105, Shuei Shuppan, 1993, 438 pages.

研究報告集 14 秀英出版

Occasional Papers 15

Report 107, Shuei Shuppan, 1994, 286 pages.

研究報告集 15 秀英出版

Occasional Papers 16

Report 110, Shuei Shuppan, 1995, 206 pages.

研究報告集 16 秀英出版

The National Language Research Institute Occasional Papers 17

Shuei Shuppan, 1996, 299 pages.

国立国語研究所研究報告集 17 秀英出版

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

TAKAHASHI Tarô: A Descriptive Research on the *Toritata* Forms Suffixed with *Mo*

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

EGAWA Kiyoshi: An Experimental Sociolinguistic Study on Conversational Behavior

EGAWA Kiyoshi: Notes for a Description of “Gesture”

SUGITO Seiju: How to Describe Body Movements: A Tentative Plan YONEDA Masato: Notes for a Mathematical Study of Conversational Behavior

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

HIDA Yoshifumi: The Interrelationship between the Language 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 Shinjirô: On Function Verbs in Modern Japanese

MINAMI Fujio, EGAWA Kiyoshi, YONEDA Masato and SUGITO Seiju: An Analysis of Texts Containing Verbal and Non-Verbal Expressions

TAKADA Masaharu: 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'ichi: On the Development of Word Meaning

HINATA Shigeo: The Function of *Hai* and *Ee* in Japanese Discourse
 ISHII Hisao: Phonological Interpretation of Vowels in Modern Japanese

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

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

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

WATANABE Tomosuke: A Study of Terms in Japanese Dialects Denoting an Illegitimate Child

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

KAJIWARA Kôtarô: The Changing Proportions of Kanji in Newspapers: An Investigation of
 the Meizi, Taishô and Shôwa Eras

OOKUBO 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 Shinjiro: On the Periphrastic Passive Expression in Modern Japanese

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

SHIMAMURA 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]

TAKAHASHI Tarô and YAHISA Shigeko: 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*

MIYAJIMA Tatsuo 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 Tsugaru Japanese Dialect

TAKANASHI Nobuhiro: Collection of Words from Achril 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 Management Using the Interactive Method

SHOHO Isamu: A Comparative Study of Japanese and Indonesian Pronouns

UYENO Tazuko, SHOHO Isamu, TANAKA Nozomi, HISHINUMA

Toru and HINATA Shigeo: 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 (Tekiô)

TAKADA Masaharu: On Some Articulatory Characteristics of the Mora Obstruent (Sokuon)

MURAIISHI Shôzô: One Child’s Kanji Reading Ability SAITO Hidenori: A Proposal for
 Extending the Kanji Code

TANAKA Takushi: Conceptual Information Processing

SHOHO Isamu: A Study of Inversion from the Viewpoint of GB Theory: A Comparison of Japanese and Indonesian

ISII Hisao: On Abstracting Patterns from German Greeting Forms

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

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

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

SHIMAMURA 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-KANJI Conversion Process to the Identification of Homonyms

SHOHO Isamu: A Study of Japanese and Indonesian Passive Constructions

ISII Hisao: On Japanese Verbal Conjugation from a Viewpoint of Latin Grammar

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

WATANABE Tomosuke: On the Origin of the Words *Otôsan* 'Father' and *Okâsan* 'Mother' in Standard Japanese

KOBAYASHI Takashi: National Survey of Dialects on Semantically Related Items in the *Linguistic Atlas of Japan*

SHIMAMURA Naomi: Use of Chinese Characters by Japanese Children in Guided Compositions

SAITO Hidenori: On Large-Scale Japanese Language Storage on Optical Disks

NISHIHARA Suzuko: Speaker Value Judgment: Conventional Implicature and Inter-Lingual Communicability

SHOHO 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 Database

TANAKA Takushi: Definite Clause Set Grammars for Free Word-Order Languages

NISHIHARA Suzuko: Shifts of Cohesion in Inter-Lingual Communication

SHOHO Isamu: Predicate Complement Constructions: In Japanese and Indonesian

HINATA Shigeo: For the Description of Reduplicated Forms in Japanese

[Occasional Papers, Vol.10, Report 96, 1989, 215 pages]

TAKAHASHI Tarô and SUZUKI Mitsuyo: What Kinds of Entities Can Demonstrative Pronouns Refer to?

KAMBE Naotake: The Span of the Effective Visual Field during a Fixation in Reading Eye Movement

TAKADA Shôji: An Analysis of Hukaura, Aomori Dialect Using Dynamic Palatography

SHIMAMURA Naomi: KANJI Learning by School Children: Results from a Questionnaire Survey

SAITÔ Hidenori: Unification of a New Japanese Data Base Which Uses Key Words of Varying Lengths

NUMATA Yoshiko: Semantic Correspondence between Transitive and Intransitive Verbs in Japanese (1): Correspondence Gaps in the Case of Polysemy

[Occasional Papers, Vol.11, Report 101, 1990, 296 pages]

ISII Hisao: Words Used by the Magazine *Chûo-Kôron* in 1986

SHIMAMURA Naomi: "Literature" and "Linguistics" as Subjects Offered at Liberal Arts Colleges of Four-Year Universities

AIZAWA Masao: Consciousness of Common Language Use in Hokkaido: A Report on the Sociolinguistic Survey in Furano and Sapporo

SHOHO Isamu: Definite and Indefinite Noun-Phrases in Indonesian: Compared with Japanese

YAMAZAKI Makoto: Trends in Japanese Linguistics 1953-1984 SYMPOSIUM: The Future of Japanese Linguistics (December 20th, 1988)

[Occasional Papers, Vol.12, Report 103, 1991, 306 pages]

MIYAZIMA Tatuo and TAKAGI Midori: The Notation of the Native Japanese Words in 90 Magazines

NAKANO Hiroshi: Automatic Processing of Japanese Sentence for Word Counting by Personal Computer

SUGITO Seiju and TSUKADA Michiyo: On Metalingual Expressions Referring to the Type of Linguistic Behaviour

KOBAYASHI Takashi: On the Formation Pattern of the Opposition between Eastern and Western Dialects

SHIMAMURA Naomi: A Method to Access Degree of Comprehension about Vocabulary Items: Tests' Reliability and Validity, Appropriateness of Comprehension Scales, Number of Test Items

AIZAWA Masao: Examination of an Active Accentuation Rule in the Tokyo Dialect

NAKADA Tomoko: Viewpoints for the Analysis of Utterances in Discourse: A Multi-Sided Characterization

[Occasional Papers, Vol.13, Report 104, 1992, 307 pages]

MIYAZIMA Tatuo and ONUMA Etu: The Application of Thesauri to Linguistic Research

ISII Hisao: On the Compilation of a Modern-Classical Japanese Dictionary

KAJIWARA Kôtarô: A History of Word for Astronomy in Japanese WAKABAYASHI Ken'ichi, MORO Yuji and SATO Yoshiteru: Writing from a Virtual Point of View: A Dialogic Approach for Writing Activities in the Classroom

INOUE Masaru and TSUJINO Tokio: Database of Newspaper Articles on Japanese: Research to Date

AIZAWA Masao: Remarks on an Accent Change in Progress in the Tokyo Dialect

NAKADA Tomoko: On Repetition within Conversational Strategy

[Occasional Papers, Vol.14, Report 105, 1993, 438 pages]

YAMAZAKI Makoto: The Usage of the Quotative Particle *to* in Non-Quotative Contexts in Japanese

SUGITO Seiju and TSUKADA Michiyo: Metalingual Expressions Referring to Types of Linguistic Behavior 2: Formal Compliments

KAJIWARA Kôtarô: History of Words for the Thermometer in Japanese: Changes and

Acceptance of Modern Chinese Words (A Type)

SHIMAMURA Naomi: An Introduction to Literacy in Modern Japan: Supplemented by Bibliography of Related Literature

MORO Yuji and ODAKA Kyoko: Review on Japanese Discourse Studies

AIZAWA Masao: *Suru* Compounds in *A Study of the Fundamental Vocabulary for Japanese Language Teaching*

INOUE Masaru: “Time Consideration/Non-Consideration” and “Contradiction Consideration/Non-Consideration” in Speech Utterance: the Case of Imperative Sentences

SASAKI Michiko: On the Naturalness of Conversation: A Contrastive Study between English and Japanese

HORIE INGKAPHIROM Preeya: Apology: A Comparative Study on Apologetic and Behavioral Expressions in Thai and Japanese

[Occasional Papers, Vol.15, Report 107, 1994, 286 pages]

KIMURA Mutsuko and YAMADA Masakazu: Some Functions to Calculate the Indispensability of Vocabulary Items: an Experimental Report

KATÔ Yasuhiko: The Appearance of Synonymous Words in “Kokutei Tokuhon”: *ustukushii* and *kirei*

ITÔ Masamitsu: Problems of the Administration and Maintenance on Overseas Machine-Readable Text Archives: Report from a Questionnaire Survey

INOUE Masaru, IKEDA Rieko and TSUJINO Tokio: Notes on Studies Using Newspaper Clippings of Articles Related to the Japanese Language

AIZAWA Masao: Appearance of the Nasal Allophone of /g/ in Japanese and Implicational Scaling: A Case Study in Sapporo City

INOUE Masaru: On the So-Called “Unanalytic Negative Questions” in Japanese

SASAKI Michiko: Conversational Style and Rapport: English/ Japanese Conversation between Young Women

[Occasional Papers, Vol.16, Report 110, 1995, 206 pages]

OZAKI Yoshimitsu: A Study of the Interpersonal Effects of Utterances (1): An Analysis of Metacommunication Data from Readers’ Columns

YOSHIOKA Yasuo: On the relationship between Consciousness of Norms and Honorific Expression in Japanese: From the Language Survey of Hichiku Dialect

ONISHI Takuichiro: Conjugations of Verbs, Adjectives and Adjectival Verbs of the Taneiti-Hiranai Dialect in Iwate Prefecture, Japan

YOKOYAMA Shoichi and YONEDA Junko: Recognition of Kanji and Kana with Additive Noise

AIZAWA Masao: The Drift of the Nasal Allophone of /g/ in Japanese toward Disappearance in the Furano Dialect, Hokkaido

INOUE Masaru: Semantics of Sentence Final Particles in the TONAMI Dialect (TOYAMA Prefecture): *YA/MA* and *TYA/WA*

OGOSHI Naoki: Tense and Aspectual Systems in Korean and Japanese: *HAISSDA*, *HAI’ISSDA*/ *HAGO’ISSDA* and *SI-TA*, *SI-TEIRU*

[Occasional Papers, Vol.17, 1996, 299 pages]

YAMAZAKI Makoto: A Descriptive Study of the Quotative Particle *tte*

- ISHII Masahiko: Single Instances: Why do Some Words Appear Only Once in a Text?
- OZAKI Yoshimitsu: A Study of the Interpersonal Effects of Utterances (2): An Analysis from the Viewpoint of Utterance Function
- KATO Yasuhiko: The Adverbial Particles *kurai* and *gurai* as Used in *Kokutei Tokuhon*
- KUMAGAI Yasuo: Development of Information and Publishing Systems for a Japanese Linguistics Bibliographic Database
- AIZAWA Masao: Word Length and Accent Change: An Analysis of *A Dictionary of Tone-Accent on Words in the Tokyo Dialect I, II*
- SASAKI Michiko: A Contrastive Study of American and Japanese Female Conversation: A Quantitative Analysis of Utterances
- INOUE Masaru: Negative Questions in Japanese

II.6.3. *The Project Library Series 1: A Study of the Use of Kanzi in Electronic Newspaper Media*

Sanseido Publishing Co., Ltd., 1998, 294 pages. [W]

国立国語研究所プロジェクト選書I

新聞電子メディアの漢字 — 朝日新聞 CD-ROM による漢字頻度表 — 三省堂

This volume was the first in the Project Library Series, which was begun as a format in which researchers from inside and outside the Institute could collaborate to produce works of general interest, to be published commercially. This first book in the series presents the results of a survey of kanzi usage in the Asahi newspaper for the year 1993. The data was taken from the CD-ROM version, which does not include the entire contents of the print edition. Individual kanzi that were not included on the CD-ROM due to encoding difficulties were identified by inspecting the print edition.

Contents:

YOKOYAMA Shoichi: Overview of the survey

Eric LONG: Kanzi frequency tables

SASAHARA Hiroyuki: Use of “ghost kanzi”, and other kanzi not in Japanese kanzi dictionaries

NOZAKI Hironari: Installation of the *Konjaku Mojikyo* font

II.6.4. *The Project Library Series 2: Linguistic Ecology of Kanzi Variants in Contemporary Japan: A Preliminary Study*

Sanseido Publishing Co., Ltd., 2003, 318 pages. [W]

国立国語研究所プロジェクト選書II 現代日本の異体字 漢字環境学序説 三省堂

This volume, the second in the Project Library Series, looks at the usage of kanzi variants: different forms of kanzi that have the same pronunciation and meaning. It examines the various processes by which various forms arise, examines how kanzi variants are used in newspapers, encyclopedias and place names, reports on a study of individual preferences for one variant over another, and looks at the status and handling of variants in various standardized character sets.

Contents:

SASAHARA Hiroyuki: What are kanzi variants?

SASAHARA Hiroyuki and Eric LONG: The usage of kanzi variants

YOKOYAMA Shoichi and SASAHARA Hiroyuki: Kanzi variants and cognitive science

SASAHARA Hiroyuki and Eric LONG: Kanzi variants in various character sets

II.6.5. Bibliography of Japanese Linguistics: from 1942 to 1949

Source 1, Shuei Shuppan, 1950, 59 pages.

国語関係刊行書目 — 昭和17年から昭和24年まで 秀英出版

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. YAMADA Husakazu; the bibliography was completed by the Institute.

II.6.6. Bibliography of Japanese Linguistics from the Early Meizi Period to the Present Time

Source 4, Shuei Shuppan, 1955, 301 pages.

明治以降国語学関係刊行書目 秀英出版

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.

Yearly bibliographies between 1953 and 2008 are found in *Kokugo-Nenkan*.

II.6.7. Kokugo-Nenkan — Japanese Language Studies: Annual Survey and Bibliography

Shuei Shuppan, Dainippontoshō Publishing Co., Ltd., 1954-2009

国語年鑑(昭和29年版～平成21年版) 秀英出版, 大日本図書

In order to record all the opinions and surveys on Japanese language and to provide a basic source for the improvement of linguistic life in Japan, publication of this yearbook began in 1954. The main parts were: An Overview clarifying trends in 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, including information about activities of linguistic institutes and a List of Persons engaged in the studies and education of Japanese language; an Index to authors; and Sources presenting data for the study of Japanese.

In 2003, the yearbook was reorganized and the present contents are: Research Trends giving a digest of trends in research publications on Japanese language; a Bibliography, listing books, articles of journals and general magazines about the Japanese language published

during the year; a Contact List which is a directory of researchers and societies engaged in Japanese language studies; and an Index. In addition, a CD-ROM is appended to the yearbook, containing the published book list and journal article list from the Bibliography in PDF and text formats.

This project was directed by the Department of Japanese Language Information and Resources and its predecessors.

II.6.8. *Annual Review of Japanese Language Education*

Kurosio Publishers, 2000-2008

日本語教育年鑑（平成11年版～平成19年版） くろしお出版

Annual Review of Japanese Language Education is an annual publication on the current state of global Japanese language teaching and trends on research into the Japanese language teaching. This annual review was first published in year 2000 in order to establish a venue for information exchange by language researchers, teachers and people concerned with Japanese language education.

The main parts consist of: the Feature Article, focusing on a significant topic in Japanese language teaching; Trends, reporting the educational activities of major organizations in Japan and overseas; and the Bibliography, listing articles related to Japanese language teaching and projects done through Grants-in-Aid for Scientific Research.

Feature Articles 2001-2007

2001 Computers and Japanese Language Education

2002 Copyright and Data Sharing

2003 Improvement of Education: What Was/Is Required of Japanese Teachers

2004 Reconsideration of Teaching and Learning

2005 Significance of Writing

2006 Re-examining Training and Assessment of Practical Competence of Japanese Teachers

2007 Japanese Language Education for Autonomous Learning

This project was directed by the Center for Research in Japanese as a Second Language

II.6.9. *Comprehensive Bibliographical Index of Japanese Language and Literature Data*

Appendix: Catalog Overview of Books Written by Japanese Language and Linguistic Researchers

Kasamashoin, 1995, 262 pages.

国語国文学資料索引総覧 一付, 日本語学・言語学研究者著作目録一覧.

笠間索引叢書 109 笠間書院

This book consists of a comprehensive word index of Japanese language and literature data and an appendix with a variety of indices including a word index, index of each phrase in the waka '31-syllable Japanese poems', index of the initial phrases in the waka '31-syllable Japanese poems', subject index, etc. The goal was to present all the publications through March, 1995

found in an extensive search of books and journals stored in the National Language Research Institute Library and the National Diet Library, etc.

The structure of this book consists of an entry for each data item (e.g., *Manyōsyū*) with an index of (1) index heading, (2) author, (3) location (publisher or journal name, volume, number), (4) year of publication. The list of entries consists of readings of each data item in the order of the kana syllabary, and multiple listings for a given data item are given in order of publication year. When the title for individual data items was available in data collections such as the *New Edition of National Songs Overview* and *250 Noh Songs* and indices, we made entries for each recorded data item whenever possible and repeated the listing. This book is unique for its exhaustive index and for being developed to include data from data collections.

This book lists 2,512 data entries, and the index contains 4,210 entries counting repeated data items, or 1,317 entries not counting repeated items. A few additions were made in the second edition (September 10, 1996) in order to include items found after the first edition.

The National Language Research Institute Library originally planned this book to be a subject bibliography in response to inquiries from inside and outside of the Institute and was reedited for publication in order to be useful to researchers in Japanese language and literature.

The overall coordinator was ÔTUKA Mitiko, and SAWAKI Kimiko cooperated in the survey compilation for the index, KUMAGAI Yasuo in the computer management and TAKANASI Nobuhiro, HUZIWARA Hirohumi and ISII Hisao in the editing and examination of the manuscript.

A publication list of researchers who have done research in Japanese language is appended, organized as a subject bibliography in response to inquiries. It lists the publications of 320 researchers published through March, 1995. ÔTUKA Mitiko was in charge of the survey and editing of this list.

II.6.10. *Annual Reports of the National Language Research Institute*

Shuei Shuppan, 1951-1994

国立国語研究所年報(昭和24年版～平成5年版) 秀英出版

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

II.6.11. *Collection of Newspaper Clippings of Articles Related to the Japanese Language (1949-2009)*

新聞所載国語関係記事切抜き集(昭和24年～平成21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*, *Mainiti*, *Yomiuri*, *Nihon Keizai*, etc.), regional newspapers *Tokyo*, *Nisi Nihon*, *Hokkaido*, etc.), and weekly publications (*Nihon Dokusyo Sinbun*, *Syûkan Dokusyojin*, *Tosyo Sinbun* etc.). After May, 1989, the subject of collection has been limited to the three national newspapers (*Asahi*, *Mainiti* and *Yomiuri*). The number of newspaper clippings was under 100 in the first year (1949) and slightly under 600 in the second year (1950). The number increased to about 4,000 per year in 1980s, and has decreased to approximately 2,000 per year in 1990s. The basic information of each article (the date of issue, the name of newspaper, headlines, etc.) is input to A Database of Newspaper Articles on Japanese. In 2002, the database was published through the internet by the Institute's website. The image database of the clippings from 1949 to 1998 is open to public through DVD-ROM.

This research was directed by the Department of Japanese Language Information and Resources and its predecessors.

II.6.12. The National Language Research Institute International Symposium

The National Language Research Institute First International Symposium

National Language Institutes Around the World: Diversity in Language Issues

Bonjinsha, 1996, 281 pages.

第1回 国立国語研究所国際シンポジウム報告書

世界の国語研究所 — 言語問題の多様性をめぐって 凡人社

The National Language Research Institute Second International Symposium

New Directions in Linguistics and the Japanese Language

Bonjinsha, 1997, 149 pages.

第2回 国立国語研究所国際シンポジウム 新しい言語理論と日本語 凡人社

The National Language Research Institute International Symposium

Special-Interest Session on Language Management for Multicultural Communities: Individuals and Communities Living the Differences

Bonjinsha, 1997, 259 pages.

国立国語研究所国際シンポジウム第2～4回専門部会

多言語・多文化コミュニティのための言語管理— 差異を生きる個人とコミュニティ 凡人社

The National Language Research Institute Third International Symposium

Primary Language Education in the World and in Japan

Bonjinsha, 1997, 149 pages.

第3回 国立国語研究所国際シンポジウム報告書

世界の言語教育・日本の国語教育 凡人社

The National Language Research Institute 6th International Symposium

The Japanese Language in the International Community

Bonjinsha, 1999, 295 pages.

第6回 国立国語研究所国際シンポジウム報告書 国際社会と日本語 凡人社

The National Institute for Japanese Language International Symposium Special Interest Session
International Census on Attitudes toward Japanese Language in East Asia

Bonjinsha, 2002, 157 pages.

独立行政法人国立国語研究所国際シンポジウム 第6～8回専門部会報告
東アジアにおける日本語観国際センサス 凡人社

The National Language Research Institute 7th International Symposium Session 4
Discourse Politeness

Bonjinsha, 2001, 149 pages.

第7回 国立国語研究所国際シンポジウム 第4専門部会 談話のポライトネス 凡人社

The National Institute for Japanese Language 10th International Symposium Session 2
Language Problems Related to Japanese Communication

Bonjinsha, 2003, 115 pages.

第10回 国立国語研究所国際シンポジウム 第2部会 日本語コミュニケーションの言語問題 凡人社

The National Institute for Japanese Language 10th International Symposium Session 3
The Status of Japanese Language in the Pacific Rim

Bonjinsha, 2006, 153 pages.

第10回 国立国語研究所国際シンポジウム 第3部会 環太平洋地域における日本語の地位 凡人社

The National Institute for Japanese Language 11th International Symposium
Aspects of Foreign Words/Loanwords in the World's Languages: The Multi-Faceted Nature of Language Policies that Aim to Standardize and Revive Language

Bonjinsha, 2005, 393 pages.

第11回 国立国語研究所国際シンポジウム報告書 世界の<外来語>の諸相 標準化・活性化を目指す
言語政策の多様性 凡人社

The International Symposia series started in 1994 with the objective of reaching out to the global research community and exchanging information on the Japanese language and communication-related research fields. The general organization of each symposium consists of a plenary session and a discussion session on a selected theme, and both sessions are open to the general public. In addition to these sessions, the Institute staff members may propose smaller scale special interest sessions on research topics of their interest. A planning committee is responsible for the overall organization, and the secretariat administers the event.

The National Language Research Institute First International Symposium
National Language Institutes Around the World: Diversity in Language Issues

Bonjinsha, 1996, 281 pages.

This is the first proceedings of the First International Symposium in the International Symposia

series. The first part includes the papers and discussions from the plenary session. Six national language institutes were represented: The Academy of the Hebrew Language (Israel), The National Languages and Literacy Institute of Australia (Australia), The National Academy of the Korean Language (Korea), Institute of Linguistics of the Academy of Social Science (China), Institut für Deutsche Sprache (Germany), Hungarian Academy of Sciences (Hungary). The plenary session was held on January 20, 1994. The second part of the proceedings includes the reports of the two special-interest sessions that were held on January 21, 1994.

Contents:

Plenary Session

Foreword

Moshe Bar-Asher (Israel): The Academy of the Hebrew Language: Its Role and Function in Guiding the Development of the Hebrew Language

Joseph Lo Bianco (Australia): Multilingual Planning in Australia: The Roles of Research and Policy

Park Lyang Kyu (Korea): Language Issues in Korea: The Present State of The National Academy of the Korean Language

Jiang Lau Sheng (China): Language Research Framework and Language Policies in China

Gerhard Stickel (Germany): The Institute for the German Language (IDS): Its Aims and Organization

Ilona Kassai (Hungary): The Linguistics Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences: Its Objectives, Organization and Activities

MIZUTANI Osamu (Japan): Japan's Language Issues, Language Policy, and the National Language Research Institute

Florian Coulmas (Japan): Comment

MIYAZIMA Tatuo (Japan): Comment

Discussion

Session1: Language Diversity Standardization

Foreword

KOBAYASI Takasi (Japan): Linguistic Convergence and Regional Divergence in Hokkaido

Ronald R. Butters (United States of America): The Divergence Controversy Revisited

Jiang Lau Sheng (China): On the Dissemination of Putonghua in China

Park Lyang Kyu (Korea): Issues in Standard Norms for the Korean Language

Joseph Lo Bianco (Australia): English in Australia: National, First, Second and Foreign Language

Florian Coulmas (Japan): Why is Language Standardization Necessary?: Economic Considerations

Session2: Language Processing and Language Corpora

Foreword

Ian Lancashire (Canada): Corpus Linguistics in Canada

Gerhard Stickel (Germany): Corpora of the Institute for the German Language and Their Use

Ilona Kassai (Hungary): The Survey of Spoken Hungarian: A Large-Scale Sociolinguistic Project and Its First Results

EGAWA Kiyosi (Japan): Large-Scale Language Surveys and Databases at the National Language Research Institute
Zhang Zhoucai (China): Vertical Unification of CJK Ideographs

The National Language Research Institute Second International Symposium
New Directions in Linguistics and the Japanese Language
Bonjinsha, 1997, 149 pages.

This is the proceedings of the Second International Symposium in the International Symposia series. The plenary session was held on June 1, 1994. Five overseas scholars actively conducting research on the Japanese language were invited to present their research, and discussed their research perspectives with two Japanese researchers. The plenary session was followed by a discussion session. The proceedings include three commentary articles by researchers in the Institute.

Contents:

Opening Ceremony

MIZUTANI Osamu (Japan) : Foreword
UTIDA Hiroyasu (Japan) : Welcoming Address Presentations
ISII Hisao (Japan) : Kokugogaku and Japanese Language Studies
Vladimir M. Alpatov (Russia) : Anthropocentrism, Systemocentrism and Japanese
Stefan Kaiser (Japan) : Rethinking Kanji: A Comparative Approach
Jens Rickmeyer (Germany) : A Model of Taxonomic Dependency Grammar of Japanese
Charles J. Fillmore (United States of America) : Corpus Analysis and Construction Grammar
Wang Hong (China) : Chinese-Japanese Contrastive Study and Japanese Language Study in China
NAGAO Makoto (Japan) : Japanese Grammar for Machine Processing

Discussions

Commentary Articles

INOUE Masaru (Japan) : Imperative Sentences with *ka*
ÔSIMA Motoo (Japan) : The Semantic Relation between Adnominal Clauses and Possibility-type Head Nouns in Japanese
YAMAZAKI Makoto (Japan) : The Usage of Enumerative *to*

The National Language Research Institute International Symposium Special-Interest Session
Language Management for Multicultural Communities: Individuals and Communities—Living the Differences
Bonjinsha, 1997, 259 pages.

This is a collection of the proceedings of three special-interest sessions that were held at the Second International Symposium in June, 1994, the Third International Symposium in June, 1995, and the Fourth International Symposium in September 1996. Each session concerned an independent sub-theme under the common umbrella of the title “Language Management

for Multicultural Communities: Individuals and Communities— Living the Differences”. The papers, which were presented in English, were translated into Japanese and published in Japanese with the papers that were presented in Japanese.

This volume contains papers related to the following research fields: second language acquisition, bilingualism, multilingual/multicultural education, sociolinguistics, language contact, and community studies.

Contents:

HURUKAWA Tikasi: Introduction

1. Diversity of Interests in Socioeconomic and Sociocultural Contexts

J.V. Neustupny: Language Management and Problems of Community Languages

S. Gopinathan and Vanitha Saravanan: Management of Minority Languages: The Case of Tamil in Singapore

E. Annamalai: Language Maintenance in India: The Role of the State, the Community and the Individual

John C. Maher: Community Languages in Japan: Situation and Policies

John C. Maher: Korean Bilingualism in Japan

Anne Pauwels: Managing Multilingualism in Australia: Issues in Language Maintenance and Intercultural Communication Affecting Ethnolinguistic Minorities

Bjorn H. Jernudd: A Comparative Sociolinguistic Perspective on the Overseas Contract Worker Community in Hong Kong

TANAKA Nozomi: Communication Rights and Empowerment of Foreign Residents

2. Language Education and Multiculturalism

ASAKURA Isao: Cultural Rights of and Language Education for Ethnic Minorities

Ludo Verhoeven: Multilingualism in the Netherlands

Euan Reid: Language Rights and Mother Tongue Education for New Ethnic Minorities in Europe

Bjorn H. Jernudd: Ideal Real and Hybrid Linguistics

Jim Cummins: Negotiating Identities: Education for Empowerment in Multicultural Communities

3. Alternatives for Individuals and Communities to “Live the Differences”

KIKUTI Kyûiti: The Politics of Language Teaching

Peter McLaren: Unthinking Gabachismo, Rethinking Democracy: Critical Citizenry in Gringolandia

TANAKA Nozomi: The Media and the Issues Related to Non-Japanese Residents in Japan: Towards a Relational Consumption of the Media

The National Language Research Institute Third International Symposium

Primary Language Education in the World and in Japan

Bonjinsha, 1997, 149 pages.

This is the proceedings of the Third International Symposium held on June 14, 1995. In the plenary session, six experts from Thailand, The United Kingdom, Korea, France, The People's

Republic of China, and Japan were invited to present papers concerning primary language education in their respective countries. Two commentators expressed their opinions during the discussion session, after which opinions were invited from the audience.

Contents:

Opening Ceremony

MIZUTANI Osamu: Foreword

TÔYAMA Atuko: Welcoming Address

Presentations

KAI Muturô: Improvements in Primary Language Education in Japan: New Directions and Issues

Jean-Marc Sarale: The Position of the Spoken Language in Primary Language Education in France

Park Kap-soo: Korean Language Education in the Globalization Era

Prapart Brudhiprabha: Towards New Primary Language Education: A Thai Perspective

Gunther Kress: Some Principles for the Design of a Curriculum for Effective Oral Communication

Tang Lei: Primary Language Education in China

Discussions

HAYASI Sirô: Comment

HAMAMOTO Zyun'itu: Comment

Questions from the Audience

Final Comments from the Presenters

Final Comment from the Moderator

Afterword

The National Language Research Institute 6th International Symposium

The Japanese Language in the International Community

Bonjinsha, 1999, 295 pages.

This is the proceedings of the National Language Research Institute 6th International Symposium held in December 1998, a few days before the 50th anniversary of the Institute. The presentations were based on research studies conducted in the New Program, "Japanese Language", which is a creative fundamental research program funded by the Ministry of Education.

Contents:

Opening remarks

KAI Muturo: Welcoming address

HAYASHIDA Hideki: Opening remarks

Keynote lecture

MIZUTANI Osamu: The Japanese language in the international community: based on research carried out by the New Program 'Japanese Language'

Session I

EGAWA Kiyoshi: The current status of the Japanese language

INOUE Fumio: The status of the languages of the world and the market value of the Japanese language

SHOJI Hiroshi: Comments

Session 2

ISHINO Hiroshi: What type of Japanese is understood overseas?: An analysis of Q38 and Q39 in the international survey

KANG Suk-woo: The formation of, and changes in, images of Japanese language

HIRATAKA Fumiya: Comments

Session 3

MANABE Kazufumi: Post-modern values and language consciousness: native language, English, and Japanese

SUZUKI Tatsuzo: The image of Japan

YOSHINO Ryoza: Comments

Special lecture

HAYASHI Chikio: The science of survey and data

Overall comments

AMMON, Ulrich

TOKUGAWA Munemasa

Discussion

Session 4

Presentations

SUGITO Seiju: Cultural friction in language activities: A video survey

NISHINUMA Yukihiro: On the acquisition of Japanese intonation: the development of accent comprehension testing and training software

KISA Takahisa: What is the optimum speed for broadcasting in interpretation?: Audience reactions to video watching

Symposium: The Japanese language in the international community

Chair: YONEDA Masato

SUZUKI Takao: Let us speed up the spread of Japanese throughout the world!

MIYAJIMA Tatsuo: 'The spread of the Japanese language' and military power

KAISER, Stefan K.: The necessity for the acquisition of global standards for common sense

COULMAS, Florian: Internationalization and globalization of the Japanese language: On the value and utility of language

SATO Kazuyuki: Some issues concerning Japanese becoming an official language at UN

Discussion

SIBATA Takesi: Closing comment

The National Institute for Japanese Language International Symposium Special Interest Session
International Census on Attitudes toward Japanese Language in East Asia
 Bonjinsha, 2002, 157 pages.

This is the proceedings of several International Symposia of the National Institute for Japanese

Language (formerly the National Language Research Institute) on the International Census on Attitudes toward Japanese Language, conducted as a part of the New Program, “Japanese Language”, which is a creative fundamental research program funded by the Ministry of Education. The proceedings contain a lecture of Professor Hayashi presented in 1996 and presentations and a panel discussion conducted in Symposium sessions in 1998, 1999 and 2000.

Contents:

Lectures

- HAYASHI Chikio: Communication and Japanese language Presentations
EGAWA Kiyoshi and YONEDA Masato: Administration of the International Census on Attitudes toward Japanese Language
LEE Han Seop: The current state of Japanese language education and learner motivation in Korea
KANG Suk-woo: The image of Japanese language in Korea KANG Suk-woo: Japanese words used in Korean daily life
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GE Jun Feng: Singapore viewed from the International Census on Attitudes toward Japanese Language
GE Jun Feng: Japanese language learning in Singapore, a multi-ethnic society

Panel discussion

“International Census on Attitudes toward Japanese Language in East Asia”

The National Language Research Institute 7th International Symposium Session 4

Discourse Politeness

Bonjinsha, 2001, 149 pages.

This is the proceedings of the National Language Research Institute 7th International Symposium Session 4 held in December 1999. In this symposium, aiming to explore the possibility of collaboration of politeness studies in the United States and honorific behavior studies in Japan, six researchers from the two countries discussed discourse politeness in Japanese and English.

Contents:

- KAI Muturo: Preface
YOSHIOKA Yasuo: Purpose of symposium Presentations
USAMI Mayumi: Discourse politeness: discourse theory of politeness — A preliminary framework—
AZUMA Shoji: A comparative study of politeness strategies in Japan and the United States
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JINNOUCHI Masataka: Social and regional variation in honorific expressions in discourse
General Discussion

The National Institute for Japanese Language 10th International Symposium Session 2

Language Problems Related to Japanese Communication

Bonjinsha, 2003, 115 pages.

This is the proceedings of the National Institute for Japanese Language 10th International Symposium Session 2 held in September 2002. Following the two keynote lectures, the second part of Session 2 dealt with the issues of communicative competence and the construction of interpersonal relationships through linguistic communication; the third part focused on communicative competence required for the future and varieties of language use according to diverse interlocutors.

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YOSHIOKA Yasuo: Politeness strategies as a key to communicative competence

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The National Institute for Japanese Language 10th International Symposium Session 3

The Status of Japanese Language in the Pacific Rim

Bonjinsha, 2006, 153 pages.

This is the proceedings of the National Institute for Japanese Language 10th International Symposium Session 3 held in February 2003 and a panel discussion held in September 1996.

Contents:

SUGAI Hideaki: The status of Japanese language in the Pacific Rim (Opening remarks)

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The National Institute for Japanese Language 11th International Symposium

Aspects of Foreign Words/Loanwords in the World's Languages

The Multi-Faceted Nature of Language Policies that Aim to Standardize and Revive Language

This is the proceedings of the National Institute for Japanese Language 11th International Symposium held in March 2004. The three-day symposium invited nine specialists in the language situation and policy of Iceland, Tanzania, Vietnam, Papua New Guinea, Korea, China and Japan, and four commentators.

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Japanese Linguistics 25

Kokushokankokai Corporation Ltd., 2009, 172 pages.

日本語科学 25 国書刊行会

Nihongo Kagaku (Japanese Linguistics) is an interdisciplinary biannual journal, first issued in April 1997, which represents the field of the scientific study of the Japanese language. It contains articles, reports and notes on a variety of topics, including phonetics, phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics, pragmatics, lexicology, grammar, dialectology, sociolinguistics, computational linguistics, psycholinguistics, applied linguistics and other neighboring disciplines.

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AIZAWA Masao: *A Dictionary of Tone-accent on Words in the Tokyo Dialect* and accent information in four dictionaries: In search of a methodology for data evaluation

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SASAKI Michiko: Contrastive linguistic studies and language teaching

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MAKINO Yukiko. The use of direct forms in directive discourse: A case study of natural discourse in a residents’ association.

YAMANAKA Nobuhiko and YASUDA Miyuki. Prototype semantics of the Japanese word *majime*: Norm consciousness observed in a survey of university students

SHINYA Teruko: Usage of the *jotai* in general-interest magazines: The change in the last 100 years

Report

HASHIMOTO Yukari: The tense aspect acquisition of an English-speaking infant in Japanese as a second language: The Aspect Hypothesis tendencies from the perspective of the acquisition level of *ta* and *tei*-forms

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Articles

NAGATA Ryota: Relationships between the syntagmatic features of the utterance and the hearer's linguistic responses In the discourse

KIM Eunju: The particle *no* in the modificational construction of modern Japanese

KUSHIDA Shuya: Problem in understanding and problem in speaking: Uses of *nn*-type and *soo*-type tokens in response to understanding check in Japanese conversation

MUKOUYAMA Yôko: Contribution of language aptitudes to second language learning: Roles of language analytic ability, phonological short-term memory, and working memory

Report

TANOMURA Tadaharu: Morphological changes of *sahen*-verbs revisited

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CHEN Yumin: A new framework for acquisition of Japanese kanji compounds targeting Chinese learners of Japanese: In consideration of general semantic usage and semantic inferability

MIYAOKA Yayoi, TAMAOKA Katsuo, LIM Hyunjung, and CHI Youngim: Kanji writing ability of native Korean speakers learning Japanese: Effects of lexical knowledge and word frequency

NIJLA Reports

TAKADA Tomokazu: The method to identify the Japanese e-government system characters with the kanji dictionary characters and the missing kanji dictionary characters

MITSUI Harumi: Regional variations of conditional expressions: On systems and multiplicity of dialect grammars

II.6.14. *Shin Kotoba Series (Annual)*

新「ことば」シリーズ

In the fiscal year 1999, the Institute started editing and publishing *New Kotoba Annual*, formerly published by the Agency for Cultural Affairs. This series is intended to be used as reference material for talk and discussion in everyday life, inviting general readers to become more interested in (Japanese) language.

Each issue presents a popular and widely discussed topic on Japanese language, including round-table talks by specialists, commentaries and Q&As.

New Kotoba Annual 11: 'Enriching Everyday Language Use'

Printing Bureau, Ministry of Finance, 2000, 94 pages.

- 新「ことば」シリーズ 11 豊かな言語生活のために 大蔵省印刷局
New Kotoba Annual 12: 'Q&A on Japanese: Choosing the Right Word'
 Printing Bureau, Ministry of Finance, 2000, 94 pages.
 新「ことば」シリーズ 12 言葉に関する問答集 一言葉の使い分け— 大蔵省印刷局
New Kotoba Annual 13: 'Examining and Exploring Japanese Language'
 Printing Bureau, Ministry of Finance, 2001, 94 pages.
 新「ことば」シリーズ 13 「ことば」を調べる考える 財務省印刷局
New Kotoba Annual 14: 'Q&A on Japanese: Frequently Asked Questions'
 Printing Bureau, Ministry of Finance, 2001, 94 pages.
 新「ことば」シリーズ 14 言葉に関する問答集 一よくある「ことば」の質問— 財務省印刷局
New Kotoba Annual 15: 'Looking at Japanese from the Outside'
 Printing Bureau, Ministry of Finance, 2002, 126 pages.
 新「ことば」シリーズ 15 日本語を外から眺める 財務省印刷局
New Kotoba Annual 16: 'Regional Differences in Japanese: The Current Status of Dialects'
 Printing Bureau, Ministry of Finance, 2003, 126 pages.
 新「ことば」シリーズ 16 ことばの地域差 一方言は今— 財務省印刷局
New Kotoba Annual 17: 'What is "Correctness" in Language?'
 National Printing Bureau, 2004, 126 pages.
 新「ことば」シリーズ 17 言葉の「正しさ」とは何か 国立印刷局
New Kotoba Annual 18: 'Language for Communicative Interaction'
 National Printing Bureau, 2005, 126 pages.
 新「ことば」シリーズ 18 伝え合いの言葉 国立印刷局
New Kotoba Annual 19: 'Loanwords and Modern Society'
 National Printing Bureau, 2006, 126 pages.
 新「ことば」シリーズ 19 外来語と現代社会 国立印刷局
New Kotoba Annual 20: 'Written Language and Society'
 Gyosei, 2007, 111 pages.
 新「ことば」シリーズ 20 文字と社会 ぎょうせい
New Kotoba Annual 21: 'Honorific Expressions in Our Daily Life'
 Gyosei, 2008, 127 pages.
 新「ことば」シリーズ 21 私たちと敬語 ぎょうせい
New Kotoba Annual 22: 'Knowing Dictionaries'
 Gyosei, 2009, 128 pages.
 新「ことば」シリーズ 22 辞書を知る ぎょうせい

II.6.15. Japanese Language Video Series: "Enriching Everyday Language Use"

Tokyo Cine Video Co., Ltd., 2001-2006, Video tape (VHS)

「ことばビデオ」シリーズ<豊かな言語生活をめざして> 東京シネビデオ株式会社

In the fiscal year of 2001, the Institute started to produce a video series which was previously produced by the Agency for Cultural Affairs. Based on the accumulation of research results in the fields of sociolinguistic and Japanese pedagogy, the Institute released the following five videos to be used in teaching about Japanese language and communication for intermediate- and higher-level curricula, as well as for adult education.

“Understanding Others: Looking into the Background of Language Use”

「相手を理解する — 言葉の背景を見つめると…」

“‘Politeness’ in Communication”, “On the Speech Act of Complimenting”

「コミュニケーションの『丁寧さ』」「『ほめる』というはたらきかけ」

“A Journey through Regional Dialects”

「方言の旅」

“Euphemistic Expressions in Daily Life”

「暮らしの中の『あいまいな表現』」

“Listening to the Sounds and Prosody of Japanese”

「日本語の音声に耳を傾けると…」

II.6.16. *Guidebook for Paraphrasing Loanwords*

Gyosei, 2006, 275 pages. [L]

外来語言い換え手引き 分かりやすく伝える ギョウセイ

A great number of loanwords are continually introduced into Japanese and their popularity is growing rapidly. Excessive use of loanwords, however, may interfere with accurate communication in Japanese among people with diverse backgrounds. This is an issue which should be considered in preparing publicly shared documents such as administrative documents and newspapers.

The Institute has selected loanwords heavily used in public documents and, based on careful examination and discussion by the specialized committee, proposed paraphrases for them. The proposals were made four times in 2003, 2004 and 2006, and the paraphrased loanwords amounted to 176 words.

This guidebook provides paraphrases and explanations for all 176 loanwords and the results of nationwide surveys conducted by the committee.

II.6.17. *The National Language Research Institute Thirty Years of Progress: A Guide to Publications*

Shuei Shuppan, 1978, 171 pages.

国立国語研究所三十年のあゆみ — 研究業績の紹介 秀英出版

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.

II.6.18. *The National Language Research Institute: In Celebration of the Fiftieth Anniversary*

The National Language Research Institute, 1999.3, 218 pages.

国立国語研究所創立 50 周年記念誌 国立国語研究所

As the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Institute, this book contains (1) the messages in the expectations for the researches from inside and outside of the Institute, (2) the discussions

concerning the Institute's research projects: the dictionary research, the survey of *Linguistic Atlas of Japan*, the vocabulary research, and the research on JFL/JSJ (Japanese as Foreign Language/Japanese as Second Language), (3) the report of the symposium for the fiftieth anniversary, (4) summary of the conference for the anniversary, (5) summary of the history of the Institute.

II.6.19. *An Introduction to The National Language Research Institute: A Sketch of Its Achievements*

The National Language Research Institute

国立国語研究所研究成果英文概要 国立国語研究所

An Introduction to The National Language Research Institute: A Sketch of Its Achievements, First Edition, 1966.10, 57 pages.

An Introduction to The National Language Research Institute: A Sketch of Its Achievements, Second Edition, 1971.9, 76 pages.

An Introduction to The National Language Research Institute: A Sketch of Its Achievements, Third Edition, 1988.12, 218 pages.

An Introduction to The National Language Research Institute: A Sketch of Its Achievements, Fourth Edition, 1999.3, 258 pages.

An Introduction to The National Institute for Japanese Language: A Sketch of Its Achievements, Fifth Edition, 2009.2, 338 pages.

These volumes provide the summaries of the publications of the Institute.

III. Summaries of Publications since October 2009

Section III provides summaries of the publications between October 2009 and March 2017. They are divided into 1) Research reports published by NINJAL and related publications: 1-a) *NINJAL Collaborative Research Project Reports*, 1-b) *General Study for Research and Conservation of Endangered Dialects in Japan*, 1-c) other research reports from NINJAL, 1-d) related publications from NIHU; 2) Book series: 2-a) *Handbooks of Japanese Language and Linguistics*, 2-b) *Series: Japanese Corpus*; 3) Individual publications: 3-a) those published in Japan, 3-b) those published outside Japan; 4) NINJAL periodicals and other publications: 4-a) *NINJAL Research Papers*, 4-b) *NINJAL Project Review*, 4-c) *NINJAL Forum Series*. The publications listed in 3) are those works which contain the research results of NINJAL research projects and which mention the role of NINJAL in the texts. All titles are translations of the original Japanese titles, unless otherwise noted.

III. 1. Research Reports Published by NINJAL and Related Publications

III.1-a. *NINJAL Collaborative Research Project Reports*

『国立国語研究所共同研究報告』国立国語研究所

Data Resulting from Preliminary National Dialect Survey.

Ed. by ÔNISHI Takuichirô and YARIMIZU Kanetaka. NINJAL Collaborative Research Project Reports 10-01. Tachikawa: NINJAL, 2011.

大西拓一郎, 鍵水兼貴 (編) 『全国方言準備調査結果データ集』国立国語研究所

In the collaborative research project “Field Research Project to Analyze the Formation Process of Japanese Dialects”, as a preliminary step to beginning the full national dialect survey and to refine the survey contents, that is the survey items, a database was constructed based on a “preliminary national dialect survey” and is reported here. At the end of the volume the contents of the preliminary national survey instrument are included. Additionally, the collaborative research project described above is a further development and expansion based on the sub-topic of “collection and analysis of language information on a national scale” within the topic “survey research concerning the language activity, linguistic consciousness, and linguistic abilities of the Japanese people”, a research topic established within the second intermediate term plan adopted when the National Institute for Japanese Language and Linguistics was an

Independent Administrative Agency and the survey reported in this volume overlaps with the final days of NINJAL as an Independent Administrative Agency.

Contents:

Foreword

1. Outline of survey
2. Survey locations
3. How to view data resulting from survey
4. Data resulting from survey
5. Survey instrument

Appendices

From the “preliminary national dialect survey instrument” “Appendix 1: Guidelines for recording phonetic data”

From the “preliminary national dialect survey instrument” “Appendix 2: Guidelines for recording comments”

From the “preliminary national dialect survey instrument” “Explanation”

Report of a Dialect Survey Using Electronic Mail.

By ÔNISHI Takuichirô et al. NINJAL Collaborative Research Project Reports 10-02.
Tachikawa: NINJAL, 2011.

大西拓一郎ほか『方言メール調査報告書』国立国語研究所

This volume is a report on a dialect survey using electronic mail in which the results have been categorized and includes maps and commentary. The dialect survey was conducted with the cooperation of the national dialect survey committee established under the sub-topic of “collection and analysis of language information on a national scale” within the topic “survey research concerning the language activity, linguistic consciousness, and linguistic abilities of the Japanese people”, a research topic established within the second intermediate term plan adopted when the National Institute for Japanese Language and Linguistics was an Independent Administrative Agency. A form explaining the survey was distributed to students attending classes at colleges and universities, and students responded to the survey questions using electronic mail (including mobile phone mail). Nearly all of the members of the national dialect survey committee have continued as researchers in the collaborative research project “Field Research Project to Analyze the Formation Process of Japanese Dialects”.

Contents:

Foreword

Description

1. The electronic mail survey system
2. Outline of survey

Summary of maps

Consolidation of word forms

Appendix (A form explaining survey)

Report on Prior Research.

By ÔNISHI Takuichirô et al. NINJAL Collaborative Research Project Reports 10-03.
Tachikawa: NINJAL, 2011.

大西拓一郎ほか『「事前研究」報告書』国立国語研究所

This is a report concerning the “prior research” performed for the collaborative research project “Field Research Project to Analyze the Formation Process of Japanese Dialects”. “Prior research” is research corresponding to the preparation stage for the initiation of a full-scale research project. It records in a concrete way each step in the process of implementation of a national survey of dialect distribution, such as the selection of survey items, establishing the methodology for implementation of the full-scale survey, and the determination of the methodology for creating a database. This stage, while termed preparatory, forms the foundation for the research that follows and, in that it can sway the development of later research, occupies a position of importance. Even so, the importance of this stage is easily forgotten and there are many cases for which no clear record exists. If a record exists, it is not necessary when developing a future large-scale national survey to begin from scratch. The records of the processes followed by one’s predecessors become a valuable reference. Since many of these things seem trifling at first glance, there is often a tendency to forget to record them. However, the more trifling they are, the greater the likelihood of not being able to recall them as time passes. On this point, this report is also a record directed toward future research.

Contents:

1. Concerning this report (ÔNISHI Takuichirô)
2. Chronology of prior research (ÔNISHI Takuichirô)
3. Outline of preliminary survey (ÔNISHI Takuichirô)
4. Outline of this survey (ÔNISHI Takuichirô)
5. Analysis of results of preliminary survey leading to this survey
 - 5.1 Phonology (KONISHI Izumi, TAKEDA Kôko)
 - 5.2 Lexicon (ARAI Saeko, YOSHIDA Noriko)
 - 5.3 Grammar (HIDAKA Mizuho, FUNAKI Reiko, TAKAGI Chie)
6. Formulation of survey items (YOSHIDA Noriko)
7. Formation of database of survey results (YARIMIZU Kanetaka, KONISHI Izumi, MATSUMARU Michio)
8. Outline of linguistic atlas database (TAKEDA Kôko)
9. The significance of research on dialect distribution
 - 9.1. Analysis of and reflections on the results of lexical items in the preliminary national dialect survey (YOSHIDA Noriko)
 - 9.2. Analysis of and reflections on the results of grammatical items in the preliminary national dialect survey (HIDAKA Mizuho)
10. Appendices
 - 10.1. Survey instrument for preliminary national dialect survey
 - 10.2. Survey instrument for national dialect distribution survey
 - 10.3. Diagrams attached to survey instrument for preliminary national dialect survey
 - 10.4. Survey handbook for national dialect distribution survey
 - 10.5. Other materials
 - 10.6. Research structure

Research Report on the Kikaijima Dialects.

By KIBE Nobuko et al. General Study for Research and Conservation of Endangered Dialects in Japan. NINJAL Collaborative Research Project Reports 11-01. Tachikawa: NINJAL, 2011.

木部暢子ほか『喜界島方言調査報告書：消滅危機方言の調査・保存のための総合的研究』国立国語研究所

The ‘General Research for the Study and Conservation of Endangered Dialects in Japan’ project was started in 2009 as a core collaborative research project of the National Institute for Japanese Language and Linguistics. The purposes of the project are as follows.

As globalization proceeds, minority languages around the world have become endangered. Among Japanese dialects, almost all of the dialects of Okinawa Prefecture, the Amami dialects of Kagoshima Prefecture, and the dialect of the island of Hachijōjima, part of Tokyo Metropolis, are classified as ‘endangered’ in a UNESCO report published in February 2009. Many of these endangered dialects retain features from Old Japanese that have already been lost in other dialects and have linguistic systems different from other dialects. These dialects are therefore not only valuable for the dialectology of a particular area but also for historical and general linguistics. Moreover, these dialects often differ from village to village, so the question of how this variation arose is also of interest.

In this project, a group of researchers from throughout Japan with a track record in fieldwork was brought together to study these endangered dialects and elucidate their characteristics, as well as to shed light on linguistic diversification processes and general properties of language. In addition, the endangered dialects are recorded, preserved, and promoted by recording and preserving video and audio data of them and making these available to the general public.

The first joint survey was conducted on the island of Kikaijima in Kagoshima Prefecture in September 2010. This volume constitutes the research report resulting from that survey.

Contents:

1. Project overview
2. Research overview
3. Overview of the Kikaijima dialects
 - The phonemes of the Kikaijima dialects (KIBE Nobuko)
 - Accentuation in Southern and Central Kikaijima (KUBOZONO Haruo)
 - The case system in the Kikaijima dialects (SHIMOJI Kayoko)
4. Features of the Kikaijima dialects
 - On the phylogenetic position of the Kikaijima dialects (Wayne P. LAWRENCE)
 - Phonological characteristics of the Kikaijima lexicon through the accentuation of numerals (MATSUMORI Akiko)
 - Lexical properties of mimesis in the Kikaijima dialects (TAKEDA Kôko)
5. Research data
 - Basic vocabulary
 - Accent
 - Grammar
6. Bibliography of literature related to the Kikaijima dialects
- Public lectures
- Essays

Research Data on the Kikaijima Dialects Written in Kana.

Ed. by OGAWA Shinji. General Study for Research and Conservation of Endangered Dialects in Japan. NINJAL Collaborative Research Project Reports 11-02. Tachikawa: NINJAL, 2012.

小川晋史(編)『仮名文字に表記による喜界島方言調査データ集:消滅危機方言の調査・保存のための総合的研究』国立国語研究所

This is a supplement to Kibe et al. (2011)*, in which research data is written using IPA. In this book, research data is rewritten in a kana-based writing system for the convenience of the reader.

Contents:

1. Commentary
2. Basic Vocabulary 1 (Basic Words)
3. Basic Vocabulary 2 (Vernacular Words)
4. Grammar (Sentential Data)

*Kibe et al. (2011) “Research Report on the Kikaijima Dialects” NINJAL Collaborative Research Project Reports 11-01.

Contact Dialectology and Sociolinguistic Typology: Geographical Distributions of Dialects in the Speakers in Their 30s, 40s and 50s in Tohoku and Niigata as well as Hokkaido.

Ed. by KENNO Hisayuki and ASAHY Yoshiyuki. NINJAL Collaborative Research Project Reports 12-1. Tachikawa: NINJAL, 2012.

見野久幸, 朝日祥之(編)『接触方言学による『言語変容類型論』の構築—北海道と東北・新潟の30歳代から50歳代における方言の地理的勢力分布—』国立国語研究所

This report investigates Hokkaido coastal dialects and the influences of their home dialects, i.e., Tohoku dialects, based on the large-scale surveys conducted on the total of 5,515 respondents. The survey areas cover Hokkaido, Northern Tohoku (Aomori, Akita and Iwate), Yamagata, and Niigata. 74 items in the questionnaire concern lexical and morph-syntactic features. Results show how the Tohoku dialects are related to the Hokkaido coastal dialects. This report is supported by the collaborative research project at NINJAL, ‘Contact dialectology and sociolinguistic typology.’

Contents:

1. Introduction
2. Purpose and methods
3. The years, locations and numbers of informants in the surveys
4. Survey locations and National dialect maps
5. Maps of the Tohoku Region (Aomori, Iwate, Akita, and Yamagata prefectures) in the feudal era
6. Acknowledgments and research collaborators

Research Report on Miyako Ryukyuan.

Ed. by KIBE Nobuko. General Study for Research and Conservation of Endangered Dialects in Japan. NINJAL Collaborative Research Project Reports 12-02. Tachikawa: NINJAL, 2012.

木部暢子 (編) 『南琉球宮古方言調査報告書: 消滅危機方言の調査・保存のための総合的研究』国立国語研究所

Abstract:

The ‘General Research for the Study and Conservation of Endangered Dialects in Japan’ project was started in 2009 as a core collaborative research project of the National Institute for Japanese Language and Linguistics. In this project, a group of researchers from throughout Japan with a track record in fieldwork was brought together to study these endangered dialects and elucidate their characteristics, as well as to shed light on linguistic diversification processes and general properties of language. The second joint survey was conducted on the island of Miyako in Okinawa Prefecture in September 2011. This volume constitutes the research report resulting from that survey.

Contents:

1. Project overview
2. Research overview
3. Overview of Miyako Ryukyuan
 - The phonology of the Miyako dialects: Phonological systems and comparisons (Thomas PELLARD, HAYASHI Yuka)
 - The nominal accent system of the Yonaha dialect of the Southern Ryukyuan language of Miyako: A preliminary report (IGARASHI Yosuke)
 - Verb conjugation in the Miyako Language: Perfective, negative, past, and continuative Forms (KARIMATA Shigehisa)
4. Features of Miyako Ryukyuan
 - Phonetic realizations in the Miyako dialects: A preliminary investigation (MATSUURA Toshio)
 - The state of dialect speech perception in the younger generation of the Miyako Islands (NAKAJIMA Yumi, TOKUNAGA Akiko, MOROOKA Daigo)
5. Research data
 - Basic vocabulary
 - Grammar
 - Index of Miyako vocabulary in Standard Japanese
 - List of grammatical items
6. Bibliography of literature related to Miyako Ryukyuan
7. Public lectures and symposium

Report on Bibliographical Studies for Designing the Corpora of Modern Japanese.

By TANAKA Makirô, OKAJIMA Akihiro, OGISO Toshinobu, ONO Masahiro, KOJIMA Satoko, SHIMADA Yasuko, ZHU Jingwei, TAKADA Tomokazu, CHANG Won-Jae, TIN Rikiei, KONDÔ Asuko, and SUNAGA Tetsuya. NINJAL Collaborative Research Project

Reports 12-03. Tachikawa: NINJAL, 2012.

田中牧郎, 岡島昭浩, 小木曾智信, 小野正弘, 小島聡子, 島田泰子, 朱京偉, 高田智和, 張元哉, 陳力衛, 近藤明日子, 須永哲矢『近代語コーパス設計のための文献言語研究 成果報告書』国立国語研究所

This volume is a compilation of the results from the original/developing type collaborative research project “Bibliographical Studies for Designing the Corpora of Modern Japanese” (2009 ~ 2012 fiscal years).

Part 1, “corpus design”, discusses the categorization of the character of the varied materials included in the corpus and how they were selected, the character set needed to digitize Modern Japanese texts, and the processing of variant characters, as well as the development of techniques for the morphological analysis of Modern Japanese texts and the criteria for the identification of words in the text. In addition, the study of the construction of the Meiroku Zasshi Corpus incorporating the full text of the educational magazine “Meiroku Zasshi” as a model corpus is included.

Part 2, “putting the corpora to use”, includes three studies in each of the areas of lexical studies, grammatical studies, and comparative studies of Japanese, Chinese, and Korean, showing with concrete examples what kinds of new developments in the study of Modern Japanese are possible through the use of the corpora.

Contents:

Outline and purpose of this report (TANAKA Makirô)

Part 1: Corpus design

[Selection of materials]

Considerations in selection of materials for corpora of Modern Japanese (TANAKA Makirô)

Exploring Modern Japanese materials for digitization — From the report of graduate students studying the history of the Japanese language (OKAJIMA Akihiro, MORI Yûta, KIM Yu Young, TAKEMURA Asuka, SAKAI Mika)

[Character processing]

A character set for the digitization of Modern Japanese texts (TAKADA Tomokazu)

Processing of variant character forms for digitizing Modern Japanese texts (SUNAGA Tetsuya)

[Morphological analysis]

Analysis of morphemes in Modern Japanese texts (OGISO Toshinobu)

Maintenance of rules for providing morphological information for the Corpora of Modern Japanese (SUNAGA Tetsuya, KONDÔ Asuko)

[Model corpus]

Using the Meiroku Zasshi Corpus (KONDÔ Asuko, TANAKA Makirô)

The size of the lexicon in the Meiroku Zasshi Corpus (KONDÔ Asuko)

Part 2 Putting the corpora to use

[Lexical studies]

Word level and word type from late Meiji to early Taishô — From data from the morphological analysis of the Taiyô Corpus (TANAKA Makirô)

Stratification of Sino-Japanese words in literary materials — Sino-Japanese words in the Meiroku Zasshi Corpus (TANAKA Makirô)

First person pronouns in the Meiroku Zasshi Corpus (KONDÔ Asuko)

[Grammatical studies]

The shift from literary auxiliary verbs to colloquial auxiliary verbs in Modern written Japanese — From data from the morphological analysis of the Taiyô Corpus (TANAKA Makirô)

Emergent elements of the “conclusive form nominalization use” found in Modern Japanese (SHIMADA Yasuko)

On the use of particles by non-Tokyo Modern Japanese authors — the cases of MIYAZAWA Kenji and HAMADA Hirosuke (KOJIMA Satoko)

[Comparative Japanese-Chinese-Korean studies]

The use of Classical Chinese compound functional expressions in the Taiyô Corpus (ZHU Jingwei)

Historical comparative Japanese-Chinese studies (TIN Rikiei)

Aspects of Japanese and Korean vocabulary in the Modern Japanese-Korean paired translation corpus (CHANG Won-Jae)

The Current States and Changes in the Japanese Spoken in the Metropolitan Area: The Atlas of Young Peoples' Jargon.

Ed. by YARIMIZU Kanetaka. NINJAL Collaborative Research Project Reports 12-04. Tachikawa: NINJAL, 2013. 215 pages.

鍵水兼貴（編）『首都圏の言語の実態と動向に関する研究 全国若者語調査地図集』国立国語研究所

This volume is a collection of maps showing the results of national surveys conducted in order to elucidate the changes in young peoples' speech (word and expressions thought to be used primarily by the younger generation) based on information on regional differences. The surveys were conducted between November 2011 and February 2012. Combining the initial survey and the follow up survey, responses were received from 2,762 students at 35 colleges and universities nationwide.

Survey items were determined by the following perspectives: 1) the state of the spread of representative young peoples' language currently used; 2) the relation between how they are used, their meaning, and the degree of contact; 3) the influence of the speech of metropolitan areas on the rest of the country, such as what has been called Tokyo dialectization and Kansai dialectization; 4) the influence of words used in mobile phone email and the internet on spoken and written language.

Putting the results in the form of maps clearly showed: a) regional differences are found in items with low rates of use; b) the distribution is concentrated in the downtown areas of cities; and c) there are young people who show large gender differences.

Contents:

I. Outline of surveys

II. Maps

1. Well-known young peoples' words (frequency of use, consciousness of use)

agepoyo / sagepoyo / tenshonage / iketeru / okeru / dis-ru / tsuboru / kyodoru / oshanti / jimoti / tarii

2. Words that show degree and mobile phone email words (selected word forms)

oni / choo / metcha / mutcha / atsui / keiban / shiraban / ieden / oniden / chakukyo
3. Dialect items (selected word forms)
 - 3.1 *yokunai? / yokune? / iinjane? / eenchau?*
 - 3.2 *uzai / uzaQ / uzee / uzaa / uzaka*
 - 3.3 *wakaranai / wakannai / wakannee / wakarahren / wakaran*
 - 3.4 *omoshirokunai / omoronai / omonnai / ukenai / ukehen / uken*
- 5 [sic]. Word uses in which the meanings have become reversed (frequency of use, normative consciousness)

yabai / zenzen
6. Contraction of business names and verbalization (selected word forms)
 - 6.1 *makku / makudo*
 - 6.2 *seibun / irebun / sebuire*
7. Internet expressions (selected venues of use)
 - 7.1 *torima / doochuu / itsumen / oko / nau / wazu / uiru / kami / riajuu / otsu / wanchan / JK / HK / wtk / ktkr / www*
 - 7.2 *wanchan*
8. Items on language life and linguistic consciousness
 - 8.1 Normally speak Standard Japanese/Normally speak dialect
 - 8.2 Can use Standard Japanese well/Cannot use Standard Japanese well
 - 8.4 Twitter/Facebook

III. Survey instrument

Analyzing Large-Scale Dialectal Survey Data from Multiple Perspectives.

Ed. by KUMAGAI Yasuo. NINJAL Collaborative Research Project Reports 12-05.
Tachikawa: NINJAL, 2013.
熊谷康雄 (編) 『大規模方言データの多角的分析 成果報告書—言語地図と方言談話資料—』
国立国語研究所

Digitization and database-construction of basic research materials are an important basis for researches in many scientific fields. We have been advancing the digitization of large-scale nation-wide dialect survey materials of linguistic atlas and discourses, especially the Linguistic Atlas of Japan (surveyed from 1957 to 1965 at 2400 localities) and the Japanese dialect discourses (surveyed from 1977 to 1985 at 200 localities) collected by the Agency for Cultural Affairs (ACA). These resources, although being fundamental research materials, were not fully utilized in the form of digitized data. To elucidate the possibilities of the digitized data, we aimed to accelerate the development and the utilizations of the Linguistic Atlas of Japan Database (LAJDB) and the Japanese Dialect Database 20 Vols (JDD). The LAJDB comprises an image database for the original survey materials and coded data corresponding to the published maps. The JDD contains audio and text data based on the selected materials (48 localities) from the ACA data. In parallel with these developments, we shared the data with the project members of the different research fields, such as quantitative dialect studies, geographical linguistics, historical linguistics, discourse studies etc., and explored the potentials of the large-scale dialect data.

Contents:

Introduction (KUMAGAI Yasuo)

1. Regional differences of interjectional particles in dialect discourse database (INOUE Fumiko)
2. Geographical distributions of sentence-final expressions in “reminiscences” (HIDAKA Mizuho)
3. Regional differences of the manners of conversational responses (JUWAHO) in a large-scale dialect discourse database. (OKI Hiroko)
4. Geographical distributions and dialect forms of quasi-nominalization of inflectable words (ONISHI Takuichiro)
5. Onomatopoeia of the lowing of cattle recorded in *Linguistic Atlas of Japan* (TAKEDA Kôko)
6. Regional differences of exclamations in nation-wide dialect survey data (SAWAMURA Miyuki)
7. Issues of lone instances of the linguistic forms recorded in linguistic atlas (SAWAKI Motoei)
8. Dialect change and standardization observed in a linguistic atlas: A case of LAJDB data (YARIMIZU Kanetaka)
9. Development of Linguistic Atlas of Japan Database and its quantitative analysis: Observations on distributions of multiple answers, standard forms, network of transportations and dialect similarities (KUMAGAI Yasuo)
10. On geographical distributions and diffusions of standard forms (KOBAYASHI Takashi, KUMAGAI Yasuo)
11. Toward development of a large-scale dialect distribution data: A nation-wide dialect distribution survey by Center for the study of Dialectology, Tohoku University (KOBAYASHI Takashi)
12. Overview of Linguistic Atlas of Japan Database (KUMAGAI Yasuo)
13. Development of Linguistic Atlas of Japan Database (reprint) (KUMAGAI Yasuo)
14. Project meetings

Distribution of Vocabulary and Sentence Structures in Texts.

By YAMAZAKI Makoto et al. NINJAL Collaborative Research Project Reports 12-6.
Tachikawa: NINJAL, 2013.

山崎誠ほか『テキストにおける語彙の分布と文章構造 成果報告書』国立国語研究所

This report is the results of the NINJAL collaborative research project “Distribution of vocabulary and sentence structures in texts.” Each paper is intended to clarify the relationship between text and vocabulary in terms of lexical items, grammar, discourse structure, etc.

Contents:

About this Report (YAMAZAKI Makoto)

An Analysis of Domain-Specific Introductory Terms in the Logical Structure of Scholarly Papers (UCHIYAMA Kiyoko)

Difference in Texts and Difference in Passive Sentences: Based on the Use of Passives in Conversations, Blogs and Paperbacks (GODA Sumire)

- Question-Raising Interrogative Sentences in Academic Papers and How to Answer Them (SHIMIZU Masako)
- On the Function of Vocabulary in a Passage: From the Viewpoint of Text Composition Function (TAKASAKI Midori)
- Double Uses of Connective Expressions and Genre: Using “Balanced Corpus of Contemporary Written Japanese” (BABA Toshiomi)
- Feature Extraction of Sentence Structure Based on State Space Representation Model (BABA Yasumasa and KOMORI Osamu)
- Discrimination of Text Genres Using Idiom of “hand” as an Index: Using “Balanced Corpus of Contemporary Written Japanese” (MURATA Minori and YAMAZAKI Makoto)
- Use Trends of Compound Verbs in Natural Science Books: Using the Latter Verbs as an Indicator (MURATA Minori and YAMAZAKI Makoto)
- Lexical Characteristics of Texts as Seen in the Distributions of Co-occurrence Rates (YAMAZAKI Makoto)
- Measurement of Textual Cohesion Using the Similarity of Paragraphs (YAMAZAKI Makoto)

Compilation of a Handbook of Usage of Japanese Basic Verbs for JFL Learners.

Ed. by Prashant PARDESHI. NINJAL Collaborative Research Project Reports 12-7. Tachikawa: NINJAL, 2013.

ブラシャント・パルデシ (編) 『日本語学習者用基本動詞用法ハンドブックの作成』国立国語研究所

This report is part of an outcome of a collaborative research project entitled “Compilation of a Handbook of Usage of Japanese Basic Verbs for JFL Learners” conducted at the National Institute for Japanese Language and Linguistics from October 2009 through September 2012.

Contents:

1. Introduction
2. Purpose of the project
3. Salient features of the project
4. Research plans and methodology
5. Research Collaborators
6. Entries of the Handbook
 - 6.1 *agaru* (go up)
 - 6.2 *ageru* (raise)
 - 6.3 *sagaru* (go down)
 - 6.4 *sageru* (lower)
 - 6.5 *kau* (buy)
 - 6.6 *uru* (sell)
 - 6.7 *kasu* (lend)
 - 6.8 *ageru* (give)
 - 6.9 *morau* (get)
 - 6.10 *hashiru* (run)
7. Papers
8. Databases
9. List of research results

Structured Description of Kunten-Shiryô (Documents Written in Chinese with Marks for Rendering into Japanese).

Ed. by TAKADA Tomokazu and KOSUKEGAWA Teiji. NINJAL Collaborative Research Project Reports 12-08. Tachikawa: Tokyo: NINJAL, 2013.

高田智和, 小助川貞次 (編) 『訓点資料の構造化記述 成果報告書』国立国語研究所

This volume reports the results of the NINJAL collaborative research project, “Structured Description of *Kunten-Shiryô* (Documents Written in Chinese with Marks for Rendering into Japanese)” (Project leader: TAKADA Tomokazu) over the period October 2009 through September 2012. With the objectives of introducing digital technology to the study of *Kunten-Shiryô* and performing basic research on ways of sharing the description results, the project also examined Korean *gugyeol* materials, becoming an international collaborative research project in terms of both its materials and its researchers. The principal results, which were realized through cooperation from researchers in information engineering, are proposals for methods of creating a structured description of *kunten-shiryô* using XML and for expressing *wokoto ten* with an integer coordinates.

Contents:

Part 1

A conceptual structure for an historical outline of *kanbun kundoku* (KOSUKEGAWA Teiji)

Part 2

Reconsidering classical literature and JIS *kanji* — What has changed and what has continued unchanged (TOYAMA Hideo)

The digital structuring of Korean *gugyeol* materials (PARK Jin Ho)

An attempt at structuring *kunten* materials (TAKADA Tomokazu, TAJIMA Kôji)

Description of *wokoto ten* by integer coordinates (TAKADA Tomokazu, TAJIMA Kôji, TSUTSUMI Tomoaki)

Input tool for *wokoto ten* diagrams (TSUTSUMI Tomoaki)

Input tool for transferring *wokoto ten* (TAJIMA Kôji)

Part 3

Record of NINJAL Seminar “Rediscovering *kanbun kundoku*”

Lecture 1 Learning *kanbun kundoku* (WATANABE Sayuri)

Lecture 2 Reading another language in one’s own language: On the universality of *kundoku* (John WHITMAN)

Panel discussion “Rediscovering *kanbun kundoku*” (WATANABE Sayuri, John WHITMAN, Valerio Luigi ALBERIZZI, PARK Jin Ho, TANG Wei, TOYAMA Hideo, KOSUKEGAWA Teiji, TAKADA Tomokazu)

On the activities (from June 2006) of the “*Kanbun kundoku* studies group” in Seoul, Korea (OH Mi Young)

Adnominal Clauses and the ‘Mermaid Construction’: Grammaticalization of Nouns.

Ed. by Tsunoda, Tasaku. NINJAL Collaborative Research Project Reports 13-1. Tachikawa:

NINJAL, 2013. 683 pages. [Volume in English]

A construction that has the structure of “Clause + Noun + Copula” was named the “mermaid construction” (MMC) by the editor of this volume. It is often used in Japanese. An example is *Ashita Hanako=ga Nagoya=ni iku tsumori=da* ‘Hanako intends to go to Nagoya tomorrow’. Superficially at least, it looks as if this sentence started as a verb-predicate clause (*ashita Hanako=ga Nagoya=ni iku*) and ended as a noun-predicate clause (*tsumori=da*). It is for this reason that such sentences are termed the “mermaid construction”. This volume shows that the MMC or a construction similar to it is found in about twenty languages in Asia and one language in Africa. In particular, the MMC is recurrent in the languages of East Asia and in Tibeto-Burman languages. This volume describes and analyses the MMC and similar constructions in terms of their semantics, morphology, and syntax. In most of the relevant languages, the predicate of “Clause”, “Noun” and “Copula” form a compound predicate and the MMC is syntactically mono-clausal. This compound predicate has an array of meanings/functions such as temporal, aspectual, modal, evidential, stylistic or discourse-related. This volume also investigates the diachronic development of the MMC in some of the languages.

Contents:

- Tasaku Tsunoda, Mermaid construction: an introduction and summary
- Tasaku Tsunoda, Mermaid construction in Modern Japanese
- Kan Sasaki, Mermaid construction in the Mitsukaido dialect of Japanese
- Asako Miyachi, Mermaid construction in Old and Early Middle Japanese
- Michinori Shimoji, Mermaid construction in Irabu Ryukyuan
- Joungmin Kim, Mermaid construction in Korean
- Shiho Ebihara, Mermaid construction in Amdo Tibetan
- Satoko Shirai, Mermaid construction in nDrapa
- Kazuyuki Kiryu, Mermaid construction in Kathmandu Newar
- Atsuhiko Kato, Mermaid construction in Burmese
- Masumi Katagiri, Mermaid construction in Tagalog
- Kiyoko Takahashi, Quasi-mermaid construction in Thai
- Hiroyuki Umetani, Mermaid construction in Khalkha Mongolian
- Fuyuki Ebata, Quasi-mermaid construction in Sakha (Yakut)
- Masato Kobayashi, Mermaid constructions in Kurux
- Kazuhiro Kawachi, Mermaid constructions in Sidaama
- Fubito Endo, Mermaid construction in Kolyma Yukaghir
- Yasunari Imamura, Mermaid construction in Hindi
- Megumi Kurebito, Quasi-mermaid construction in Koryak
- Anna Bugaeva, Mermaid construction in Ainu
- Hideki Ono, Mermaid construction in Mandarin Chinese
- Tomoyuki Kubo and Norikazu Kogura, Mermaid construction in Sive

The Current States and Changes in the Japanese Spoken in the Metropolitan Area.

Ed. by MITSUI Harumi. NINJAL Collaborative Research Project Reports 13-02. Tachikawa: NINJAL, 2014. 326 pages.

This report presents the results of the NINJAL incubation/development collaborative research project “Study of the current states and changes in the Japanese spoken in the Metropolitan area” (November 2010~October 2013) in the form of papers and transcripts of speeches. The purpose of the project was to build a basis for comprehensive study of the Japanese spoken in the metropolitan area and to identify areas for future research. Primarily from the standpoint of regional linguistic studies, the project attempted to capture concretely in detail the current state of Japanese in the current metropolitan region and to identify effective perspectives from which to investigate the language of this region in the future.

The report contains 21 papers, transcripts of oral presentations, and introductory papers. Their topics cover a wide range. In addition to studies on regional linguistics, there are studies in the fields of modern Japanese studies and national language education. The contents of the current volume offer a “purview of studies on the language of the metropolitan area” that can become the base for elucidating the characteristics of the language of the metropolitan area and perspectives its research.

Contents:

Part 1: Coverage and methods

1. Regional differences in the speech of young people in the Tokyo metropolitan area as seen from non-standard forms (MITSUI Harumi)
2. Formation of the metropolitan area dialect and standardization (KUNO Mariko)
3. On concepts and terminology concerning “the language of the metropolitan area” (YARIMIZU Kanetaka)
4. [speech] What I would like to take as the Tokyo dialect (HIDA Yoshifumi)

Part 2: Individual studies

[regional studies]

5. Geographical distribution of consciousness of use of non-standard forms in the younger generation of the metropolitan area (YARIMIZU Kantaka, MITSUI Harumi)
6. An overview of HIDA Yoshifumi’s “Survey of Tokyo dialect” — focusing on the Yamanote, the Ômi, and the Sôbu lines (TAKEDA Kôko)
7. An interim report on the survey of the distribution of traditional dialects in the western part of Saitama Prefecture — The spread and boundaries of the “Chichibu dialect” (KAMEDA Hiromi)

[The position of the metropolitan area from a national perspective]

8. The language transmission model in the “National survey of young peoples’ language” (YARIMIZU Kanetaka)
9. On the background of the spread of the originally Kansai dialect expression “~*te hoshii*” as a standard language form (MITSUI Harumi)

[Accent]

10. Special talk: Issues in research on accent in the Tokyo and metropolitan area (SATÔ Ryôichi)
11. On old aspects of accent in the dialect of Odawara City (SAKAMOTO Kaoru)
12. The intonation of three mora nouns in the special accent of Saitama Prefecture

— the the instability seen in the speech of the older generation in Kuki City and its interpretation (KAMEDA Hiromi)

13. Construction of linguistic maps on the web with the goal of consolidating and sharing data — The trial of the publicly available results site “Nihon University College of Humanities and Science web linguistic atlas” (HAYASHI Naoki, TANAKA Yukari)

[Phonetics]

14. Mutation in the phonetics of the speech of young people in the metropolitan area (KUNO Mariko)

[Use of dialect and linguistic scenery]

15. Use of dialect in the metropolitan area as a regional resource — from the results of a correspondence survey (KAMEDA Hiromi)
16. An example of an existing dialect in the metropolitan area being revived as a regional resource — the case of *nomekkoi* in the Tama area (MITSUI Hiromi)
17. Town structure and the linguistic scenery — the case of Akihabara in Tokyo (TANAKA Yukari, HAYAKAWA Yôhei, TOMITA Haruka, HAYASHI Naoki)

[Education]

18. National language education and dialects (KOBAYASHI Hatsuo)

Part 3: Research tools, archives, and databases

19. Methods and practice for grasping linguistic differences among the young people of the metropolitan region (YARIMIZU Kanetaka)
20. Introduction to the results site for the “Study of the current states and changes in the Japanese spoken in the metropolitan area” (MITSUI Harumi)
21. Research trends visible in the “Bibliography for research on the language spoken in the metropolitan area” (MIKI Yôsuke)

Record of research result presentations

A Study of Ongoing Changes in Modern Japanese.

Ed. by NIINO Naoya. NINJAL Collaborative Research Project Reports 13-03. Tachikawa: NINJAL, 2014. 85 pages.

新野直哉 (編) 『近現代日本語における新語・新用法の研究』国立国語研究所

This volume reports research results from the NINJAL incubation/discovery type collaborative research project “A study of ongoing changes in Modern Japanese” conducted from November 2010 through October 2013. Concerning new words and usages in Modern Japanese, this project examined the timing of and the process by which they emerged, spread, and became established as well as looking at the linguistic consciousness of society as a whole concerning the correctness, acceptability, and appeal of such expressions. Through analysis of ongoing linguistic change, the project aimed to develop a theory that can be applied to linguistic change in general and, together with contributing to Japanese language education and the teaching of Japanese as a foreign language, to respond to the intellectual concerns of the general populace.

As a capstone to the project, this volume contains newly written papers by all five members of the project: NIINO Naoya (leader), HASHIMOTO Yukihiro (Hanazono University), UMEBAYASHI Hirohito (Sagami Women’s University), SHIMADA Yasuko (Nishô Gakusha

University), and NARUMI Shin'ichi (Kyoto Prefectural University).

Contents:

Foreword

Project introduction

Record of collaborative research presentations

List of research results

Concerning *Zenzen dooi desu na* in *Aoi Sanmyaku* (1947): A “strange military jargon”?
(NIINO Naoya)

Totemo, danzen, tende, and zettai in *Furukawa Roppa Shôwa Nikki*: The actual usage
of adverbs requiring negative predicates (UMEBAYASHI Hirohito)

Evidence for language change seen in “*nanigotoka o nasieta hito*”: A change in the
meaning of the auxiliary verb *~eru/uru* (SHIMADA Yasuko)

Changes in the part of speech and the usage of Sino-Japanese verbal nouns and adverbs:
A characteristic of Modern Japanese viewed from a diachronic perspective
(NARUMI Shin'ichi)

A cross-linguistic study concerning “superstitions” regarding *zenzen* (HASHIMOTO
Yukihiro)

***Research on Regional and Generational Differences in Dialect Discourses:
Results Report.***

Ed. by INOUE Fumiko. NINJAL Collaborative Research Project Reports 13-04. Tachikawa:
NINJAL, 2014.

井上文子（編）『方言談話の地域差と世代差に関する研究 成果報告書』国立国語研究所

This volume is the final report from the incubation/discovery type collaborative research project “A Study of Regional and Generational Differences in Discourse Patterns (project leader INOUE Fumiko)” conducted by NINJAL over the period November 2010 through October 2013. As a pilot project to examine patterns in dialect discourses and their changes, discourse data was recorded from various regional dialects with the aim of clarifying a framework regarding discourse structure and discourse development. Scenes for language activities were posited and using role play methods, informants acted out telephone conversations. Role play conversations by a variety of groups composed of differing generations (older and younger), genders (male and female) and social statuses (leader, same level, and follower) in a number of scenes (complaining, requesting, consoling, inviting, confirming attendance, and making an application) were collected. Using indices common to all the scenes (paratones, actional function, functional elements), the discourse functions and discourse structures were sorted out and regional, generational, gender, and situational differences were considered.

Contents:

Dialect discourse recording survey using role play (INOUE Fumiko)

Role play conversation with pair switching: Scene 1 “complaint discourse” (MITSUI
Harumi)

Role play conversation with pair switching: Scene 2 “request discourse” (MATSUDA Mika)

Role play conversation with pair switching: Scene 3 “consolation discourse” (HIDAKA

Mizuho)

Role play conversation with pair switching: Scene 4 “invitation discourse” (KONISHI Izumi)

Round robin role play conversation: Scene 1 “confirmation of attendance discourse” (SAKAI Masashi)

Round robin role play conversation: Scenes 2 and 3: “application discourse” (MORI Yûta)

III.1-b. *General Study for Research and Conservation of Endangered Dialects in Japan*

Tachikawa: NINJAL

『消滅危機方言の調査・保存のための総合的研究』国立国語研究所

See NINJAL Collaborative Research Project Reports 11-01, 11-2, and 12-2 above for volumes published in that series.

Research Report on Hachijō Dialect.

Ed. by KIBE Nobuko. Tachikawa: NINJAL, 2013. 253 pages.

木部暢子 (編) 『八丈方言調査報告書』国立国語研究所.

Abstract:

The ‘General Research for the Study and Conservation of Endangered Dialects in Japan’ project was started in 2009 as a core collaborative research project of the National Institute for Japanese Language and Linguistics. In this project, a group of researchers from throughout Japan with a track record in fieldwork was brought together to study these endangered dialects and elucidate their characteristics, as well as to shed light on linguistic diversification processes and general properties of language. The third joint survey was conducted on the island of Hachijō in Tokyo Prefecture in September 2012. This volume constitutes the research report resulting from that survey.

Contents:

1. Project overview
2. Research overview
3. Overview of the Hachijō dialects
 - The phonemes of the Hachijō dialects (MATSUURA Toshio)
 - Synchronic variations and recent changes in the Hachijō dialects (KANEDA Akihiro)
 - Lexical characteristics of the Hachijō dialects: Through comparison with the investigation in 1950 (KIBE Nobuko)
 - Innovations and retentions in the Hachijō dialects (HIRAKO Tatsuya, Thomas PELLARD)
4. Features of the Hachijō dialects
 - Phylogenetic position of the Hachijō dialects: A study of the word ‘mama’ (Wayne LAWRENCE)
 - Hachijō City’s initiatives for the revitalization of the Hachijō dialects (MOTEGI Kiyoshi)

The history of Hachijō and the Hachijō dialects (HAYASHI Kaoru)

5. Research data

Basic vocabulary (IPA)

Basic vocabulary (Kana)

Grammar (IPA)

Grammar (Kana)

Index of Hachijō vocabulary in Standard Japanese

List of grammatical items

6. Public lectures and symposium

Research Report on Yoron and Okinoerabu Dialects.

Ed. by KIBE Nobuko. Tachikawa: NINJAL, 2016.

木部暢子 (編) 『与論島・沖永良部島方言調査報告書』国立国語研究所

The ‘General Research for the Study and Conservation of Endangered Dialects in Japan’ project was started in 2009 as a core collaborative research project of the National Institute for Japanese Language and Linguistics. In this project, a group of researchers from throughout Japan with a track record in fieldwork was brought together to study these endangered dialects and elucidate their characteristics, as well as to shed light on linguistic diversification processes and general properties of language. The fourth joint survey was conducted on the islands of Yoron and Okinoerabu in Kagoshima Prefecture in December 2012. This volume constitutes the research report resulting from that survey.

Contents:

Introduction

Project overview

Overview of the Yoron dialects

Research overview

The phonemes of the Yoron dialects (KIBE Nobuko)

Accentuation in the Yoron dialects (UWANO Zendo)

Grammatical features of the Yoron dialects (MACHI Hiromitsu)

Research data

Phonetic notation

Basic vocabulary (IPA)

Basic vocabulary (Kana)

Grammar (IPA)

Grammar (Kana)

Overview of the Okinoerabu dialects

Research Overview

The phonemes of the Okinoerabu dialects (KIBE Nobuko)

The case system in the Okinoerabu dialects (TOKUNAGA Akiko)

Interrogative sentences in the Masana dialect in Okinoerabu (Gijs van der LUBBE)

Research data

Phonetic notation

Basic vocabulary (IPA)

Basic vocabulary (Kana)
 Grammar (IPA)
 Grammar (Kana)

Research Report on Izumo Dialect.

Ed. by KIBE Nobuko. Tachikawa: NINJAL. 2016.

木部暢子 (編) 『出雲方言調査報告書』 国立国語研究所

The ‘General Research for the Study and Conservation of Endangered Dialects in Japan’ project was started in 2009 as a core collaborative research project of the National Institute for Japanese Language and Linguistics. In this project, a group of researchers from throughout Japan with a track record in fieldwork was brought together to study these endangered dialects and elucidate their characteristics, as well as to shed light on linguistic diversification processes and general properties of language. The fifth joint survey was conducted on the Izumo area in Shimane Prefecture in August 2014. This volume constitutes the research report resulting from that survey.

Contents:

- Introduction
- Project overview
- Research overview
- The phonemes of the Izumo dialects (KIBE Nobuko)
- Accentuation in Izumo dialects (UWANO Zendo)
- On the particles ‘ga’ and ‘no’ in Izumo dialects (HIRAKO Tatsuya)
- A report on demonstratives ‘ka’ and ‘sa’ in Izumo dialects (OGINO Chisako)
- Research data
 - Phonetic notation
 - Basic vocabulary (IPA)
 - Basic vocabulary (Kana)
 - Grammar (IPA)
 - Grammar (Kana)
 - Verb conjugation (IPA)
 - Verb conjugation (Kana)
 - Public lectures and symposium “Rediscovery of the value of Izumo dialect”

Research Report on Kumejima Dialect.

Ed. by KIBE Nobuko. Tachikawa: NINJAL, 2017. 191 pages.

木部暢子 (編) 『沖縄県久米島方言調査報告書』 国立国語研究所

Abstract:

The ‘General Research for the Study and Conservation of Endangered Dialects in Japan’ project was started in 2009 as a core collaborative research project of the National Institute for Japanese Language and Linguistics. In this project, a group of researchers from throughout Japan with a track record in fieldwork was brought together to study these endangered dialects

and elucidate their characteristics, as well as to shed light on linguistic diversification processes and general properties of language. The sixth joint survey was conducted on the island of Kumejima in Okinawa Prefecture in December 2013. This volume constitutes the research report resulting from that survey.

Contents:

- Introduction
- Project overview
- Research overview
- Sub-classification of Kumejima dialects (NAKAHARA Jô)
- The phonemes of the Kumejima dialects (KIBE Nobuko)
- Accentuation in Kumejima dialects (UWANO Zendo)
- Interrogatives in Kumejima Janadô dialect (Gijs van der LUBBE)
- Research data
 - Phonetic notation
 - Basic vocabulary (IPA)
 - Basic vocabulary (Kana)
 - Grammar (IPA)
 - Grammar (Kana)
 - Conjugation (IPA)
 - Conjugation (Kana)
- Public lectures and symposium

III.1-c. Other research reports from NINJAL

Discourse data of Japanese language remaining in Micronesia and Saipan.

Ed. by SANADA Shinji. Tachikawa: NINJAL, 2011. 154 pages.

真田信治 (編) 『ミクロネシア・サイパン残存日本語の談話データ』国立国語研究所.

In areas of Asia and the Pacific, there are many who acquired Japanese in the prewar and wartime periods and who have maintained their Japanese ability and make use of it to this day. As part of the core research collaborative research project “Formation Processes of Japanese Language Varieties and Creoles (project leader SANADA Shinji)”, data is being collected with regard to people in these areas who acquired Japanese as a second language.

Several decades have passed since Japan’s withdrawal; what sort of Japanese language have the past Japanese language learners now living in these areas maintained?

This report contains several collections of data (transcriptions of recordings) capturing a portion of the reality. They were recorded on the island of Ponape and Uman Island (Fuyushima) in the Chuuk Atoll in the Federated States of Micronesia, and the island of Saipan in the Northern Mariana Islands. All recordings were made with the approval of the informants.

Contents:

- Foreword
- Explanatory notes
- Discourse 1: Japanese discourse on the island of Ponape

Discourse 2: Japanese discourse on Uman Island (Fuyushima) in Chuuk Atoll

Discourse 3: Japanese discourse on Saipan (1)

Discourse 4: Japanese discourse on Saipan (2)

Discourse 5: Japanese discourse on Saipan (3)

Discourse 6: Japanese discourse on Saipan (4)

A Survey Report on the Current Status of Endangered Languages and Dialects in Japan.

By KIBE Nobuko, MITSUI Harumi, SHIMOJI Kayoko, SEI Shicho, KITAHARA Jirota, YAMADA Masahiro. Tachikawa: NINJAL, 2011.

木部暢子, 三井はるみ, 下地賀代子, 盛思超, 北原次郎太, 山田真寛『文化庁委託事業 危機的な状況にある言語・方言の保存・継承に係る取組等の実態に関する調査研究 報告書』国立国語研究所

Based on the 2009 UNESCO publication “Atlas of the World’s Languages in Danger,” this project investigated the state of the languages and dialects in Japan with regard to their danger of extinction and measures the degree of endangerment at five locations within Japan.

Contents:

- 1 Project overview (KIBE Nobuko)
 - 1.1 Project purpose
 - 1.2 Project details
 - 1.2.1 Survey on the current state of languages and dialects in Japan
 - 1.2.2 Report on the degrees of endangerment of languages and dialects in Japan
 - 1.2.3 Preparation of bibliography of endangered languages in Japan
- 2 What’s the difference between a language and a dialect? (KIBE Nobuko)
 - 2.1 Two kinds of definition: Linguistic definition and political definition
 - 2.2 Linguistic definition
 - 2.3 Social and political definition
 - 2.4 Are the languages spoken in Okinawa, Amami, Hachijo, and Ainu “languages” or “dialects” ?
- 3 Language vitality assessment (KIBE Nobuko, YAMADA Masahiro)
 - 3.1 Major evaluative factors of language vitality by UNESCO
 - (1) Intergenerational language transmission
 - (2) Absolute number of speakers
 - (3) Proportion of speakers within the total population
 - (4) Trends in existing language domain
 - (5) Response to new domains and media
 - (6) Materials for language education and literacy
 - (7) Government and institutional language attitudes and policies, including official status and use
 - (8) Community members’ attitudes toward their own language
 - (9) Amount and quality of documentation
- 4 Current status of languages and dialects in Japan (MITSUI Harumi)
 - 4.1 Overview of Japanese dialects

- 4.1.1 The classification and division of Japanese dialects
 - 4.1.2 Characteristics of Ryukyuan
 - 4.1.3 Characteristics of Hachijo-go
 - 4.1.4 On the isolated forms (word forms used only at one point) in the *Linguistic Atlas of Japan*
- 4.2 The current state of dialect decline
 - 4.2.1 Diversity of dialect vocabulary and its decline
 - 4.2.2 Diversity of grammatical features of dialects and their decline
- 4.3 Start of dialect education caused by the decline of dialects
 - 4.3.1 From dialect decline to preservation and education of dialects
 - 4.3.2 Changes in the “Courses of Study” behind the introduction of dialect education
 - 4.3.3 Symbiotic education of dialects and Standard Japanese
- 5 Endangered languages and dialects from the viewpoint of demographics (KIBE Nobuko, SEI Shicho)
 - 5.1 Change of total population in Japan
 - 5.2 Population change of Amami, Okinawa, Hachijo
- 6 Survey report on endangered languages and dialects in Japan
 - 6.1 Kikaijima Dialect, Amami (KIBE Nobuko)
 - 6.1.1 Overview of the Kikaijima dialect
 - 6.1.2 Kikaijima dialect from the viewpoint of demographics
 - 6.1.3 Standard language education and dialect education in Kikaijima
 - 6.1.4 Dialect conservation activities in local communities
 - 6.1.5 Dialect materials
 - 6.2 Yonaguni Dialect, Southern Ryukyuan (YAMADA Masahiro)
 - 6.2.1 Overview of the Yonaguni dialect
 - 6.2.2 Yonaguni dialect from the viewpoint of demographics
 - 6.2.3 Standard language education and dialect education in Yonaguni
 - 6.2.4 Dialect conservation activities in local communities
 - 6.2.5 Dialect materials
 - 6.3 Tarama Dialect, Southern Ryukyuan (SHIMOJI Kayoko)
 - 6.3.1 Overview of the Tarama dialect
 - 6.3.2 Tarama dialect from the viewpoint of demographics
 - 6.3.3 Standard language education and dialect education in Tarama
 - 6.3.4 Dialect conservation activities in local communities
 - 6.3.5 Dialect materials
 - 6.4 Koshikijima Dialect, Kagoshima Prefecture (KIBE Nobuko)
 - 6.4.1 Overview of the Koshikijima dialect
 - 6.4.2 Koshikijima dialect from the viewpoint of demographics
 - 6.4.3 Standard language education and dialect education in Koshikijima
 - 6.4.4 Dialect conservation activities in local communities
 - 6.4.5 Dialect materials
 - 6.5 Degree of endangerment
 - 6.6 Current status of Ainu-go Succession (KITAHARA Jirota)
 - 6.6.1 Overview of Ainu-go
 - 6.6.2 Ainu-go from the viewpoint of demographics

- 6.6.3 Standard language education and dialect education in Hokkaido
- 6.6.4 Language conservation activities in local communities
- 6.6.5 Language materials
- 6.6.6 Degree of endangerment
- 7 Bibliography of endangered languages and dialects in Japan (SHIMOJI Kayoko)
 - 7.1 Kikaijima (Amami)
 - 7.2 Yonaguni (Southern Ryukyuan)
 - 7.3 Tarama (Southern Ryukyuan)
 - 7.4 Koshikijima (Kagoshima prefecture)
 - 7.5 Hachijo
 - 7.6 Ainu
- 8 Research plan document

Discourse Data of Japanese Language Remaining in Sakhalin.

Ed. by SANADA Shinji, ASAHI Yoshiyuki, and KIM Mijeong. Tachikawa: NINJAL, 2012. 124 pages.

真田信治, 朝日祥之, 金美貞 (編) 『サハリンに残存する日本語の談話データ』 国立国語研究所

In areas of Asia and the Pacific, there are many who acquired Japanese in the prewar and wartime periods and who have maintained their Japanese ability and make use of it to this day. As part of the core research collaborative research project “Formation Processes of Japanese Language Varieties and Creoles (project leader SANADA Shinji)”, data is being collected with regard to people in these areas who acquired Japanese as a second language.

Several decades have passed since Japan’s withdrawal; what sort of Japanese language have the past Japanese language learners now living in these areas maintained?

This report contains several collections of data (transcriptions of recordings) capturing a portion of the reality. Concretely, they are primarily recordings of discourses by people of Korean descent remaining on the island of Sakhalin. All recordings were made with the approval of the informants.

KIM Mijeong was responsible for transcribing the recorded data and for translation of portions in Korean.

Contents:

- Foreword
- Explanatory notes
- Discourse 1: Recorded 29 June 2007. Speakers: JS (male, born 1939) and KB (female, born 1944)
- Discourse 2: Recorded 30 June 2007. Speakers: JK (female, born 1946), JW (female, born 1946), and JW (female, born 1944)
- Discourse 3: Recorded 28 June 2007. Speakers: KLL (female born 1940) and KB (female, born 1944)
- Discourse 4: Recorded 29 June 2007. Speakers: KM (female, born 1936) and KB (female, born 1944)
- Discourse 5: Recorded 30 June 2007. Speakers: JN (male, born 1936) and JO (female, born 1938)

Discourse 6: Recorded 30 June 2007. Speakers: JA (male, born 1939), JH (female, born 1944), and JN (Male, born 1936)

The Japanese Language in Palau.

By Daniel Long and Keisuke Imamura, with assistance from Masaharu Tmodrang; Supervised by SANADA Shinji. Tachikawa: NINJAL, 2013. 130 pages. [Volume in English]

In this report we examine the state of the Japanese language, in many various forms, in modern day Palau (Belau). The science of linguistics generally concentrates on language in its spoken form, and rightly so, but in this report, we have made a special effort to include visual illustrations of points we are trying to make about spoken language usage by the inclusion of photographs of signage and other examples of written language such as those found in Palau's linguistic landscape.

Concerning the report's title, "The Japanese Language in Palau", we have defined this term to include as many relevant phenomena as possible. We discuss characteristics of Japanese as a language system as it is used in Palau. Some of these characteristics are vestiges of native Japanese dialects, while some show the effects of Japanese having been acquired as a foreign language by Palauans. Furthermore, we include peripheral phenomena such as proper nouns — names of places and people — of Japanese origin. We also examine Japanese-origin loanwords used in the Palauan language. We examine writing as well, with examples of how Japanese *kana* script is used to write the Palauan language.

Contents:

Chapter 1. Historical background

- 1.1. Japanese territorial expansion in the Pacific
- 1.2. Japanese language educational policy

Chapter 2. The usage of Japanese names in

- 2.1. Japanese surnames among Palauans of Japanese descent
- 2.2. Japanese surnames among ethnic Palauans
- 2.3. Japanese surnames with — san affixed
- 2.4. Palauan surnames based on Japanese given names
- 2.5. Japanese given names used among ethnic Palauans
- 2.6. Formation of Nicknames in Palau

Chapter 3. The usage of Japanese place names in Palau

Chapter 4. Palauan words of Japanese origin (loanwords)

- 4.1. Use of Japanese loanwords for foods
- 4.2. Use of Japanese loanwords for concrete nouns
- 4.3. Use of Japanese loanwords for abstract nouns
- 4.4. Japanese loanwords in adjectives
- 4.5. Japanese loanwords for technical vocabulary

Chapter 5. The current usage of Japanese loanwords in Palauan

Chapter 6. The usage of Japanese writing in Palau

Chapter 7. Japanese as a constitutionally recognized official language in Palau

Chapter 8. Japanese language in the linguascape of Palau

- 8.1. Signage for Japanese tourists

- 8.2. Non-native errors in Japanese signage
- 8.3. Prestigious use of Japanese in everyday products
- Chapter 9. Japanese language retention in pre-war speakers
- Chapter 10. Japanese “pidginoid” of post-war speakers of Angaur
- Chapter 11. A century of Japanese language and culture in Palau
- Bibliography

Report on the Construction of Corpus of Japanese as a Second Language (C-JAS).

Ed. by SAKODA Kumiko. Tachikawa: NINJAL. 2014. 32 pages.

迫田久美子（編）『C-JAS (Corpus of Japanese as a second language) 構築に関する報告書』
国立国語研究所

The current report is a summary of the core research project “Study on teaching and learning Japanese as a second language in a multicultural society.” It is based on a 3-year longitudinal study of 6 Japanese language learners’ data. Data collection was completed by SAKODA Kumiko and the report was written by SAKODA Kumiko, SASAKI Aiko, and KONISHI Madoka. The contents are as below:

1. Summary of the project: aims of the current project and the research team
2. Outline of C-JAS: precise outline of published learners’ data, data collection period and data quantity, and details of interview themes
3. About the corpus construction: procedures of the corpus construction, transcription and morphological analysis
4. Search system: construction of the search system, explanation of the search page, search method and how to look at the search results.
5. Research reports: research that utilized C-JAS

A Descriptive Grammar of the Sato Dialect in Koshikijima Japanese.

Ed. by KUBOZONO Haruo, MORI Yuta, HIRATSUKA Yusuke, and KUROKI Kunihiro.
Tachikawa: NINJAL, 2015. 194 pages.

窪蘭晴夫（監修），森 勇太，平塚雄亮，黒木邦彦（編）『甌島里方言記述文法書』国立国語研究所

This is a research report of the project sponsored by the National Institutes of Humanities on the endangered system of Koshikijima Japanese, a Japanese dialect spoken on the Koshikijima Islands in the south of Japan. It is a sister dialect to Kagoshima Japanese, but unlike its sister, it is highly endangered with only 2,000-2,500 native speakers. Nevertheless, Koshikijima Japanese has attracted very little attention in the past, with no systematic work reported in the literature. Focusing on the Sato Dialect spoken at the northeastern edge of the islands, this report describes various aspects of the grammar of the dialect from its socio-linguistic circumstances (Chapter 1) to its vocabulary (Chapter 9). Main focus is placed on the description of the phonological (Chapters 2 and 3), morphological (Chapters 4 and 5), syntactic (Chapter 6), and semantic aspects (Chapters 7 and 8) of the grammar. As a whole, it is intended to be the first comprehensive grammar book of this endangered dialect.

Contents:

- Preface
- Chapter 1. Social Circumstances
- Chapter 2. Phonology
- Chapter 3. Phonological Rules
- Chapter 4. Linguistic Units
- Chapter 5. Morphology
- Chapter 6. Syntax
- Chapter 7. Semantics
- Chapter 8. Adverb Clauses
- Chapter 9. Vocabulary
- References

A Concise Dictionary and Sketch Grammar of Omae Shiiba, a Dialect of Miyazaki Japanese.

Ed. by SHIMOJI Michinori, OGAWA Shinji, NIINAGA Yuto, HIRATSUKA Yusuke, SAKAI Mika. Tachikawa: NINJAL, 2016.

下地理則, 小川晋史, 新永悠人, 平塚雄亮, 坂井美日 (編) 『宮崎県椎葉村尾前方言簡易語彙集と文法概説—尾前調査班中間報告書—』国立国語研究所

This volume is an interim report concerning the grammar of the dialect spoken in the Omae area of Shiiba village in Miyazaki Prefecture. The volume has been jointly composed by the several researchers studying the dialect. Chapter 1 describes the phonemics and morphophonology, Chapter 2 prosody, Chapter 3 the case system, Chapter 4 the pronoun system, and Chapter 5 the aspect system. Chapter 6 consists of selections of natural speech, and Chapters 7 and 8 present glossaries of the Omae dialect with chapter 7 indexed by the Omae dialect form and chapter 8 indexed by the Standard Japanese form. As apparent from the title of this volume, this is an interim report at a stage preliminary to a final report. Parts of the present volume are planned to be further revised in a final report.

Contents:

- 0. Introduction
- 1. Interim report on phonemics and morphophonology (SHIMOJI Michinori)
- 2. Interim description of prosody (FURUTA Makiko, OGAWA Shinji)
- 3. Interim description of the case system (SHIMOJI Michinori)
- 4. Interim description of the pronoun system (KIYOOKA Misato, HIRATSUKA Yusuke, NIINAGA Yuto)
- 5. Interim description of the aspect system (SHIMOJI Michinori, URABE Yûko)
- 6. Natural discourses (NIINAGA Yuto (ed.))
- 7. Simple glossary — Omae dialect to Standard Japanese
- 8. Simple glossary — Standard Japanese to Omae dialect.

Concise Dictionary of the Shiiba Dialect: Interim Report.

Ed. by KIBE Nobuko, YAMAMOTO Tomomi, and SAKAI Mika. Tachikawa: NINJAL,

2016.

木部暢子, 山本友美, 坂井美日 (編) 『椎葉村方言語彙集 (中間報告)』国立国語研究所

As part of the core collaborative research project “General Research for the Study and Conservation of Endangered Dialects in Japan, a five year plan (2014-2018) for a collaborative endeavor together with the village of Shiiba to “perform a dialect survey of the dialects of Shiiba Village and create a ‘vocabulary list for the dialects of Shiiba Village’” as a research project at the Shiiba Museum of the Folkloric Performing Arts. This volume is an interim report from that project and presents dialect vocabulary from four regions within Shiiba Village: Otenô, Mukaiyama-hiate, Mukaiyama-hizoe, and Kozaki.

Contents:

1. Project overview (KIBE Nobuko)
2. Shiiba-son overview (YAMAMOTO Tomomi)
3. Research overview (SAKAI Mika)
4. Overview of the Shiiba dialects
 - The phonemes of the Shiiba dialects (KIBE Nobuko)
 - The case system in the Shiiba dialects; Focusing on dative marker (KANEDA Akihiro)
5. Research data
 - Explanatory notes
 - Concise dictionary of the Mukaiyama-Hiate dialect
 - Concise dictionary of the Otenô dialect
 - Concise dictionary of the Mukaiyama-Hizoe dialect
 - Concise dictionary of the Kozaki dialect

Late Adoption of Honorific Expressions—Half a Century Change in Okazaki.

By INOUE Fumio, ABE Takahito, YARIMIZU Kanetaka, YANAGIMURA Yu, and JEONG Mijeong. Tachikawa: NINJAL, 2016. 442 pages.

井上史雄, 阿部貴人, 鎌水兼貴, 柳村裕, 丁美貞『敬語表現の成人後採用—岡崎における半世紀の変化—』国立国語研究所.

This is a report on the honorifics survey in Okazaki City of Aichi Prefecture headed by the National Institute for Japanese Language and Linguistics. The OSH (Okazaki Survey of Honorifics) was conducted in 1953, 1972, and 2008, and shows real-time changes over a span of 55 years. Thanks to new visualization techniques, this book was able to report on phenomena that have significant theoretical implications for change in honorifics and in language in general.

Part 1 gives an overview of the whole survey. First, Okazaki honorifics are situated relative to the rest of Japan and the world. An overview of the survey, and the social attributes of the informants are given, and then practical uses for databases are illustrated.

Part 2 covers the findings of the OSH. One sociolinguistic phenomenon discovered is “late adoption of honorifics.” This survey confirmed it with empirical evidence. This evidence comes from a technique which shows the results of all 3 surveys on a “birth year real generation graph”.

Using as a base the late adoption seen with *itadaku*, the interrelations among each of the phenomena are considered. Such linguistic phenomena as *itadaku*, politeness, *gozaimasu*, *desu/masu*, *ano...*, and length of reply are examined.

Contents:

Part 1: Okazaki survey: positioning and analysis procedure

- Chapter 1. Location of Okazaki honorifics in the world
- Chapter 2. Three surveys of Okazaki honorifics
- Chapter 3. Social attributes of Okazaki's informants
- Chapter 4. Okazaki honorifics database: search technique

Part 2: Okazaki continuous survey analysis: results of 12 items—Focusing on late adoption of honorifics after adults—

- Chapter 1. Introduction to late adoption of honorifics
- Chapter 2. 100 years of increasing trend of “te itadaku” in Okazaki
- Chapter 3. Stability of grading politeness
- Chapter 4. Okazaki's stylistic changes and adoption of ‘gozaimasu’ after adults
- Chapter 5. Increase in usage rate of ‘watakushi’ in Okazaki and nationwide
- Chapter 6. Increase in Okazaki's expression of hedge
- Chapter 7. Increase in Okazaki's response sentence length and change by ageing
- Chapter 8. Sentence length increase in Okazaki panel survey
- Chapter 9. Late adoption of honorifics and life stage
- Chapter 10. Occupation and changes of sentence length and politeness
- Chapter 11. Discourse function element in Okazaki survey of honorifics
- Chapter 12. Politeness and distinguishing principle and scene classification
- Chapter 13. Conclusion: Okazaki survey and time of adoption of honorifics

Part 3: Okazaki continuous survey: detailed graph and explanation

International corpus of Japanese as a second language—Focused on the corpus analysis and linguistic studies. Final report on the construction of the International Corpus of Japanese As a Second Language (I-JAS).

Ed. by SAKODA Kumiko. Tachikawa: NINJAL, 2016. 364 pages.

迫田久美子 (編) 『海外連携による日本語学習者コーパスの構築—研究と構築の有機的な繋がりに基づいて—』 I-JAS構築に関する最終報告書 国立国語研究所

This report is a summary of the last two years of the construction of I-JAS. Participants varied on two main conditions: Japanese learning environments and their first languages. Japanese language learners learned Japanese in or outside of Japan, and there were 16 first language groups in Japan and 12 first language groups outside Japan. In addition, a group of Japanese native speakers in Japan also participated. This research is funded by NINJAL and KAKEN.

This report is written by SAKODA Kumiko, SAKAI Akiko, HOSOI Yoko, SUGA Wakako, and KONISHI Madoka Contents are as below:

1. Report on activities: meetings held, ethics application, research presentations
2. Outline of research: participants, research schedules, research information, preparation for research, and conducting of the research
3. Report on the conducting of research: about the 23 research locations in and outside Japan
4. Data preparation for publishing: design of the corpus, rules for transcription, the search system and the selection of data for publishing
5. Presentation of results to date and future research: achievement report and research

results, and schedules of future data publishing

Survey on Language Consciousness and Usage of Non-standard Forms in Tokyo Metropolitan Youth: Atlas and Data 2011-2015.

Ed. by MITSUI Harumi and YARIMIZU Kanetaka. NINJAL Collaborative Research Project Reports. Tachikawa: NINJAL, 2017. 147 pages.

三井はるみ, 鎌水兼貴 (編) 『首都圏大学生言語調査資料図表2011-2015』 国立国語研究所

This report is a collection of materials in the form of maps and summary tables presenting the results of a questionnaire survey targeting college students that was conducted between June 2011 and July 2015 in order to grasp regional differences in the language spoken by young people in the metropolitan area. With the idea that non-standard forms are more likely to appear in daily low-level situations, regional differences in language were surveyed by hypothesizing non-standard language phenomena for use as survey items and respondents were asked about their use and consciousness. The respondents were 2,713 students at colleges and universities situated in the metropolitan area.

Concerning the surveys conducted in July and September of 2012, the results were posted in the form of maps and simple explanations on the site created for the NINJAL incubation/development collaborative research project “Studies concerning the states and changes in the Japanese spoken in the metropolitan area (November 2010~October 2011, project leader: MITSUI Harumi). This collection of materials, besides adding additional surveys increasing the number of respondents by a factor of four, presents new summary tables by region within the metropolitan area allowing a clear grasp of the state of geographical distribution.

Contents:

- I. Overview of surveys
- II. About the Real-time Mobile Survey System (RMS)
- III. Index to maps
- IV. Guide to viewing Maps
- V. Maps
 - 1a~1d. *katasu* (*katazukeru* ‘straighten up’)
 - 2a~2d. *mosu* (*moyasu* ‘burn’)
 - 3a~3d. *bananamushi* (*tsumaguroooyokobai* ‘a small yellow insect, *Bothrogonia ferruginea*)
 - 4a~4d. *daiji* (*daijoobu* ‘okay’)
 - 5. *aotan* (*aoaza* ‘bruise’)
 - 6. *yokohairi* (*warikomi* ‘cut in line’)
 - 7. *zurukomi* (*warikomi* ‘cut in line’)
 - 8. *[i]chigo* (“i” pronounced with high pitch, ‘strawberry’)
 - 9. *ko[ko]ro* (second “ko” pronounced with high pitch, ‘heart’)
 - 10. *arugeda* (*arisooda* ‘could be’)
 - 11. *arutte* (*aruite* ‘walking’)
 - 12. *amma* (*amari* ‘too, overly’)
 - 13. *shokudoo ikube* (*shokudoo ni ikoo* ‘let’s go to the cafeteria’)
 - 14. *itta toki aru?* (*itta koto aru?* ‘have you ever gone?’)

15. *uzattai* (*fukai da* ‘unpleasant’)
16. *jitensha no ura* (*jitensha no ushiro* ‘behind the bicycle’)
17. *egetsu* (*akarasama ni hidoi* ‘clearly awful’)
18. *shiya* (~*mo ari da* ‘also present’)
19. *shireru* (*shiru koto ga dekiru* ‘can find out’)
20. *surunashi* (*suruna* ‘Don’t do it!’)
21. *senhiki* (*joogi* ‘ruler’)
22. *soo sutto* (*soo suruto* ‘if/when you do, if that’s the case’)
23. *soo sunto* (*soo suruto* ‘if/when you do, if that’s the case’)
24. *soo nan?* (*soo nano?* ‘is that so? you don’t say’)
25. *sorena* (*soo da ne* ‘that’s right, isn’t it’)
26. *dabe?* (*daro?*, *desho?* ‘right?’)
27. *chigakatta* (*chigatta* ‘was different’)
28. *chigakute* (*chigatte* ‘being different’)
29. *sensei chau* (*sensei dewa nai* ‘not a teacher’)
30. *noserentai* (*noseru koto ga dekiru* ‘can give a ride’)
31. *moyai* (*seikaku ga kurai* ‘have a gloomy personality’)
32. *yanoasatte* (‘3 or 4 days in the future’)
33. *yuute* (*soo wa ittemo* ‘even saying that’s so’)
34. *warikashi* (*warito* ‘comparatively, relatively’)
35. *wanchan~aru* (*moshikashite~kamosirenai* ‘it just might be~’)
36. *ikanaideshita* (*ikimasendeshita* ‘did not go’)
37. *kami kiranai?* (*kami kattan janai?* ‘you cut your hair, didn’t you?’)
38. *nomerenai* (*nomenai* ‘can’t drink’)

VI. Survey instrument

III.1-d. Related publications from NIHU

Report on the public symposia for the National Institutes for Humanities collaborative research project “Large-scale Disasters and the Humanities.”

Ed. by KIBE Nobuko. Collaborative Research Group for “Large-scale Disasters and the Humanities, 2014. 112 pages.

木部暢子（編）『人間文化研究機構 連携研究「大規模災害と人間文化研究」公開シンポジウム報告書』連携研究「大規模災害と人間文化研究」総括班

Spurred by the Great East Japan Earthquake on 11 March 2011, the National Institutes for the Humanities began the collaborative research project “Large-scale Disasters and the Humanities”. The project goals are to aid in the recovery of disaster-stricken regions through studies in such areas as historiography, folkloristics, ethnology, literature, linguistics, and environmental studies and to further aid in the recovery of these areas from the broad perspective of humanities as a research area comprising all of these disciplines. This volume reports on two symposia conducted by the project on 21 March 2013 (Fukuracia, Tokyo) and 24 March 2013 (National Museum of Ethnology, Osaka).

Contents:

Part 1. Tokyo Symposium

Lecture: Getting beyond the *tsunami* — from darkness to light (YAMAURA Harutsugu)

Presentations

1. Disaster and dialects — Focusing on communication in medical, nursing, and welfare situations (IMAMURA Kahoru)
2. Rescuing cultural assets in the Great East Japan Earthquake (HIDAKA Shingo)
3. Challenges in activities preserving written works (NISHIMURA Shintarô)

Part 2. Osaka Symposium

1. Recovery with attention to culture and the environment — Memories of the disaster and community development (KUBOTA Junpei)
2. Dialect dictionary at the time of the disaster — For communication in medical care situations (TAKEDA Kôko)
3. The state of and challenges presented by cultural assets recovered in a cultural asset rescue project (HIDAKA Shingo)
4. The possibilities of alliances with museums — Experiences from the Great East Japan Earthquake (KOIKE Jun'ichi)
5. The state of and challenges in activities preserving written works (NISHIMURA Shintarô)
6. Research activities in support of solutions regarding the preservation and use of disaster newspaper materials (AOKI Mutsumi)

Pursuing Possibilities for New Community Culture Research, volume 1.

Ed. by KOIKE Jun'ichi, KIBE Nobuko, HIDAKA Shingo, WATANABE Kôichi, and KUBOTA Junpei. National Institutes for the Humanities, 2017.

小池淳一, 木部暢子, 日高真吾, 渡辺浩一, 窪田順平 (編) 『新しい地域文化研究の可能性を求めて 1』 人間文化研究機構

The National Institutes for the Humanities began the multidisciplinary collaborative project “Change of Local Communities and Reconstruction of Community Cultures after Disasters in the Japanese Archipelago” in 2016. The goal of the project was to contribute to the creation of community culture through the accumulation of practical activities from such perspectives as language, preservation of historical materials, systems of representation, and environmental protection in order to resolve a variety of problems communities in the Japanese archipelago are facing. This volume represents the beginning of this project and introduces the contents and plans for the research.

Contents:

Introduction (National Institutes for the Humanities)

What “Construction of hub for research on cultural history in a community” aims to do (KOIKE Jun'ichi)

Reconstruction of community culture through the recording and inheritance of a dialect (KIBE Nobuko)

Rediscovery of community culture in the Japanese archipelago and construction of a

system of representation for it (HIDAKA Shingo)
Bidirectional studies concerning past, present, and future archives for human life environments (NISHIMURA Shintarô, KATÔ Kiyohumi, WATANABE Kôichi)
Creation of an environment-protecting community culture resilient to disaster (KUBOTA Junpei)

III. 2. Book Series

III.2-a. *Handbooks of Japanese Language and Linguistics [HJLL] Series*

General editors: Masayoshi Shibatani and Taro Kageyama
Berlin/Boston: De Gruyter Mouton

The National Institute for Japanese Language and Linguistics (NINJAL) has made an agreement of academic cooperation with De Gruyter Mouton (Berlin and Boston), a world leading publishing company reputed for high-quality linguistics books and journals, with a view to promoting the international dissemination of its research outcomes. As a starter, the *Handbooks of Japanese Language and Linguistics* (HJLL) Series is published with Masayoshi Shibatani (Rice University/NINJAL) and Taro Kageyama (Director-General, NINJAL, 2009-2017) as the series editors.

The *Handbooks of Japanese Language and Linguistics* surpass all currently available reference works on Japanese in both their scope and depth, and provide a comprehensive survey of nearly the entire field of Japanese linguistics for the general academic community as well as for specialists in the fields of Japanese and linguistics. Each volume includes a balanced selection of contributions by established linguists from Japan as well as outside Japan which summarize mile-stone achievements in the field, provide an overview of the state of the art, and point to future directions of research.

Handbook of Japanese Phonetics and Phonology.

Ed. by Haruo Kubozono. *Handbooks of Japanese Language and Linguistics* 2. Berlin/Boston: De Gruyter Mouton, 2015. [Volume in English]

This volume describes the basic phonetic and phonological structures of modern Japanese with main focus on standard Tokyo Japanese. It aims to provide a comprehensive overview and descriptive generalizations of major phonetic and phonological phenomena in modern Tokyo Japanese by reviewing important studies in the fields over the past century or so. In addition, this volume also aims to give an overview of major phonological theories including traditional generative phonology, lexical phonology, prosodic morphology, intonational phonology, and the more recent Optimality Theory.

This volume consists of eighteen chapters in addition to the introductory chapter to the whole volume (Part I). The eighteen chapters are grouped into four parts from Part II to Part V, according to the nature of the phenomena they deal with. Part II consists of five chapters

all of which analyze segmental properties of Japanese such as *sokuon* and diphthongs. Part III discusses morphophonological processes and phonetic/phonological structures therein. Part IV deals with prosodic structures within and beyond the word such as word accent, rhythm, and intonation. Finally, Part V examines Japanese phonetics and phonology from broader perspectives in their interface with other subfields of linguistics such as historical and corpus linguistics, L1 phonology, and L2 research.

Contents:

Haruo Kubozono (NINJAL): Introduction to Japanese Phonetics and Phonology

Segmental Phonetics and Phonology

Shigeto Kawahara (University of Massachusetts, Amherst): The phonetics of *sokuon*, or geminate obstruents

Itsue Kawagoe (Kyoto Sangyo University): The phonology of *sokuon*, or geminate obstruents

Gábor Pintér (Kobe University): The emergence of new consonant contrasts

Masako Fujimoto (NINJAL): Vowel devoicing

Haruo Kubozono: Diphthongs and vowel coalescence

Morphophonology

Akio Nasu (University of Tsukuba): The phonological lexicon and mimetic phonology

Junko Ito (UC, Santa Cruz) and Armin Mester (UC, Santa Cruz): Sino-Japanese phonology

Haruo Kubozono: Loanword phonology

Junko Ito and Armin Mester: Word formation and phonological processes

Tim Vance (NINJAL): Rendaku

Prosody

Shigeto Kawahara: The phonology of Japanese accent

Takashi Otake (E-Listening Laboratory): Mora and mora-timing

Yosuke Igarashi (Hiroshima University): Intonation

Shin'ichiro Ishihara (Johann Wolfgang Goethe University Frankfurt am Main): Syntax-phonology interface

Broader Perspectives

Tomoaki Takayama (Kanazawa University): Historical phonology

Kikuo Maekawa (NINJAL): Corpus-based phonetics

Mitsuhiko Ota (University of Edinburgh): L1 Phonology: phonological development

Yukari Hirata (Colgate University): L2 phonetics and phonology

Handbook of Japanese Lexicon and Word Formation.

Ed. by Taro Kageyama and Hideki Kishimoto. Handbooks of Japanese Language and Linguistics 3. Berlin/Boston: De Gruyter Mouton, 2016. 707 pages. [Volume in English]

Growing out of the collaborative research project “Syntactic, semantic, and morphological properties of the Japanese lexicon” (Project leader: Taro Kageyama), this book presents a

comprehensive survey of the lexicon and word formation processes in contemporary Japanese, with particular emphasis on their typologically salient properties and their complex interactions with syntax and semantics. With a view toward contributing to general linguistic theories, the volume pays special attention to those phenomena in Japanese morphology that are considered unique or stimulating to researchers of European languages. The 19 chapters are grouped into three mutually related parts: Part I “Lexicon and vocabulary items”, introducing the basic properties of four vocabulary strata (native, Sino-Japanese, foreign, mimetic) and the lexical categories; Part II “Morphology and word formation”, discussing a wide variety of compounding and derivational processes in the lexicon and syntax; and Part III “Word classes and syntactic behavior”, highlighting the intricate relations between morphology and syntax/semantics. A volume in the *Handbooks of Japanese Language and Linguistics* Series published under contract with De Gruyter Mouton, the book is appraised as “a volume that will stand for a long time to come as a key reference source” (review in *Journal of Japanese Linguistics* 32, 2016).

Contents:

Taro Kageyama (NINJAL) and Hideki Kishimoto (Kobe University): “Introduction”

Part I: Lexicon and Vocabulary Items

Taro Kageyama and Michiaki Saito (Tohoku University): “Vocabulary strata and word formation processes”

Hideki Kishimoto and Satoshi Uehara (Tohoku University): “Lexical categories”

Hideki Kobayashi (Gunma University), Kiyo Yamashita (Aoyama Gakuin University), and Taro Kageyama: “Sino-Japanese words”

Kimi Akita (Nagoya University) and Natsuko Tsujimura (Indiana University): “Mimetics”

Mark Irwin (Yamagata University): “The morphology of English loanwords”

Part II: Morphology and Word Formation

Takayasu Namiki (Ibaraki University) and Taro Kageyama: “Word structure and headedness”

Taro Kageyama: “Noun-compounding and noun-incorporation”

Taro Kageyama: “Verb-compounding and verb-incorporation”

Yoko Yumoto (Osaka University): “Conversion and deverbal compound nouns”

Yoko Sugioka (Keio University) and Takane Ito (University of Tokyo): “Derivational affixation in the lexicon and syntax”

Kentaro Nakatani (Konan University): “Complex predicates with *-te* gerundive verbs”

Tadao Miyamoto (Tohoku University) and Hideki Kishimoto: “Light verb constructions with verbal nouns”

Koichi Takezawa (University of Tsukuba): “Inflection”

Taro Kageyama: “Lexical integrity and the morphology-syntax interface”

Part III: Word Classes and Syntactic Behavior

Wesley M. Jacobsen (Harvard University): “Lexical meaning and temporal aspect”

Hideki Kishimoto: “Stative and existential/possessive verbs”

Naoyuki Ono (Tohoku University): “Agent nominals”

Yuji Nishiyama (Meikai University): “Complement-taking nouns”

Hideki Kishimoto: “Idioms”

Handbook of Japanese Psycholinguistics.

Ed. by Mineharu Nakayama. Handbooks of Japanese Language and Linguistics 9. Berlin/Boston: De Gruyter Mouton, 2015. [Volume in English]

The studies of the Japanese language and psycholinguistics have advanced quite significantly in the last half century thanks to the progress in the study of cognition and brain mechanisms associated with language acquisition, use, and disorders, and in particular, because of technological developments in experimental techniques employed in psycholinguistic studies. This volume contains 18 chapters that discuss our brain functions, specifically, the process of Japanese language acquisition - how we acquire/learn the Japanese language as a first/second language—and the mechanism of Japanese language perception and production—how we comprehend/produce the Japanese language. In turn we address the limitations of our current understanding of the language acquisition process and perception/production mechanism. Issues for future research on language acquisition and processing by users of the Japanese language are also presented.

Contents:

1. Learning to become a native listener of Japanese (Reiko Mazuka)
2. The nature of the count/mass distinction in Japanese (Mutsumi Imai & Junko Kanero)
3. Grammatical deficits in Japanese children with Specific Language Impairment (Shinji Fukuda, Suzy E. Fukuda, & Tomohiko Ito)
4. Root infinitive analogues in Child Japanese (Keiko Murasugi)
5. Acquisition of scope (Takuya Goro)
6. Narrative development in L1 Japanese (Masahiko Minami)
7. L2 acquisition of Japanese (Yasuhiro Shirai)
8. The modularity of grammar in L2 acquisition (Mineharu Nakayama & Noriko Yoshimura)
9. Tense and aspect in Japanese as a second language (Alison Gabriele & Mamori Sugita Hughes)
10. Language acquisition and brain development: Cortical processing of a foreign language (Hiroko Hagiwara)
11. Resolution of branching ambiguity in speech (Yuki Hirose)
12. The role of learning in theories of English and Japanese sentence processing (Franklin Chang)
13. Experimental syntax: word order in sentence processing (Masatoshi Koizumi)
14. Relative clause processing in Japanese: psycholinguistic investigation into typological differences (Baris Kahraman & Hiromu Sakai)
15. Processing of syntactic and semantic information in the human brain: evidence from ERP studies in Japanese. (Tsutomu Sakamoto)
16. Issues in L2 Japanese sentence processing: similarities/differences with L1 and individual differences in working memory (Koichi Sawasaki & Akiko Kashiwagi-Wood)
17. Sentence production models to consider for L2 Japanese sentence production research (Noriko Iwasaki)
18. Processing of the Japanese language by native Chinese speakers (Katsuo Tamaoka)

Handbook of Japanese Applied Linguistics.

Ed. by Masahiko Minami. *Handbooks of Japanese Language and Linguistics* 10. Berlin/Boston: De Gruyter Mouton, 2016. [Volume in English]

Applied linguistics is the best single label to represent a wide range of contemporary research at the intersection of linguistics, anthropology, psychology, and sociology, to name a few. The *Handbook of Japanese Applied Linguistics* reflects crosscurrents in applied linguistics, an ever-developing branch/discipline of linguistics. The book is divided into seven sections, where each chapter discusses in depth the importance of particular topics, presenting not only new findings in Japanese, but also practical implications for other languages. Section 1 examines first language acquisition/development, whereas Section 2 covers issues related to second language acquisition/development and bilingualism/multilingualism. Section 3 presents problems associated with the teaching and learning of foreign languages. Section 4 undertakes questions in corpus/computational linguistics. Section 5 deals with clinical linguistics, and Section 6 takes up concerns in the area of translation/interpretation. Finally, Section 7 discusses Japanese sign language. Covering a wide range of current issues in an in-depth, comprehensive manner, the book will be useful for researchers as well as graduate students who are interested in Japanese linguistics in general, and applied linguistics in particular.

Contents:

1. Cognitive Bases and Caregivers' Speech in Early Language Development (Tamiko Ogura, Tezukayama University)
2. Literacy Acquisition in Japanese Children (Etsuko Haryu, University of Tokyo)
3. Age Factors in Language Acquisition (Yuko Goto Butler, University of Pennsylvania)
4. Cross-lingual Transfer from L1 to L2 Among School-age Children (Kazuko Nakajima, University of Toronto)
5. Errors and Learning Strategies by Learners of Japanese as an L2 (Kumiko Sakoda, Hiroshima University/NINJAL)
6. Adult JFL Learners' Acquisition of Speech Style Shift (Haruko Minegishi Cook, University of Hawai'i at Manoa)
7. Japanese Language Proficiency Assessment (Noriko Kobayashi, Tsukuba University)
8. The Role of Instruction in Acquiring Japanese as a Second Language (Kaoru Koyanagi, Sophia University)
9. The Influence of Topic Choice on Narrative Proficiency by Learners of Japanese as a Foreign Language (Masahiko Minami, San Francisco State University)
10. CHILDES for Japanese: Corpora, Programs, and Perspectives (Susanne Miyata, Aichi Shukutoku University)
11. KY Corpus (Jae-Ho Lee, Tsukuba University)
12. Corpus-based Second Language Acquisition Research (Hiromi Ozeki, Reitaku University)
13. Assessment of Language Development in Children with Hearing Impairment and Language Disorders (Kiyoshi Otomo, Tokyo Gakugei University)
14. Speech and Language Acquisition in Japanese Children with Down Syndrome (Toru Watamaki, Nagasaki University)
15. Revisiting Autistic Language: Is "literalness" a Truth or Myth? Manabu Oi (Osaka University/Kanazawa University)

16. Towards a Robust, Genre-based Translation Model and its Application (Judy Noguchi, Mukogawa Women's University; Atsuko Misaki, Kwansei Gakuin University; Shoji Miyana, Ritsumeikan University; Masako Terui, Kindai University)
17. Japanese Sign Language: An Introduction (Daisuke Hara, Toyota Technological Institute)
18. Japanese Sign Language Phonology and Morphology (Daisuke Hara, Toyota Technological Institute)
19. Japanese Sign Language Syntax (Noriko Imazato, Kobe City College of Technology)
20. Sign Language Development and Language Input (Takashi Torigoe, Hyogo University of Teacher Education)

Handbook of the Ryukyuan Languages: History, Structure, and Use.

Ed. by Patrick Heinrich, Shinsho Miyara, and Michinori Shimoji. Handbooks of Japanese Language and Linguistics 11. Berlin/Boston: De Gruyter Mouton, 2015. [Volume in English]

The UNESCO atlas on endangered languages recognizes the Ryukyuan languages as constituting languages in their own right. This represents a dramatic shift in the ontology of Japan's linguistic make-up. Ryukyuan linguistics needs to be established as an independent field of study with its own research agenda and objects. This handbook delineates that the UNESCO classification is now well established and adequate. Linguists working on the Ryukyuan languages are well advised to refute the ontological status of the Ryukyuan languages as dialects. The Ryukyuan languages constitute a branch of the Japonic language family, which consists of five unroofed Abstand (language by distance) languages. The *Handbook of Ryukyuan Languages* provides for the most appropriate and up-to-date answers pertaining to Ryukyuan language structures and use, and the ways in which these languages relate to Ryukyuan society and history. It comprises 33 chapters, written by the leading experts of Ryukyuan languages. Each chapter delineates the boundaries and the research history of the field it addresses, comprises the most important and representative information.

I. Overview

1. The Linguistic archeology of the Ryukyu Islands (Thomas Pellard)
2. Proto-Ryukyuan (John R. Bentley)
3. A Sketch History of Pre-Chamberlainian Western Studies of Ryukyuan (Sven Osterkamp)
4. B. J. Bettelheim 1849: The first grammar of Ryukyuan (Christopher Griesenhofer)

II. Linguistic features

5. Ryukyuan languages A grammar overview (Shigehisa Karimata)
6. A generative approach to focusing in Okinawan (Shinsho Miyara)
7. Lexicon (Wayne Lawrence)
8. Phonological aspects of Ryukyuan languages (Shinsho Miyara)
9. Intonation in Okinawan (Yasuko Nagano-Madsen)
10. The tense-aspect-mood systems of the Ryukyuan languages (Tomoko Arakaki)
11. Tense, Aspect, and Mood in Miyara Yaeyaman (Christopher Davis and Tyler Lau)
12. Okinawan *kakari musubi* in historical and comparative perspectives (Rumiko Shinzato)

III. Grammars of individual languages

13. Amami grammar (Yuto Niinaga)
14. Okinoerabu grammar (Gijs van der Lubbe and Tokunaga Akiko)
15. Shuri Okinawan grammar (Shinsho Miyara)
16. Tarama Miyako grammar (Hayato Aoi)
17. Hateruma Yaeyama grammar (Reiko Aso)
18. Dunan grammar (Yonaguni Ryukyuan) (Masahiro Yamada, Thomas Pellard and Michinori Shimoji)

IV. Sociolinguistics

19. Substrate-influenced Japanese and code-switching (Mark Anderson)
20. Local language varieties and the media (Yuko Sugita)
21. Uchinaaguchi in the linguistic landscape of Heiwa Dôri and Makishi Market (Peter R. Petrucci and Katsuyuki Miyahira)
22. Uchinaaguchi as an online symbolic resource within and across the Okinawan diaspora (Katsuyuki Miyahira and Peter R. Petrucci)
23. Orthography development (Shinji Ogawa)

V. Sociology of language

24. Japanese language spread (Patrick Heinrich)
25. Language shift (Patrick Heinrich)
26. Language and identity in Okinawa and Amami: Past, present and future (Hugh Clarke)
27. Linguistic and cultural revitalization (Kiyoshi Hara and Patrick Heinrich)
28. Chinese kanwa textbooks: Language education, power and cultural expansion (Dániel Z. Kádár)
29. Ryukyuan languages in Ryukyuan music (Matt Gillan)

VI. Bibliography

30. A selected bibliography of Ryukyuan dialectology (Hiromi Shigeno, Kayoko Shimoji, Satomi Matayoshi, and Satoshi Nishioka)

III.2-b. Series: Japanese Corpus

Supervising editor: MAEKAWA Kikuo

Tokyo: Asakura Publishing

前川喜久雄 (監修) 『講座日本語コーパス』朝倉書店

Introduction to Language Corpus.

Ed. by Kikuo Maekawa. Vol. 1 of *Series: Japanese Corpus*. Tokyo: Asakura Publishing, 2013. 182 pages.

前川喜久雄 (編) 『第1巻: コーパス入門』朝倉書店

This is the first volume of the eight volume “*Japanese Corpus*” series. The aim of the whole

series is to summarize, in a comprehensive manner, the fruits of five-year large-scale Kakenhi project entitled “Japanese Corpus” managed by the NINJAL (2006-2010). The aim of the present volume is twofold. The first aim is to make readers understand why language corpora are necessary for the scientific study of language including, but not limited to, linguistics, and how they are utilized in practice. And the second aim is to provide readers systematic knowledge about the present status of Japanese corpora development. The first four chapters and the last two chapters are devoted respectively to these aims. The volume ends with two appendices that provide introductory knowhows of corpus retrieving systems.

Contents:

- Preface (MAEKAWA Kikuo)
- Chapter 1. Raison d’être of language corpora (MAEKAWA Kikuo)
- Chapter 2. Corpora and computational linguistics (TSUJII Junichi)
- Chapter 3. Corpora and language education (TONO Yukio)
- Chapter 4. Corpora and language processing (TOKUNAGA Takenobu)
- Chapter 5. Development of Japanese corpora (MARUYAMA Takehiko)
- Chapter 6. Link between the lexical surveys and language corpora (YAMAZAKI Makoto)
- Appendix A: Corpus retrieval tool *Chunagon* (OGISO Toshinobu and NAKAMURA Takenori)
- Appendix B: Corpus retrieval tool *Himawari* (YAMAGUCHI Masaya)

Corpus of Written Japanese: Design and Construction.

Ed. by YAMAZAKI Makoto. Vol. 2 of Series: Japanese Corpus. Tokyo: Asakura Publishing, 2014.

山崎誠 (編) 『第2巻：書き言葉コーパス—設計と構築—』朝倉書店

This volume gives an account of the design and preparation of a corpus of written Japanese and the methods and processes of sampling, digitalization, and annotation, based primarily on BCCWJ. It also describes the Taiyô Corpus, the Meiroku Corpus, and historical corpora of pre-modern Japanese.

Contents:

- Chapter 1. The design of a corpus (YAMAZAKI Makoto, MAEKAWA Kikuo)
- Chapter 2. Sampling (MARUYAMA Takehiko, KASHINO Wakako)
- Chapter 3. Digitalization of text structure (YAMAGUCHI Masaya)
- Chapter 4. Morphological information (OGURA Hideki)
- Chapter 5. Morphological analysis (OGISO Toshinobu)
- Chapter 6. Historical corpora (TANAKA Makirô)
- Appendix: Tools for morphological analysis (OGISO Toshinobu)

Corpus of Spoken Japanese: Design and Construction.

Ed. by KOISO Hanae. Vol. 3 of Series: Japanese Corpus. Tokyo: Asakura Publishing, 2015.

小磯花絵 (編) 『第3巻：話し言葉コーパス —設計と構築—』朝倉書店

This volume is a compilation of results in the design and construction of the Corpus of Spoken Japanese (CSJ), which consists mainly of monologues, in particular, and the construction of other spoken corpora that followed the CSJ. The first chapter, concerning the design of a spoken corpus, brings together the selection of speech to be included, annotation and data structures, and introduces representative corpora and research conducted using them. The second through sixth chapters explicate various methods of annotation for spoken language, including extensions of the CSJ and new information. The appendices A and B take up the free software used in the annotation of the spoken corpora, Praat and ELAN, and explain how they are used.

Contents:

- Chapter 1. Designing a spoken corpus
- Chapter 2. Transcription of a spoken corpus
- Chapter 3. Utterance units
- Chapter 4. Prosodic Information
- Chapter 5. Adding information to an interaction
- Chapter 6. Impressionistic evaluation information
- Appendix A. Software for phonetic analysis: Praat
- Appendix B. Software for image analysis: ELAN

Corpora and National Language Education.

Ed. by TANAKA Makirô. Vol. 4 of *Series: Japanese Corpus*. Tokyo: Asakura Publishing, 2015.

田中牧郎 (編) 『第4巻: コーパスと国語教育』 朝倉書店

This volume presents the results of the “language policy” group planning group within the designated area research project “Japanese language corpus” over the 2006 — 2010 fiscal years and is the first research report and explanatory guide applying the corpus to fields of national language education and national language policy.

The first four chapters result from comparing the “Balanced Corpus of Contemporary Written Japanese”, which reflects the Japanese language used in Japanese society in general, with the “Textbook Corpus”, which is composed of textbooks in all subjects used in Japanese elementary, intermediate, and high schools. This comparison highlighted problems in national language education and this report presents concrete research on solutions to these problems, focusing on vocabulary and *kanji*. A two-pronged approach is shown with a discussion of the state of vocabulary lists and *kanji* lists as materials contributing to national language education and initiatives based on this discussion in teaching materials research and classroom applications. The fifth chapter introduces an example of the application of corpora to national language policy research and the appendix presents a concrete procedure for creating vocabulary lists from corpora.

Contents:

- Chapter 1. Corpora as a foundation for national language education — from the perspective of the vocabulary (TANAKA Makirô)
- Chapter 2. Vocabulary education and corpora (SUZUKI Kazufumi, TANAKA Makirô, KAWAUCHI Akihiro)

Chapter 3. Composition education and corpora (KAWAUCHI Akihiro)

Chapter 4. Chinese character (*kanji*) education and corpora (KAWAUCHI Akihiro, TANAHASHI Hisako)

Chapter 5. National language policy and corpora (TANAKA Makirô, AIZAWA Masao)

Appendix. Directions for building vocabulary lists for language teachers (KONDÔ Asuko)

Corpora and Japanese Language Education.

Ed. by SUNAKAWA Yuriko. Vol. 5 of *Series: Japanese Corpus*. Tokyo: Asakura Publishing, 2016. 203 pages.

砂川有里子 (編) 『第5巻: コーパスと日本語教育』朝倉書店

This volume outlines basic knowledge for using corpora in Japanese language education and has as its goal the provision of concrete examples of the application of corpora to Japanese language education, such as the analysis of Japanese using corpora and learning support systems.

First off, the volume introduces how to extract information from a corpus using a text editor, how to add information to (annotate) linguistic data, and, explaining the basic knowledge and techniques needed to separate a vocabulary list from a corpus, introduces examples of vocabulary list construction using the BCCWJ. Next, concrete ways to put corpora to use in Japanese language education are shown, such as analysis of textbooks using the Japanese language textbook corpus and analysis of Japanese synonymous expressions using the BCCWJ, a support system for Japanese language composition and an experiment evaluating the effectiveness of the support system, a summary of corpus search tools, and the creation of a learners' collocation dictionary using corpus search tools. The appendix provides an explanation of text processing and useful regular expressions in corpus searches.

Contents:

Chapter 1: Corpus search methods (TAKIZAWA Naohiro and CHIBA Shôju)

Chapter 2: Application to an education vocabulary list (TONO Yukio, HONDA Yukari, YAMAUCHI Hiroyuki, HASHIMOTO Naoyuki)

Chapter 3: Potential analysis of synonymous expressions (KOBAYASHI Mina, KONISHI Madoka, SUNAKAWA Yuriko, SHIMIZU Yukiko, OKUGAWA Ikuko)

Chapter 4: Analysis of Japanese language textbooks (CHIBA Shôju, CAO Dafeng, INOUE Masaru)

Chapter 5: Composition Aids and Corpora (NISHINA Kikuko, ABEKAWA Takeshi, and HODOŠČEK Bor)

Chapter 6: Corpus search tools (SRDANOVIĆ Irena)

Appendix: Regular expressions and corpora (TAKIZAWA Naohiro)

Corpora and Japanese Linguistics.

Ed. by TANOMURA Tadaharu. Vol. 6 of *Series: Japanese Corpus*. Tokyo: Asakura Publishing, 2014.

田野村忠温 (編) 『第6巻: コーパスと日本語学』朝倉書店

This book is a collection of studies by five authors, four of whom were the members of the

research project “Enhancing the precision of Japanese linguistic studies using corpora and developing new research areas and methods” (Chief researcher: TANOMURA Tadaharu), one of the several projects which composed the MEXT Grant-In-Aid for Scientific Research in Priority Areas “Construction of a representative large-scale corpus of written Japanese: Building the foundation for linguistic studies of Japanese in the 21st century” (Supervising researcher: MAEKAWA Kikuo; Period: September 2006-March 2011). The book contains six chapters on the characteristics of Japanese linguistic studies using corpora, diachronic changes in contemporary Japanese, the function and use of compound particles, the possibility of varied corpora, corpus annotation with respect to sentential meaning, and an analysis and evaluation of BCCWJ. At the end of the book are two appendices on the Internet as a source for Japanese linguistics and on script languages.

Contents:

- Chapter 1: Characteristics of Japanese linguistic studies using corpora: Focusing on vocabulary and grammar (ISHII Masahiko and SUGIMOTO Takeshi)
- Chapter 2: Diachronic changes in contemporary Japanese (HATTORI Tadasu)
- Chapter 3: Function and use of compound particles (SUGIMOTO Takeshi)
- Chapter 4: The possibility of varied corpora (ISHII Masahiko)
- Chapter 5: Frames and constructions: Corpus annotation with respect to sentential meaning (OHARA Kyôko)
- Chapter 6: Properties and issues of BCCWJ: The importance of understanding the corpus (TANOMURA Tadaharu)
- Appendix A: Japanese linguistics and the Internet (TANOMURA Tadaharu)
- Appendix B: Script languages (TANOMURA Tadaharu)

III. 3. Individual Publications

III.3-a. Publications from publishers in Japan

Japanese Grammar: History and Change.

Ed. by AOKI Hirofumi. Tokyo: Kurosio Publishers, 2011. 264 pages.

青木博史（編）『日本語文法の歴史と変化』くろしお出版

This volume is a collection of papers presenting the research results of the NINJAL incubation/discovery-type collaborative research project “Historical research on the grammar of Japanese” conducted from November 2010 through March 2014 (Project leader: AOKI Hirofumi). An outline of the objectives of this project is given below:

- Conduct historical research on the grammar of Japanese from a broad perspective incorporating theoretical research on modern Japanese and dialect data in addition to an empirical methodological approach based on classical literature.
- Focusing on each of the periods in the history of Japanese (Old Japanese, Middle Japanese, Early Modern Japanese, and Modern Japanese), describe historical changes in a dynamic

- way without being limited to the observation and description of any single period.
- Considering a variety of grammatical phenomena, examine what sort of description is necessary and sufficient to “explain” historical change objectively.
- Publicize both domestically and internationally the results of the research program.

This volume is an ambitious collection of papers based on the research of individual members of the project team attempting to give a necessary and sufficient “explanation” of the “history” of Japanese grammar and its “changes”.

Contents:

Foreword

Commentary (EGUCHI Tadashi)

1. The *yor*i class of particles in Old Japanese — locative case particles and category 1 adverbial particles (KOYANAGI Tomokazu)
2. “Passive” and “Spontaneous” — On “(ra) *yu*” and “(ra) *ru*” in the Man’yôshû (NISHINA Akira)
3. The “*nu*” of process (HUKUZAWA Masaki)
4. A proposal concerning the historical changes in demonstrative conjunctions: Focusing on “*kakute-sate*” in Middle Japanese (OKAZAKI Tomoko)
5. Changes in *tameni* constructions: From a period of marking with *~mu* to an unmarked period (YOSHIDA Nagahiro)
6. The establishment and development of *~teiru* (FUKUSHIMA Takenobu)
7. A proposal concerning aspectual expressions in Early Modern Japanese: Focusing of *~tutuaru* (TAKEUCHI Shirô)
8. The structure and changes in noun phrases appearing in predicates (AOKI Hirofumi)
9. Presumptive expressions in Edo Japanese (OKABE Yoshiyuki)
10. The formalization and grammaticalization of the noun *kiri* (MIYAJI Asako)

Index

The World of Property Predication.

Ed. by KAGEYAMA Taro. Tokyo: Kurosio Publishers, 2012. 287 pages.

影山太郎 (編) 『属性叙述の世界』くろしお出版

A collection of 11 articles contributed by members of the collaborative research project “Syntactic, semantic, and morphological properties of the Japanese lexicon” (Project leader: Taro Kageyama), this book aims to throw a fresh light on a subject that has been largely ignored in Japanese linguistics: “property predication” (corresponding to “individual-level predication” in European theoretical linguistics), as contrasted with “event predication” (corresponding to “stage-level predication”). Unlike European languages, where the individual/stage distinction is lexically restricted to copulas (e.g. Spanish *ser* vs. *estar* ‘be’) and adjectives (e.g. English *intelligent* vs. *available*), Japanese manifests the effects of property predication in a wide variety of morphological and syntactic constructions characterizing the attributes of subjects, presumably as a reflection of its “topic prominent” nature. After a survey of theoretical issues in Part I, this book probes the details of the semantic and syntactic characteristics of property predication in three parts: Part II “Topic constructions and property predication”,

Part III “Property predication and time”, and Part IV “Property predication and syntactic constructions”. The linguistic significance of property predication as opposed to event predication is substantiated not only by chapters focusing on standard Japanese but also by chapters dealing with Japanese dialects and other languages (Chinese, Koryak).

Contents:

KAGEYAMA Tarô: “Preface”

PART I: General survey

KAGEYAMA Tarô: “The grammatical significance of property predication”

PART II: Topic constructions and property predication

KISHIMOTO Hideki (Kobe University): “The syntax and semantics of Japanese copula constructions”

YAKAME Hiromi (Kyoto Koka Women’s University): “Expressions for characterization”

MASUOKA Takashi (Kobe City University of Foreign Studies): “Property predication and topic markers”

PART III: Property predication and time

KATÔ Shigehiro (Hokkaido University): “Temporariness and the shift of properties to events”

KUDÔ Mayumi (Osaka University): “Problems with temporal delimitedness”

NITTA Yoshio (Osaka University): “On states”

PART IV: Property predication and syntactic structure

SAWADA Hiroko (University of Tsukuba): “Properties and events involving perceptions of taste, smell, and sounds”

Stephen Wright HORN (University of Oxford): “On the so-called ‘subject-to-object raising’ construction”

Li SHEN (Doshisha University): “On the adjunct subject construction in Chinese”

KUREBITO Megumi (Toyama University): “Property predication in Koryak”

Five Levels in Clause Linkage (two volumes).

Ed. by Tasaku Tsunoda. Tsukuba, Japan: Tasaku Tsunoda. 2013. xiv + xii + 1352 pages.
[Volume in English]

Employing the five-level classification of clause linkage that Mie Tsunoda proposed in her PhD thesis (Ochanomizu University, 2003), this volume investigates causals, conditionals, and concessives in 26 languages. Most of these languages have clause-linkage markers (CLMs) for subordination and for coordination, and their subordinating CLMs outnumber their coordinating CLMs. In the 26 languages examined, as a general tendency, causal CLMs are the most numerous. Subordinating CLMs are more likely to be acceptable at Levels I to III, and less likely to be acceptable at Levels IV and V. Within one semantic field, e.g. causals, different CLMs may exhibit different distributions. There are CLMs that are acceptable at all the five levels, but there are also CLMs that have limited distributions, to varying degrees. Some CLMs have a continuous distribution, while other CLMs have a discontinuous distribution.

About two thirds of the chapters listed above were extensively revised and published in the following book:

Tsunoda, Tasaku (ed.), *Levels in Clause Linkage*. Berlin and Boston: De Gruyter Mouton, 2018.

This book contains chapters on Japanese, English, North Alaskan Iñupiaq, Kaqchikel, Warrongo, Neku, Mitsukaido dialect of Japanese, Korean, Georgian, Amdo Tibetan, nDrapa, Newar, Burmese, Thai, Sidaama, Kupsapiny, and Herero.

Contents:

Volume 1

- Mie Tsunoda, Five levels in clause linkage: An outline
- Tasaku Tsunoda, Five levels in clause linkage: Theoretical and methodological preliminaries
- Tasaku Tsunoda, Questionnaire for five levels
- Bondarenko O. Vladimirovna and Megumi Kurebito, Questionnaire for five levels: Russian version
- Tadataka Nagai, Five levels in North Alaskan Iñupiaq
- Fumiko Sasama, Five levels in Coast Tsimshian
- Yoshiho Yasugi, Five levels in Kaqchikel
- Tasaku Tsunoda, Five levels in Warrongo
- Midori Osumi, Five levels in Neku (New Caledonia)
- Toru Shionoya, Five levels in Hawaiian
- Naonori Nagaya and David Moeljadi, Five levels in Indonesian
- Takanori Hirano, Five levels in Tagalog
- Hiroaki Kitano, Five levels in Kapampangan
- Kan Sasaki, Five levels in the Mitsukaido dialect of Japanese
- KIM Eunae, Five levels in Korean
- Shinjiro Kazama, Five levels in Nanai
- Megumi Kurebito, Five levels in Koryak
- Hiroyuki Umetani, Five levels in Khalkha Mongolian
- Yasuhiro Kojima, Five levels in Georgian
- Shiho Ebihara, Five levels in Amdo Tibetan
- Satoko Shirai, Five levels in nDrapa
- Kazuyuki Kiryu, Five levels in Kathmandu Newar

Volume 2

- Atsuhiko Kato, Five levels in Burmese
- Kiyoko Takahashi, Five levels in Thai
- Shohei Nishimura, Five levels in Santali
- Kazuhiro Kawachi, Five levels in Sidaama
- Kazuhiro Kawachi, Five levels in Kupsapiny
- Nobuko Yoneda, Five levels in Herero (Bantu, R31)
- Heiko Narrog, Five levels in German
- Tasaku Tsunoda, Five levels in English
- Tasaku Tsunoda, Five levels in clause linkage: Discussion and summary

Exploring Variation and Change in Contemporary Japanese.

Ed. by AIZAWA Masao. Tokyo: Ohfu, 2013. 262 pages.

相澤正夫 (編) 『現代日本語の動態研究』 おうふう

This volume is a collection of 12 papers reporting the results of diverse research concerning variation and change in Contemporary Japanese. It is based on the NINJAL cooperative research project “Exploring Variation in Contemporary Japanese: Multiple Approaches” (Core Research Project, Project Leader: AIZAWA Masao) and is the project’s first published research product. The objectives of the project are as follows.

- Examining linguistic forms, especially phonology, lexicon, grammar, orthography, and writing, of Contemporary Japanese over the more than 60 postwar years, the project explores the state of changes observed and the trajectory of ongoing changes from multiple approaches.
- Together with making maximum use of new data contained in a variety of corpora, the project is developing new methods of data collection and analysis appropriate to the target material. Additionally, based on an accurate grasp of changes and variation, the project aims to develop new fields in applied linguistics to contribute to the solution of problems in linguistics.

The volume comprises two parts, as described below, Part 1 consists of six articles examining specific linguistic forms. Part 2 contains six articles dealing with data and methods of analysis.

Contents:

Forward (AIZAWA Masao)

Part 1: The reality of research in variation—from the perspective of the targets of analysis [words and idioms]

The coexistence of traditional and innovating uses of the verb *himotoku* (AIZAWA Masao)

The establishment of the borrowed verbal noun *chekku* as a basic vocabulary item (KIM Eran)

Concerning the misuse of the idiom *ki ga okenai* (NIINO Naoya)

[grammar and expressions]

The change of the irregular verb *suru* into a quintigrade or upper monograde conjugation (MATSUDA Kenjirō)

Trends in the use of the continuative form as a conjunction seen in newspaper data (the Asahi Shinbun database *Kikuzō*) (KANAZAWA Hiroyuki)

“Unreasonable” uses and variation in giving and receiving expressions (OZAKI Yoshimitsu)

Part 2: The foundations of variation research — from the perspective of data and methods of analysis

[Corpus studies]

Research on language change using data search analysis: the discovery of an S-curve through wandering boxplots (ISHII Masahiko)

Orthographic variation in the writing of borrowed words in contemporary Japanese (OGURA Hideki)

Types of difficult-to-comprehend medical terminology and word properties (TANAKA Makirô)

[Inter-personal studies]

Types of speakers as viewed in terms of their consciousness of Dialect and Standard Japanese — regional and generational differences (TANAKA Yukari, MAEDA Tadahiko)

How is the *tobihane* intonation received? — results of the 2012 national interview questionnaire survey (TANAKA Yukari)

The accent of NHK announcers — focusing on compound verbs (SHIODA Takehiro)

Afterword (AIZAWA Masao)

New Explorations into the Mysteries of Compound Verbs.

Ed. by KAGEYAMA Taro. Tokyo: Hituzi Syobo, 2013. 451 pages.

影山太郎 (編) 『複合動詞研究の最先端—謎の解明に向けて—』 ひつじ書房

Consisting of 13 articles contributed by members of the collaborative research project “Syntactic, semantic, and morphological properties of the Japanese lexicon” (Project leader: KAGEYAMA Taro), this book tackles the “puzzle” first raised by Haruhiko Kindaichi (1953) concerning the structure and origin of Verb-Verb compound verbs in Japanese such as *nagare-otiru* ‘flow down’ and *yomi-hazimeru* ‘begin to read’. While identified as a hallmark of contemporary Japanese, compound verbs of this form were, according to Kindaichi, not available in Old Japanese, where two verbs were merely juxtaposed rather than fused into a morphological compound. To illuminate the nature of the Kindaichi puzzle, multiple approaches are taken including morphology, syntax, semantics, historical change, language typology, and second language acquisition. Part I elucidates the structure and mechanism of V-V compound verbs in current Japanese, while Part II examines their counterparts in Old and Middle Japanese, and Part III explores similarities and differences between Japanese and other languages in Asia (Chinese, Korean, and Turkish). The appendix outlines the functioning of the NINJAL online database *Compound Verb Lexicon*, which, registering nearly 3,000 compound verbs with English, Chinese, and Korean translations, is useful for both academic and pedagogical purposes (reviewed in *The Japan Times*, 25 November 2014).

Contents:

KAGEYAMA Taro (NINJAL): “Preface”

PART I: The structure and mechanism of compound verbs

KAGEYAMA Taro: “A new system of lexical compound verbs”

Jie-Yi CHEN (Tohoku University): “On the continuity of lexical and syntactic compound verbs”

HASEBE Yuko (University of Tsukuba): “Compound verbs and two types of aspect”

YUMOTO Yoko (Osaka University): “The productivity of lexical compound verbs and the semantic relations of two member verbs”

KISHIMOTO Hideki (Kobe University): “The case and syntactic properties of syntactic compound verbs”

YAMAGUCHI Masaya (NINJAL) “The case relations in V-komu compound verbs”

PART II: Historical development of compound verbs

AOKI Hirofumi (Kyushu University): “The diachronic change of compound verbs”

ABE Hiroshi (Nagoya University): “Aspects of the verb sequence ‘*tori* + V’ in Old Japanese”

PART III: Typological perspectives on compound verbs

KURIBAYASHI Yu (Okayama University): “V-V compounds and word formation—a view from Turkish”

TSUKAMOTO Hideki (Ehime University): “Compound verbs in Japanese and Korean and factors affecting their acceptabilities”

Mingi JEON (Osaka University): “On the lexical aspectual compound verbs in Korean, with particular reference to V-*nata*, V-*neyta*, and V-*tulta*”

Li SHEN (Doshisha University): “Resultative compound verbs in Chinese and Japanese”

TAMAOKA Katsuo (Nagoya University) and Xiang Juan CHU (Tianjin Foreign Studies University): “Factors affecting the acquisition of Japanese compound verbs by Chinese speakers”

Appendices

(A) KAGEYAMA Taro: “Review of Charles Kenneth Parker: *A Dictionary of Japanese Compound Verbs* (Maruzen Co., 1939)”

(B) KANZAKI Kyoko (NINJAL): “Introduction to the NINJAL online database *Compound Verb Lexicon*”

What does Speech Convey? Speech Science of Emotion, Paralinguistic Information, and Speaker Individuality.

By MORI Hiroki, MAEKAWA Kikuo, and KASUYA Hideki. Acoustic science series, No. 12; Ed. by Acoustical Society of Japan. Tokyo: Corona Publishing, 2014.

森大毅, 前川喜久雄, 粕谷英樹『音声は何を伝えているか—感情・パラ言語情報・個人性の音声科学—』コロナ社

This volume presents the results of the NINJAL topic-specific collaborative research project, “Identifying Fundamental Concepts Involved with Paralinguistic/Nonlinguistic Information Studies” (Project leader: MORI Hiroki) conducted over the period November 2010 through October 2013. This is information that is lost when representing spoken language in written form. These “characteristics not present in written language” make oral communication something rich and special. This volume focuses on these characteristics and elucidates the question of “What is it that voice conveys?”

Contents:

Chapter 1. Conveying information via speech

- Chapter 2. Emotion
- Chapter 3. Paralinguistic information
- Chapter 4. Speaker individuality
- Chapter 5. Developments and further topics

Form and Meaning in Japanese Complex Sentence Constructions.

Ed. by MASUOKA Takashi, ÔSHIMA Motoo, HASHIMOTO Osamu, HORIE Kaoru, MAEDA Naoko, and MARUYAMA Takehiko. Tokyo: Hituzi Syobo, 2014. 736 pages.
 益岡隆志, 大島資生, 橋本修, 堀江薫, 前田直子, 丸山岳彦 (編) 『日本語複文構文の研究』 ひつじ書房

This volume presents the results of the collaborative research project “Form and meaning in Japanese complex sentence constructions” conducted from November 2010 through October 2013. Following the purpose of the project, to comprehensively study Japanese complex sentence constructions, the project aimed to describe complex sentence constructions from a diversity of perspectives. This volume is divided into four parts: Part 1 Adverbial and adnominal complex sentence constructions (7 articles), Part 2 Historical grammar (6 articles), Part 3 Corpus linguistics and pragmatics (5 articles), and Part 4 Language typology and contrastive linguistics (6 articles). Each part begins with an introduction describing recent developments in the field and areas for future research. Progress in research on complex sentences in Japanese is by no means sufficient, and it is an area in which there is a great possibility for future development. The articles comprising the present volume demonstrate, with concrete examples, that complex sentence constructions present an area amenable to a multifaceted research approach.

Contents:

Part 1: Adverbial and adnominal complex sentence constructions

- Topics and trends in research on adverbial and adnominal complex sentence constructions (MAEDA Naoko and ÔSHIMA Motoo)
- Sentences with conjunctive particle-like *noga* (AMANO Midori)
- The form, meaning, and pragmatics of so-called head-internal relative clauses: Reconsidering conditions on their formation (TSUBOMOTO Atsurô)
- The characteristics of the base noun in adnominal modification constructions and nominal conjunction constituents: Seeking an intersection between adnominal complex sentence constructions and adverbial complex sentence constructions (MATSUKI Masae)
- The use and meaning of *~tomo* in Modern Japanese: Comparison with *~tomo* (MAEDA Naoko)
- Main clause noun phrases and types of subordinate clauses with which they can be linked (EGUCHI Tadashi)
- On noun modification constructions taking temporal nouns as their heads: Expressions taking *aru hi* as a head (TAKAHASHI Minako)
- On tense in outer-relation noun modifying constructions (ÔSHIMA Motoo)

Part 2: Historical grammar

- Topics and trends in research on historical grammar (HASHIMOTO Osamu)

- Variations in the use of non-restrictive noun modification constructions in Old and Early Middle Japanese materials (HASHIMOTO Osamu)
- Expression principles of conjectural expressions in Old and Early Middle Japanese (IJIMA Masahiro)
- The intersection of conditional and modality expressions: The provisional use of *mu* (TAKAYAMA Yoshiyuki)
- Complex sentence constructions and the formalization and grammaticalization of nouns: The historical developments of *dake* (MIYAJI Asako)
- Historical changes of *toka* as a form listing parallel examples (IWATA Miho)
- Why did intentional and conjectural forms in subordinate clause decrease in number?: Interpreting changes in Modern Japanese typologically as a shift from a mood-prominent language to a tense-prominent language (FUKUSHIMA Takenobu)

Part 3: Corpus linguistics and pragmatics

- Topics and trends in studies of Japanese complex sentence constructions from the perspective of corpus linguistics and pragmatics (MARUYAMA Takahiko)
- The distribution of adverbial clauses and modality forms in Modern Japanese: An analysis based on the Balanced Corpus of Contemporary Written Japanese (BCCWJ) (MARUYAMA Takahiko)
- Constructions with the adverb *sekkaku* and semantic control: Through observation of actual use in a corpus (HASUNUMA Akiko)
- Appositive clause conjunction constructions in Japanese: Units for utterance interpretation and inference (NAGATSUJI Miyuki)
- Pragmatic characteristics of Japanese and the change of complex sentences to simplex sentences (KATÔ Shigehiro)
- Competition and coexistence of neutral coordination and *~te*-form coordination in Japanese (MASUOKA Takashi)

Part 4: Language typology and contrastive linguistics

- Topics and trends in studies of Japanese complex sentence constructions from the perspective of language typology and contrastive linguistics (HORIE Kaoru)
- Japanese noun modification clause constructions: With comparison to other languages (MATSUMOTO Yoshiko)
- The structure and meaning of noun modification clauses in Chinese: Focusing on so-called “content clauses” (SHIMOJI Sachiko)
- The form and meaning of noun modification clause in Bantu languages (YONEDA Nobuko)
- Reconsidering the hierarchy of subordinate clauses: The conceptual foundation of the Minami model (ÔHORI Toshio)
- The phenomenon of mutual functional expansion between main and subordinate clauses and cross-linguistic asymmetry (HORIE Kaoru)
- The conversion to main clause of Korean quotative clauses (KIM Joungmin)

The Complexity and Fascination of Japanese Writing.

Ed. by TAKADA Tomokazu and YOKOYAMA Shôichi. Tokyo: Sairyusha, 2014.

高田智和, 横山詔一 (編) 『日本語文字・表記の難しさとおもしろさ』 彩流社

The core of this volume is the lectures and reports from the September 2011 NINJAL forum “The Complexity and Fascination of Japanese Writing”, to which additional authors have been added in each area. Depending on their specialist interests, the authors take up problem areas and clarify the complexity and fascination of Japanese writing.

Contents:

Part 1

How should we get along with *kanji*?

“Degrees of freedom” are precisely the lure of Japanese *kanji*

Television and *kanji*

The actual situation of native Japanese words and Sino-Japanese words written in *katakana* found in a corpus search

The content of Romanized writing

Part 2

Units for *kanji* recognition

The decline of “contracted characters” and “nonstandard, popular characters” seen in situations of use and the development of individualized characters

An attempt at the study of landscape characters

Characters and expressions in electronic media

Part 3

The un-ordinariness of the writing in schools

Japanese language learners’ preferences in *kanji* character styles

Kanji: the feeling of endlessness lurking in their lure and *kanji* study “systems” in the Western world

The Transcribed Data of Recorded Speeches and Lectures by Eminent Politicians, Military Officers, Business People, and Cultural Figures in the Taisho and Early Showa Periods.

Ed. by KANAZAWA Hiroyuki and AIZAWA Masao. Tokyo: Nichigai Associates, 2015. 450 pages.

金澤裕之, 相澤正夫 (編) 『大正・昭和戦前期 政治・実業・文化 演説・講演集 —SP 盤レコード文字化資料—』 日外アソシエーツ

The book contains transcribed data of recorded speeches and lectures by eminent politicians, military officers, business people, and cultural figures in the Taisho and early Showa periods. They are based on the “Okada Collection of SP recordings” released in May 2010, which is a digitized version of SP recordings collected by Norio Okada, transcribed by linguists as part of the NINJAL Project “Exploring Variation in Contemporary Japanese: Multiple Approaches (project leader: AIZAWA Masao)”. This book will induce not only research on Japanese as public speech in the early 20th century from a historical perspective but also research on the politics, economy, and culture of the modern period from a new perspective

Table of Contents:

- Foreword (editors)
- Commentary (1). Qualities as transcription materials (KANAZAWA Hiroyuki)
- Commentary (2). Value as historical materials (OKADA Norio)
- Explanatory Notes
- Transcribed SP record materials
 - Taisho to early Showa (56 people, 88 recordings)
 - After Showa 10 (1935) (33 people, 47 recordings)

Learning from Disasters: Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Materials.

Ed. by KIBE Nobuko. Tokyo: Bensei Publishing, 2015. 328 pages.

木部暢子 (編) 『災害に学ぶ 文化資源の保全と再生』 勉誠出版

Spurred by the Great East Japan Earthquake on 11 March 2011, the National Institutes for the Humanities began the collaborative research project “Large-scale Disasters and the Humanities” beginning in April 2012. The project goals are to aid in the recovery of disaster-stricken regions through studies in such areas as historiography, folkloristics, ethnology, literature, linguistics, and environmental studies and to further aid in the recovery of these areas from the broad perspective of humanities as a research area comprising all of these disciplines. This volume reports the studies and practical activities conducted in this project.

Contents:

Foreword (KIBE Nobuko)

Part 1 Talking about the earthquake

Lecture: Getting beyond the *tsunami*—from darkness to light (YAMAURA Harutsugu)

Part 2 Dialogue with the dead

Memories of the living, dialogues with the dead (HAYASHI Isao)

Fabrication of the “unknown dead”—Characteristics of the performance of the images of meeting with disaster and recovery at the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake Memorial Museum (TERADA Masahiro)

Part 3 Rescuing cultural assets

Displaying cultural asset rescue activities — A regional multidimensional network and museum developed through cultural asset rescue activities (HAYAMA Shigeru)

Rescue of cultural assets and reconstruction of the culture of everyday life — From the example of a main family in Kogoshio in Kesenuma (KOIKE Jun'ichi, KAWAMURA Kiyoshi)

Bringing back memories of the culture of everyday life — From the scene of the rescue of cultural assets (HIDAKA Shingo)

Rescue and restoration activities concerning written works that were damaged in the Great East Japan Earthquake (AOKI Mutsumi)

Part 4 From the past into the future

- Compact recovery seen in villages after the 1933 Shôwa-Sanriku Tsunami
(OKAMURA Kentarô)
- Support for foreigners in a multicultural society — Creating manuals for times of
disaster and hospitalization (KIM Eran)
- The past, present, and future of preservation of materials in private hands
(NISHIMURA Shintarô)

Issues in Ainu Linguistics.

Ed. by BUGAEVA, Anna and NAGASAKI Iku. Sapporo: Hokkaido Publication Project Center, 2015. 109 pages

ブガエワ・アンナ, 長崎郁 (編) 『アイヌ語研究の諸問題』北海道出版企画センター

This collection of papers presents a portion of the research conducted by the group formed to pursue research on Ainu (the “Ainu Group”; group leader: Anna Bugaeva) conducted in 2013 and 2014 as part of the 2012 ~ 2015 NINJAL basic collaborative research project “Typological and Historical/Comparative Research on the Languages of the Japanese Archipelago and their Environs” (Project leader: John Whitman). The Northeast Asia region in which Japanese is located can be recognized as a single linguistic region (Sprachbund) that shares such synchronic features as head-final structures, a high degree of morphological agglutination, and retracted tongue root (RTR) vowel harmony, as well as the diachronic tendency to reanalyze nominalized predicates as main clauses. With this idea in mind, this project began with the intent of adding a diachronic perspective to synchronic and descriptive research on the languages of the Northeast Asia region conducted in Japan over a long period of time. The seven works included in this volume are all based on presentations at research conferences and international symposia. As reflected in the title, *Issues in Ainu Linguistics*, the themes of the volume include works covering a broad range of topics that the authors are currently engaged with, including phonology, morphology, syntax, Ainu language history, and folk narratives. It is hoped that by providing a precise description of Ainu, an explication of a diachronic perspective, and a typological perspective, this volume will contribute to further, deeper research.

Contents:

- Introduction (Anna BUGAEVA and NAGASAKI Iku)
- On the accentuation rules for Ainu compounds and their exceptions (SATÔ Tomomi)
- Intonation in questions in the Tokachi dialect of Ainu (TAKAHASHI Yasushige)
- The preference for object marking in the Ainu verbal personal paradigm (OKUDA Osami)
- V-V type intransitive verbs in Ainu (KOBAYASHI Miki)
- Conjunctive phrases in Ainu oral literature (ENDÔ Shiho)
- On the effectiveness of the quantification method of 3-type clustering (ONO Yôhei)
- Relative clauses and noun complements in Ainu (Anna BUGAEVA)

History, Language and Culture of Japanese Americans in Hawai'i and the Mainland US.

Ed. by ASAHI Yoshiyuki and HARAYAMA Kosuke. Tokyo: Tokyodo Shuppan, 2015. 304 pages.

This book explicates primary topics to better understand how Japanese American history interplays with language and culture both in Hawai'i and the mainland US. Based on the NIHU international symposium on Overseas Japanese in summer of 2013, editors designed this book to either add to include important topics in the pre-modern to modern Hawaiian and American history. The topics raised in this book are a role of Japanologist and Japanese language, Japanese language spoken among Japanese American in Hawai'i, Post-war ideology in Hawai'i, Oral history data for social activist, and Japanese American Public History and Collection. This book also includes two notes; a digitization process work by scholars in acoustics and a Japanese magazine in the US by librarian. In particular, the digitization process has been one of the central concerns in the creation of audio/audio-visual materials for our work. A number of attempts have been made to digitize the analog magnetic tapes into uncompressed audio files. Authors expertise are indeed interdisciplinary: linguist, historian, sociologist, museologist and librarian. This book would be Reader would have better understandings over these topics.

Contents:

- Prologue. Immigration History and Japanese (HARAYAMA Kosuke and ASAHI Yoshiyuki)
- Chapter 1. Role of Japanologist and Japanese language in the late 19th century to the 1940s (ASAHI Yoshiyuki)
- Chapter 2. Japanese language features in Japanese/Okinawan communities in Hawaii (SHIRAIWA Hiroyuki and HIRAMOTO Mie)
- Chapter 3. Hawai'i Star: a newspaper for laborers: ideology in Hawaii in the post-war era. (HARAYAMA Kosuke).
- Chapter 4. Re-thinking a history of social activists in post-war and oral history: statement from Japanese American internment camp experiences (AKIYAMA Kaori).
- Chapter 5. A steward by happenstance: 25 years of Japanese American public history and collections (Brian NIIYA)
- Note 1. Digital Archiving 'buried voices.' (YASOJIMA Otonobu and YAMASAKI Yoshio)
- Note 2. A quote from a magazine, Immigrant: Q&A from those who wish to migrate to the US. (NAKATANI Tomoki)

Text Corpora and Japanese Historical Linguistics.

Ed. by KONDÔ Yasuhiro, TANAKA Makirô, and OGISO Toshinobu. Hituzi Syobo Research Series (Linguistics), Volume 127. Tokyo: Hituzi Syobo, 2015. 293 pages.
近藤泰弘, 田中牧郎, 小木曾智信 (編) 『コーパスと日本語史研究』 ひつじ書房

This volume was published as a report on the results of research conducted as part of the NINJAL core collaborative research project "Design of a Diachronic Corpus (CHJ)" (project leader TANAKA Makirô). The editors also intend it to be a guide to the "Corpus of Historical Japanese", the first substantial historical, diachronic corpus of Japanese. This volume is a compendium of basic information concerning the corpus and will form an important guide to the conduct of future research using the CHJ.

The collaborative research project "Design of a Diachronic Corpus" began in 2009 as

a NINJAL linguistic materials research project, and its activities continue to the present in a changing form. Building on earlier NINJAL corpus projects, the goal is to construct a diachronic historical corpus concentrated on pre-Edo Classical Japanese that can be used for historical research on Japanese. A reading of this volume will make it possible to accurately grasp the current state of Japanese language historical research using the corpus.

Contents:

Foreword

The “Corpus of Historical Japanese” and historical research on Japanese (KONDÔ Yasuhiro)

Linguistic research using a diachronic corpus (YAMAMOTO Hirofumi)

The grammatical case of “noun phrase + concord particle” in the Heian period: The relation between concord particles and adverbial particles seen in actual use (YAMADA Masahiro)

The use of adjectives in acceptance situations: The case of *yoshi* and *yasushi* in Early Middle Japanese (TAKAYAMA Yoshiyuki)

On conjunctive expressions in Early Middle Japanese (OKAZAKI Tomoko)

On words characteristic of different writing styles in Early Middle Japanese (OGISO Toshinobu)

Lexical oppositions in writing styles found in the *Konjaku Monogatari Shû*: A lexical comparison between the Buddhism in Japan tales and the Japanese folkloric tales (TANAKA Makirô)

The artificial intelligence project “Could a robot enter Tokyo University?”: Towards solving Classical Japanese questions on the entrance examination (YOKONO Hikaru)

Why Romanize a corpus of Old Japanese? (Bjarke FRELLESVIG)

The Oxford Corpus of Old Japanese (Stephan Wright HORN and Kerri RUSSELL)

Index of corpus Japanese historical research (MABUCHI Yôko and KÔNO Tomoaki)

Morphological information in the CHJ Heian Period section (FUJIIKE Yumi)

Cross-Linguistic Research on Transitively Paired Verbs: What Emerges from a Comparison of Japanese and Other Languages.

Ed. by Prashant PARDESHI, KIRYÛ Kazuyuki, and Heiko NARROG. Tokyo: Kurosio Publishers, 2015.

ブラシャント・パルデシ, 桐生和幸, ハイコ・ナロック (編) 『有対動詞の通言語的研究—日本語と諸言語の対照から見えてくるもの』くろしお出版

One important linguistic phenomenon concerning the semantic category of predicate structures is “transitivity”. A rich variety of research on transitivity is currently being conducted, including the relationship between the marking of transitivity in the verb’s morphology, that is, the formal relation between transitive and intransitive pairs, explication of the semantic factors contributing to transitivity, the relation between the hierarchy of transitivity and syntactic behavior, the relation between transitivity and other grammatical categories such as aspect and voice, the interaction between transitivity and discourse (foregrounding, backgrounding), and the acquisition of transitive and intransitive verbs.

Japanese is rich in transitive and intransitive pairs and research has long been conducted

on the marking of transitivity in verbal morphology. In the area of typology as well, since the 1970s, there has been quite a bit of research on the cross-linguistic universality and variety in the formal relation between transitive and intransitive pairs. Many of the papers contained in this volume consider transitivity as reflected in the verbs of a variety of languages and compare them with Japanese. Besides the papers described above, this volume contains an overview introduction jointly written by the editors and an appendix created by Narrog, Pardeshi, Kageyama, and Akasegawa listing transitive-intransitive pairs found in the modern language.

Contents:

Foreword

Introduction (Heiko NARROG, Prashant PARDESHI, KIRYŪ Kazuyuki)

Part 1. East Asia, Northeast Asia, and Central Asia

Frequency motivation for coding Japanese transitive-intransitive pairs: Testing on a large-scale corpus (Heiko NARROG, Prashant PARDESHI, AKASEGAWA Shirô)

The transitivity of the verbs of the *mitukaru/tukamaru* class (KISHIMOTO Hideki)

Regional variation in transitivity alternation in the Japanese language family (SASAKI Kan and TÔYAMA Nana)

The case framework in the S=A alternation in Koryak and de-agentification (KUREBITO Megumi)

Transitive and intransitive in Tunguis (KAZAMA Shinjirô)

Lexical transitive-intransitive alternation in Korean: Bidirectionality of derivation with the suffix *-i/hi/li/ki* (MARUYAMA Hiroko)

Verbal morphology found in sentences expressing movement of body parts in Mongol (UMETANI Hiroyuki)

Transitivity in the Yochi dialect of Gyarong: An analysis from transitive-intransitive pairs (SHIRAI Satoko)

On transitivity in modern Uighur: From the perspective of directionality of morphological derivation and intentionality (ARATA Shiho and KURIBAYASHI Yû)

Directionality of transitive-intransitive alternation in Turkic: Variation in alternation type and stability (ÔSAKI Noriko)

Part 2. Southeast Asia and South Asia

Transitivity alternation in Lamaholot (NAGAYA Naonori)

Expressing the event of freezing in Thai: Case study using a corpus (TAKAHASHI Kiyoko)

Transitive and intransitive verbs in Rawang: Consideration from the aspect of morphological correspondence and event coding (ÔNISHI Hideyuki)

Morphological characteristics of causative verbs in Meche (KIRYŪ Kazuyuki)

Transitive-intransitive pairs in Newari: Categorization and consideration of verbs in a folktale text (MATSUSE Ikuko)

Lexical and syntactic transitivity in Hindi as viewed via Japanese: With a focus on a compound predicate N/A + *kar-naa* ‘do’ (NISHIOKA Miki)

The role of markedness in lexical transitive-intransitive pairs in Hindi-Urdu (Peter Edwin HOOK)

Verbal derivation in Sindhi: What passive verbs express (MAMIYA Kensaku)
 Verb stems and transitivity in Burushaski (YOSHIOKA Noboru)

Part 3. Africa and Europe

Transitive-intransitive verb alternation in Rutooro (KAJI Shigeki)
 Transitive-intransitive pairs in Swahili: Focusing on derivational form and verbal semantics (YONEDA Nobuko)
 Transitive-intransitive alternation in Lithuanian: Focusing on anti-causativization (SAKURAI Eiko)
 Transitive and intransitive verbs in Hungarian and argument structure (EGUCHI Kiyoko)
 Transitive and intransitive verbs in Hungarian as seen in a corpus (ÔSHIMA Hajime)
 Clothing verbs in Icelandic (IRIE Kôji)

Appendix: A list of transitive-intransitive verbs in Modern Japanese (Heiko NARROG, Prashant PARDESHI, KAGEYAMA Tarô, AKASEGAWA Shirô)

Exploring 78rpm Record Archives in Japanese Language Research.

Ed. by AIZAWA Masao and KANAZAWA Hiroyuki. Tokyo: Kazama Shoin, 2016. 299 pages.

相澤正夫, 金澤裕之 (編) 『SP 盤演説レコードがひらく日本語研究』 笠間書院

The primary medium for audio recording in the first half of the twentieth century, including the Taisho and prewar Showa periods was the 78rpm record. From entertainment like music and performances to lectures and speeches by the leaders of the time, the range of recordings spans a wide variety of genres.

This volume is the result of twelve Japanese language scholars applying their specialized knowledge to search out new ways to conduct research activities based on the recorded audio material consisting primarily of lectures and speeches by politicians, military men, entrepreneurs, and cultural icons recorded on such SP records together with the written material resulting from the faithful transcription of the audio materials. The audio materials dealt with span a vast range of genres including speeches, lectures, exempla, lay sermons, homilies, narrations, reports, and dramas, as well as local government public announcements.

The research activities that provide the foundation for the publication of this volume were conducted under the auspices of the NINJAL collaborative research project “Exploring Variation in Contemporary Japanese: Multiple Approaches (project leader: AIZAWA Masao)”.

Contents:

Foreword (AIZAWA Masao)
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2. Concerning pitch and pitch range in Taisho period speeches and final lowering in speeches by Ôkuma (TAKADA Mieko)
3. Variation in the readings of Sino-Japanese words in speeches and lectures in the Taisho and early Showa periods (MATSUDA Kenjirô)
4. Publicity in wartime — The “inclusion” approach of the Tokyo Information Office (AZUMA Shôji)

II. Research on grammar and morphology from the transcribed materials

1. Use of *te oru* and *te iru* observed in recordings of speeches and lectures of the Taisho and early Showa periods (KANAZAWA Hiroyuki)
2. On the conclusive and adnominal forms of the auxiliary verb *-masu* in the Taisho and early Showa periods — focusing on the use of *-masuru* (OKABE Yoshiyuki)
3. Subject marking in subordinate clauses — alternation between *ga* and *no* (NAMBU Satoshi)
4. Variation in politeness expressions in the Taisho and early Showa periods (OZAKI Yoshimitsu)

III. Research in composition and expression from the transcribed materials

1. Language in the early modern period as seen from the use of conditional expressions (YAJIMA Masahiro)
2. Language in speeches of the Taisho and early Showa periods (OGURA Hideki)
3. Changes in sentence-final expressions in speeches — from the Meiji period through Showa 10 (TANAKA Makirô)
4. Variations in sentence-final expressions in speeches of the Taisho and early Showa periods (MARUYAMA Takehiko)

In place of an “Afterword”: Transcription stories.

Mysteries of Mimetics.

Ed. by KUBOZONO Haruo. Tokyo: Iwanami Shoten, 2017.

窪蘭晴夫 (編) 『オノマトへの謎』 岩波書店

It is well known that Japanese has a rich inventory of mimetic/onomatopoeic words and is different from many languages of the world in this respect. Despite this, there remain numerous questions and mysteries about Japanese mimetics. For example, why does the language have so many mimetic words in the first place? If mimetic words have existed in the language throughout its history, have their meanings and functions changed over the course of time? Moreover, what role do they play in the acquisition of the language by children as well as in daily communication by adult speakers? What do mimetic words have in common with baby talk words, which are also known to be numerous in the same language? Looking beyond Japanese, how are Japanese mimetics similar to and different from those found in other languages? Do they behave as an obstacle for foreign learners of Japanese? Consisting of eight chapters, this book tackles each of these important questions pertaining to mimetic words in Japanese.

Contents:

1. Preface (KUBOZONO Haruo)

2. Why do *sukusuku* and *kusukusu* have different meanings? (HAMANO Shôko)
3. Why do mimetic words change their meanings? (ONO Masahiro)
4. Do mimetics also have dialects? (TAKEDA Kôko)
5. Do foreign languages also have mimetics? (AKITAKimi)
6. Can foreign learners use Japanese mimetics? (IWASAKI Noriko)
7. Do mimetics help language acquisition? (IMAI Mutsumi)
8. Why do baby talk words resemble mimetics? (KUBOZONO Haruo)
9. How was the word *mofumofu* created? (SAKAMOTO Maki)

III.3-b. Publications from publishers outside Japan

Laboratory Phonology, Vol. 6, No. 3-4, (Special issue: Corpus-based approaches to the phonological analysis of speech).

Ed. by Haruo Kubozono, Kikuo Maekawa, and Timothy J. Vance. Berlin: De Gruyter Mouton, 2015.

This special issue is a collection of selected papers from the 14th Conference on Laboratory Phonology, which was held at NINJAL on July 25-27, 2014, with the general theme ‘Laboratory phonology beyond the laboratory: Quantitative analyses of speech produced outside the phonetics laboratory’. It selected seven papers from the main conference, all focused on ‘corpus-based approaches to speech’. The papers by Mazuka et al. and Zellou and Scarborough analyzed corpora of infant-directed speech to discuss language acquisition in Japanese and English, respectively. Yasuharu Den and Mark Hasegawa-Johnson et al. both deal with issues of statistical modeling to analyze phrase-final lengthening in Japanese and machine-learning techniques in general, respectively. The paper by Niebuhr and Hoekstra investigates the intonation of North Frisian, whereas the paper by Kang, Yoon, and Han points out some frequency effects on the ongoing vowel length contrast merger in Seoul Korean. Finally, Stuart-Smith et al. look at VOT in Scottish English based on a corpus of spontaneous Glaswegian.

Contents:

1. Corpus-based approaches to the phonological analysis of speech (Haruo Kubozono, Kikuo Maekawa, and Timothy J. Vance)
2. Infant-directed speech as a window into the dynamic nature of phonology (Reiko Mazuka, Yosuke Igarashi, Andrew Martin, and Akira Utsugi)
3. Lexically conditioned phonetic variation in motherese: age-of-acquisition and other word-specific factors in infant- and adult-directed speech (Georgia Zellou and Rebecca Scarborough)
4. Some phonological, syntactic, and cognitive factors behind phrase-final lengthening in spontaneous Japanese: A corpus-based study (Yasuharu Den)
5. Models of dataset size, question design, and cross-language speech perception for speech crowdsourcing applications (Mark Hasegawa-Johnson, Jennifer Cole, Preethi Jyothi, and Lav R. Varshney)
6. Pointed and plateau-shaped pitch accents in North Frisian (Oliver Niebuhr and Jarich Hoekstra)
7. Frequency effects on the vowel length contrast merger in Seoul Korean (Yoonjung

Kang, Tae-Jin Yoon, and Sungwoo Han)

8. The private life of stops: VOT in a real-time corpus of spontaneous Glaswegian (Jane Stuart-Smith, Morgan Sonderegger, Tamara Rathcke, and Rachel Macdonald)

Transitivity and Valency Alternations: Studies on Japanese and Beyond.

Ed. by Taro Kageyama and Wesley M. Jacobsen. Berlin/Boston: De Gruyter Mouton, 2016. 505 pages.

A notable feature of Japanese is the abundance of morphologically related verb pairs like *maw-ar-u* ‘turn round (intr.)’ vs. *maw-as-u* ‘turn round (tr.)’. Comprising diverse types of causative-noncausative alternations such as intransitivization (anticausativization and decausativization), transitivity (causativization), and equipollent alternation, these alternating verbs pose serious challenges to general theories of morphology, syntax, and semantics. Emerging from the NINJAL international conference “Valency Classes and Alternations in Japanese” (4–5 August 2012), hosted by the collaborative research project “Syntactic, semantic, and morphological properties of the Japanese lexicon” (Project leader: Taro Kageyama) and held in conjunction with the project on the valency classes in the world’s languages at the Max Planck Institute of Evolutionary Anthropology (Leipzig), this collection of 15 cutting-edge papers contributed by leading scholars in the fields is the first book ever published in English that presents detailed descriptions and analyses of valency and transitivity alternations in Japanese from multifaceted standpoints. The issues discussed include the morphophonological characteristics of transitivity and intransitivity suffixes, the semantic effects of alternations, the syntactic realization of arguments, dialectal variation, historical change, first and second language acquisition, and language typology. The appendices provide comprehensive lists of 475 alternating verb pairs observable in contemporary Japanese.

Contents:

Taro Kageyama (NINJAL) and Wesley M. Jacobsen (Harvard University): “Introduction”

Part I: Standard Japanese

Wesley M. Jacobsen: “The semantic basis of Japanese transitive-intransitive derivational patterns”

Yo Matsumoto (Kobe University): “Phonological and semantic subregularities in noncausative-causative verb pairs in Japanese”

Taro Kageyama: “Agents in anticausative and de-causative compound verbs”

Hideki Kishimoto (Kobe University): “Valency and case alternations in Japanese”

Natsuko Tsujimura (Indiana University): “The role of lexical semantics in the reorganization of the resultative construction”

Part II: Dialects and Ryukyuan

Kan Sasaki (Sapporo Gakuin University): “Anticausativization in the northern dialects of Japanese”

Michinori Shimoji (Kyushu University): “Aspect and non-canonical object marking in the Irabu dialect of Ryukyuan”

Part III: History

Heiko Narrog (Tohoku University): “Japanese transitivity pairs through time — a historical and typological perspective”

Bjarke Frellesvig (University of Oxford) and John Whitman (Cornell University):
 “The historical source of the bigrade transitivity alternations in Japanese”

Part IV: Acquisition

Keiko Murasugi (Nanzan University): “Children’s ‘erroneous’ intransitives, transitives, and causatives: Their implications for syntactic theory”

Ayumi Matsuo (Kobe College), Sotaro Kita (University of Warwick), Gary C. Wood (University of Sheffield), and Letitia Naigles (University of Connecticut):
 “Children’s use of morphosyntax and number of arguments to infer the meaning of novel transitive and intransitive verbs”

Zoe Pei-sui Luk (Hong Kong Institute of Education) and Yasuhiro Shirai (Case Western Reserve University): “The effect of a ‘conceptualizable’ agent on the use of transitive and intransitive constructions in L2 Japanese”

Part V: Beyond Japanese

Andrej L. Malchukov (Johannes Gutenberg University): “‘Ambivalent voice’: Markedness effects in valency change”

Søren Wichmann (Leiden University Center for Linguistics): “Quantitative tests of implicational verb hierarchies”

Masayoshi Shibatani (Rice University): “The role of morphology in valency alternation phenomena”

Appendices:

(A) List of core transitivity pairs in Japanese (by Yo Matsumoto, a revision of Jacobsen (1992))

(B) List of additional transitivity pairs in Japanese (by Yo Matsumoto)

Sequential Voicing in Japanese: Papers from the NINJAL Rendaku Project.

Ed. by Timothy J. Vance and Mark Irwin. Studies in Language Companion Series, Vol. 176. Amsterdam: John Benjamins, 2016. 279 pages.

The papers in this tightly focused collection all report recent research on aspects of *rendaku* (‘sequential voicing’), the well-known morphophonemic phenomenon in Japanese that affects initial consonants of non-initial elements in complex words (mostly compounds). The papers include broad surveys of theoretical analyses and of psycholinguistic studies, meticulous assessments (some relying on a new database) of many of the factors that putatively inhibit or promote *rendaku*, an investigation of how learners of Japanese as foreign language deal with *rendaku*, in-depth examinations of *rendaku* in a divergent dialect of Japanese and in a Ryukyuan language, and a cross-linguistic exploration of *rendaku*-like compound markers in unrelated languages. Since *rendaku* is ubiquitous but recalcitrantly irregular, it provides a challenge for any general theory of morphophonology. This collection should serve both to restrain oversimplified accounts of *rendaku* and to inspire to further research. The chapter titles and authors are listed below.

Contents:

1. Introduction (Timothy J. Vance)
2. Generative Treatments of Rendaku and Related Issues (Shigeto Kawahara & Hideki Zamma)

3. Psycholinguistic Studies of Rendaku (Shigeto Kawahara)
4. Rendaku and Identity Avoidance: Consonantal Identity and Moraic Identity (Shigeto Kawahara & Shin-ichiro Sano)
5. Rendaku Awareness of Japanese Learners in Taiwan: Students at Ming Chuan University (Nobuyuki Nakazawa, Timothy J. Vance, Mark Irwin & Paul A. Lyddon)
6. The Rendaku Database (Mark Irwin)
7. Rosen's Rule (Mark Irwin)
8. Rendaku and Individual Segments (Timothy J. Vance & Atsushi Asai)
9. Rendaku in Okinawan (Leon A. Serafim)
10. Rendaku in Tōhoku Japanese: The Kahoku-chō Survey (Mizuki Miyashita, Mark Irwin, Ian Wilson & Timothy J. Vance)
11. Rendaku in Cross-Linguistic Perspective (Laurence Labrune)

A Functional Account of Marathi's Voice Phenomenon: Passives and Causatives in Marathi.

By Prashant Pardeshi. Leiden/Boston: Brill, 2016.

A Functional Account of Marathi's Voice Phenomena: Passives and Causatives in Marathi offers a comprehensive account of the formal and semantic aspects of the two most prominent voice phenomena in Marathi: the passive and the causative. Previous studies offer many partial insights into various aspects of Marathi's passives and causatives. However, a comprehensive description of the formal, semantic, and pragmatic aspects of Marathi's passives and causatives has not been available so far. Attempting to fill this gap, the present monograph offers a description in the functional-typological framework. At the same time it introduces the reader to the rich tradition of grammatical studies in Marathi, which up to now have remained inaccessible to those who are unfamiliar with the language.

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The Phonetics and Phonology of Geminate Consonants.

Ed. by Haruo Kubozono. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2017.

Geminate consonants, also known as long consonants, appear in many languages in the world, and how they contrast with their short counterparts, or singletons (e.g. /tt/ vs. /t/) is an important topic that features in most linguistics and phonology textbooks. However, neither their phonetic manifestation nor their phonological nature is fully understood, much less their cross-linguistic similarities and differences. As the first volume specifically devoted to the phonetics and phonology of geminate consonants, this book brings together novel, original data and analyses about many individual languages in different parts of the world, to present a wide range of perspectives for the study of phonological contrasts in general by introducing various experimental (acoustic, perceptual, physiological, and electrophysiological) and non-experimental methodologies, and to discuss phonological contrasts in a wider context than is generally considered by looking also at the behavior of geminate consonants in loanword phonology and language acquisition. Studying geminate consonants requires interdisciplinary approaches including experimental phonetics (acoustics and speech perception), theoretical phonology, speech processing, neurolinguistics, and language acquisition. This volume provides comprehensive phonetic and phonological details about geminate consonants across languages, with a view to contributing to research in these fields.

Contents:

Haruo Kubozono (NINJAL): Introduction to the phonetics and phonology of geminate consonants

PART I. Production and Perception of Geminate Consonants

Shigeto Kawahara (Keio University) and Melanie Pangilinan (Montclair State University): Spectral continuity, amplitude changes, and perception of length contrasts

Olga Dmitrieva (Purdue University): Production of geminate consonants in Russian:

Implications for typology

- Rachid Ridouane (CNRS and Sorbonne-Nouvelle University) and Pierre A. Hallé (CNRS and Sorbonne-Nouvelle University and Haskins Laboratories): Word-initial geminates: from production to perception
- Hajime Takeyasu (Fukuoka University) and Mikio Giriko (Osaka University): Effects of duration and phonological length of the preceding/following segments on perception of the length contrast in Japanese
- Anders Löfqvist (Haskins Laboratories): Articulatory coordination in long and short consonants — an effect of rhythm class?
- Elinor Payne (University of Oxford), Brechtje Post (University of Cambridge), Nina Gram Garmann (Oslo and Akershus University) and Hanne Gram Simonsen (University of Oslo): The acquisition of long consonants in Norwegian
- Yukari Hirata (Collgate University): Second language learners' production of geminate consonants in Japanese

PART II. Phonology of Geminate Consonants

- Sandra Kotzor (University of Oxford and Oxford Brookes University), Allison Wetterlin (University of Agder and University of Oxford) and Aditi Lahiri (University of Oxford): Bengali geminates: processing and representation
- Lara Ehrenhofer (University of Maryland, College Park), Adam C. Roberts (Nanyang Technological University), Sandra Kotzor, Allison Wetterlin and Aditi Lahiri: Asymmetric processing of consonant duration in Swiss German
- Stuart Davis (Indiana University): Geminates and weight manipulating phonology in Chuukese (Trukese)
- Nina Topintzi (University of Thessaloniki) and Stuart Davis: On the weight of edge geminates
- Junko Ito (University of California, Santa Cruz), Haruo Kubozono and Armin Mester (University of California, Santa Cruz): A prosodic account of consonant gemination in Japanese loanwords
- Shin'ichi Tanaka (Kobe University): The relation between L2 perception and L1 phonology in Japanese loanwords: An analysis of geminates in loanwords from Italian
- Hyunsoon Kim (Hongik University): Korean speakers' perception of Japanese geminates: Evidence for an L1 grammar-driven borrowing process

III. 4. NINJAL periodicals and other publications

III.4-a. *NINJAL Research Papers*

Tachikawa: NINJAL.

『国立国語研究所論集』

In order to promote research activities, the dissemination of research results, and the training of early-career researchers at the National Institute for Japanese Language and Linguistics

(NINJAL), NINJAL publishes online and in print two issues of the journal NINJAL Research Papers per fiscal year (in principle, once in July and once in January—previously May and November until FY2014). The titles of the papers included and the names of their authors are listed below.

[No. 1, May 2011]

KAGEYAMA Taro: Foreword to NINJAL Research Papers.

GIRIKO Mikio: Deaccentuation in Tokyo Japanese: A Descriptive Study of Loanword Compound Accent.

INOUE Masaru: On the Ambiguity of the *ta*-Form in Japanese.

SHIMOJI Kayoko: On the *-ja* Construction in the Tarama Dialect of Southern Ryukyuan.

TSUNODA Tasaku: Mermaid Construction: A Contribution from Japanese Linguistics to General Linguistics.

YAMAIZUMI Minoru: Left-Dislocation in Japanese and Information Structure Theory.

ZHU Jingwei: Three-Chinese-character Words in Missionaries' Documents in China: Comparison with the Written Documents of Dutch Studies in Japan.

[No. 2, November 2011]

GIRIKO Mikio, OSHITA Takao and KUBOZONO Haruo: On the Nature of the Morpheme [zu] in Japanese.

GODA Sumire: Long-term Progressive and Perfective Usages of *teiru* in Scientific Books: Describing the Premise and Presenting the Conclusion.

KIBE Nobuko: Accent System of the Hondo Amakusa Dialect in Japan: Accent of Verb Phrases.

OKUNO Yukiko and KIM Hyonju: Linguistic Aspects of Language Transfer in Omission Errors of the Japanese Particle *no* (の): Focusing on the Relationships between *no* (の), *ui* (ゐ), and *de* (の).

SUNAGA Tetsuya: Word Identification in Early Middle Japanese Using Collocation Strength.

TSUNODA Mie: *=monono* and *-nai=mademo*: Adversatives and Concessive Conditionals in the Five-level Classification of Clause Linkage.

UWANO Zendo: Examples of Conjugated Forms of Verbs in the Yonaguni Dialect with Particular Reference to Prosodies: Part 2.

ZHU Jingwei: Four-Chinese-character Words in Written Documents of Dutch Studies

[No. 3, May 2012]

KANZAKI Kyoko: Toward the Construction of a Database of V+V Compound Verbs.

MATSUMORI Akiko: A Rising Kernel Dialect and the Accentual Systems surrounding Aoya in Tottori Prefecture.

MIYAUCHI Sayaka: The Relationship between Conjunctive Particles and Genre-related Style in the BCCWJ.

SANO Motoki: The Classification of Japanese Evaluative Expressions and the Construction of a Dictionary of Attitudinal Lexis: An Interpretation from Appraisal Perspective.

SHIRAI Satoko: The Polysemic Enclitic *=ta* in nDrapa.

TAKEMURA Akiko: Parental Influence on Dialect Acquisition: The Case of the Tone System of Kagoshima Japanese.

TANAKA Yukari and MAEDA Tadahiko: Regional Typology Based on Individual-level Clustering of Dialect Usage: A Latent Class Analysis of Nationwide Language

Consciousness Survey Data.

TSUNODA Mie: Modality in Clause-linkage Markers.

[No. 4, November 2012]

INOUE Fumio, KIM Soonim and MATSUDA Kenjiro: One Hundred Year's Tendency of Increase of “-te itadaku” in Okazaki: Democratization of Honorifics in the Case of Benefactive Expressions.

Mark IRWIN: Rendaku Dampening and Prefixes. [Paper in English]

MORI Atsushi and UTSUMI Yumiko: Examining Everyday Japanese Use by Asian Women Living as Foreign Residents in Yamagata Prefecture: An Analysis of the Results of the Survey “Japanese for Life.”

NAGAYA Naonori: On the Syntactic Transitivity of Tagalog Actor-Focus Constructions. [Paper in English]

TAKEDA Kôko and MITSUI Harumi: An Outline of the “Contrastive Study of Dialect Grammars” and an Analysis of Causal Expressions.

TSUNODA Mie: Verbal Inflectional Morphology and Modality in Clause-linkage Markers.

[No. 5, May 2013]

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UWANO Zendo: Accent Data of the Kikai-jima Dialects: Part 1

[No. 6, November 2013]

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HIRAMOTO Mie and ASAHI Yoshiyuki: Pronoun Usage of Japanese Plantation Immigrants in Hawai'i. [Paper in English]

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- ASAHARA Masayuki, IMADA Mizuho, YASUDA Sachi, KONISHI Hikari and MAEKAWA Kikuo: Page Collection and Linguistic Annotation Issues in Ultra Large-Scale Web Corpus Construction.
- ASAI Atsushi: The Productivity of Rendaku Sequential Voicing and its Fixity in Frequent Occurrences.
- HIRANO Hiroko: Practice of Japanese Prosody Education for Beginners in an Integrated Japanese Course: Use of Visualized Japanese Accent and Intonation Learning Material.
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- ZHANG Shouxiang: The Japanese Language Landscapes in Fangzheng County in Heilongjiang Province.

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- ABE Shin: Beliefs about Grammar and Vocabulary Learning from Surveys of Japanese Learners Abroad: A Comparison with Non-native Japanese Teachers, Japanese University Students, and Native Japanese Teachers.

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- FUKUNAGA Yuka: The Applicability of Ethnolinguistic Vitality Theory to the Multilingual Language Practices of Foreigners Living in Japan: Cases of Pakistani Individuals Living in Japan.
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- SHIMIZU Masaaki: A Reconstruction of Ancient Vietnamese Initials Using Chữ Nôm Materials. [Paper in English]
- TORITANI Yoshifumi: Usage of a New Negative Suffix *-yan* among the Young Generation of Kansai Speakers.
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III.4-b. NINJAL Project Review

Tachikawa: NINJAL

『国語研プロジェクトレビュー』

NINJAL Project Review provides extracts from the results of collaborative research at the National Institute for Japanese Language and Linguistics. Book notices and other short articles are not mentioned below.

[No.1, May 2010]

KAGEYAMA Taro: Foreword to *NINJAL Project Review*

KAGEYAMA Taro: Typology of Compounds and the Uniqueness of Japanese.

Bernard Comrie: Japanese and the Other Languages of the World. [Article in English]

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Rod Ellis: Does Explicit Grammar Instruction Work? [Article in English]

KIBE Nobuko: The Formation of Various Accent Systems in Japanese.

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Andrej L. Malchukov: Towards a Typology of Transitivity Splits. [Article in English]

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ZHU Jingwei: Three-Character Sino-Japanese Words in Written Documents of Dutch Studies.

Armin Mester & Junko Ito: A Note on Unstressability. [Article in English]

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Wesley M. JACOBSEN: The Interrelationship of Time and Realis in Japanese—in Search of the Semantic Roots of Hypothetical Meaning.

MAEKAWA Kikuo: Variation in the Manner of Articulation of /z/ in Japanese: A Corpus-based Analysis.

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KAGEYAMA Taro: Event Predications and Property Predications.

YOKOYAMA Shoichi: Quantitative Prediction of Language Change with Longitudinal Survey Data.

[Vol. 3, No. 2, October 2012]

MAEKAWA Kikuo: Collaborative Research Projects in the Department of Corpus Studies.

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KONDO Yasuhiro: Developing the Diachronic Corpus of Japanese

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 [Article in English]
 Peter Edwin HOOK: Competition between Vektored Verbs and Factored Verbs. [Article in English]

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- KUMAGAI Yasuo: New Perspectives Enabled by the Linguistic Atlas of Japan Database.
 ASAHI Yoshiyuki: Towards a Sociolinguistic Typology.
 TANAKA Makiro: An Overview of Modern Japanese Vocabulary Based on the “Meiroku Corpus” and the “Taiyo Corpus.”
 Prashant PARDESHI: Compilation of a Handbook of Usage of Japanese Basic Verbs for JFL Learners: Research Outcomes and Future Prospects.
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 YAMAZAKI Makoto: Distribution of Vocabulary and Sentence Structures in Texts.
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- MASUOKA Takashi: Topics in the Complex Sentence Construction Project.
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 OGISO Toshinobu: Analysis of Historical Japanese Texts and Automatic *dakuten* Annotation.

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KIBE Nobuko: Kinship Terms in the Kikaijima Dialect of the Amami Region: Focusing on Words for ‘Father’, ‘Mother’, ‘Grandfather’, and ‘Grandmother’.
 ONISHI Takuichiro: We’ve Captured Changes in Dialect Distributions!
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[Vol. 5, No. 3, February 2015]

INOUE Fumio: Late Adoption of Honorifics—“River Character” Change in the Okazaki Survey of Honorifics.
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 Edith ALDRIDGE: Wh-word Positions in Old Japanese.

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ASAHARA Masayuki: Building NINJAL Web Japanese Corpus: Use and Application.
 TANAKA Makiro: A Lexical Comparison of the Heian Period and the Muromachi Period Based on the Corpus of Historical Japanese.

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Prashant PARDESHI, IMAMURA Yasunari: What Typological Research between Japanese and the Languages of the World Reveals: Theoretical and Applied Research Outcomes of the Collaborative Project.

[Vol. 6, No. 3, March 2016]

John WHITMAN: On the Northeast Asia as a Linguistic Area.
 NODA Hisashi: A Comparison between Japanese Learners in Europe and Native Japanese Speakers When Reading On-line Kuchikomi Reviews.
 SAKODA Kumiko, KONISHI Madoka, SASAKI Aiko, SUGA Wakako, and HOSOI Yoko: International Corpus of Japanese as a Second Language.

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Preservation of dialect diversity in Japan.

Ed. by NINJAL. NINJAL Forum Series 1. Tachikawa: NINJAL, 2011, 61 pages

国立国語研究所（編）『日本の方言の多様性を守るために』（NINJALフォーラムシリーズ1） 国立国語研究所

Contents:

- The dangers of linguistic and cultural diversity considering dialects of the Ryûkyûs (KARIMATA Shigehisa)
- “Let’s speak in the language of Yoron”: Striving for a bilingual island (KIKU Hideshi)
- The disappearing languages of small islands (Thomas PELLARD)
- Linguistics from the periphery: The Siberian Koryak language today (KUREBITO Megumi)
- A progress report on the Agency for Cultural Affairs commissioned project “A survey concerning the state of languages and dialects in a critical state” (KIBE Nobuko)

The complexity and fascination of Japanese writing.

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国立国語研究所 (編) 『日本語文字・表記の難しさとおもしろさ』 (NINJALフォーラムシリーズ2)
国立国語研究所

Contents:

- How should we get along with *kanji*? (ATSUJI Tetsuji)
- “Degrees of freedom” are precisely the lure of Japanese *kanji* (KOKOMA Katsumi)
- Broadcasting and *kanji* (SHIBATA Minoru)
- Units for *kanji* recognition (YOKOYAMA Shôichi)
- The un-ordinariness of the writing in schools (TANAHASHI Hisako)
- Kanji*: the feeling of endlessness lurking in their lure (Stefan KAISER)

Rediscovering the Japanese language: What Japanese and the languages of the world teach us about each other.

Ed. by NINJAL. NINJAL Forum Series 3. Tachikawa: NINJAL, 2013.

国立国語研究所 (編) 『日本語新発見：世界から見た日本語』 (NINJALフォーラムシリーズ 3) 国立国語研究所

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- Near but far, far but near: The Philippine language Tagalog and Japanese (KATAGIRI Masumi)
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- Does Ainu resemble Japanese? (Anna BUGAEVA)
- Phenomena said to be unique to Japanese are found in African languages as well: The case of Sidaama (Ethiopia) (KAWACHI Kazuhiro)

Japanese communication in a global society: Why learning Japanese is necessary.

Ed. by NINJAL. NINJAL Forum Series 4. Tachikawa: NINJAL, 2013.

国立国語研究所 (編) 『グローバル社会における日本語のコミュニケーション—日本語を学ぶことはなぜ必要か』 (NINJALフォーラムシリーズ 4) 国立国語研究所

Contents:

- English as a lingua franca, and then Japanese (TORIGAI Kumiko)
- The pleasures and difficulties of teaching Japanese (SAKODA Kumiko)
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- The lively Japan I love and the Japanese language I also love (Daniel KAHL)

How Modern Japanese came to be the way it is.

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Contents:

- Trends of the era that demanded the establishment of the “standard language” (SHIMIZU Yasuyuki)
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- Literacy in Modern Japanese and the media (TSUCHIYA Reiko)

Kanji education across the world: Learning Japanese kanji.

Ed. by NINJAL. NINJAL Forum Series 6. Tachikawa: NINJAL, 2017. 81 pages.

国立国語研究所(編)『世界の漢字教育:日本語漢字をまなぶ』(NINJALフォーラムシリーズ6) 国立国語研究所

Contents:

- Ways of assisting the acquisition of *kanji* in Japanese language education: Thinking about the fun and difficulty of *kanji* (KANO Chieko)
- On the acquisition of *kanji* in Japanese language education in Taiwan (LIN Liping)
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- Kanji* teaching materials in Kyrgyzstan “*Kanji Monogatari*” (Galina VOROBÉVA)
- Whether to learn *kanji* or to learn words written in *kanji*: Vocabulary-based *kanji* education (Aldo TOLLINI)

Research on Japanese language: How far we’ve progressed—how much we’ve discovered!

Ed. by NINJAL. NINJAL Forum Series 7. Tachikawa: NINJAL, 2016. 60 pages.

国立国語研究所(編)『ここまで進んだ!ここまで分かった! 国立国語研究所の日本語研究』(NINJALフォーラムシリーズ7) 国立国語研究所

Contents:

- Endangered dialects are interesting: Varied ways of thought hiding in dialects (KIBE Nobuko)
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- The phonetics of Japanese: the riddle of the *sokuon* (geminate consonant) (KUBOZONO Haruo)
- Universality and variety in language: Universal tendencies that can be seen in transitive-

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Japanese language communication between Japanese and non-Japanese: The learner's
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