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● Articles

Author	ケビン ヘファナン Kevin Heffernan 関西学院大学 総合政策学部 准教授(2013年7月1日現在) Associate Professor, School of Policy Studies, Kwansai Gakuin University (as of July 1, 2013)
Title	関西弁における否定形の整理 The Systematization of the Negative Suffix in the Kansai Dialect of Japanese
Abstract	This research is motivated by the claim that the Japanese spoken by teenagers and young adults has become chaotic (Jinnouchi 2007). In order to test this claim, the two-way distinction between realis and irrealis (Niwa 2005) in the negative suffix system of the Kansai dialect of Japanese was investigated. I hypothesized that if the spoken Japanese of the younger generations is indeed becoming more chaotic and personalized at the expense of established grammatical rules, then this two-way distinction in the negative system should also be weakening. The results of the investigation confirm that the realis-irrealis system has disappeared. However, it is gone from the negative system of ages of speakers, not just the younger speakers. Furthermore, an orderly and systematic phonological system has replaced it in the Japanese of the youngest generations. This result is contrary to the claim that the Japanese of the youngest speakers is chaotic.
Author	鎌田 康男 Yasuo Kamata 関西学院大学 総合政策学部 教授(2013年7月1日現在) Professor, School of Policy Studies, Kwansai Gakuin University (as of July 1, 2013)
Title	公共性概念の再構築 Reconstruction of the Concept of Public Sphere
Abstract	This paper intends to elucidate the emergence and transformation of the idea of public sphere in the West, and thus to shed light on the characters and the role of the public sphere in the European Middle Ages, and also to present a new concept of the public sphere for the current discussion of this topic. It is divided into the following sections: 1 The public and private spheres: their emergence in Ancient Greece; 2 The public and private sphere in modern democracy; 3 Public sphere in the European Middle Ages (1) – the Representative Publicness; 4 Public sphere in the European Middle Ages (2) – the Religious Publicness and the reconstruction of the concept of public sphere. In conclusion it should be pointed out that the school motto of Kwansai Gakuin “Mastery for Service” is an excellent expression of the idea of the public sphere, as above described, which is more and more forgotten and at the same time hoped for in modern times.
Author	森本 郁代 Ikuyo Morimoto 関西学院大学 法学部 教授(2013年7月1日現在) Professor, School of Law and Politics, Kwansai Gakuin University (as of July 1, 2013)
	水上 悦雄 Etsuo Mizukami (独)情報通信研究機構 ユニバーサルコミュニケーション研究所 音声コミュニケーション研究室 研究員(2013年7月1日現在)
	柳田 直美 Naomi Yanagida 一橋大学国際教育センター 講師(2013年7月1日現在) Lecturer, The Center for Global Education, Hitotsubashi University (as of July 1, 2013)
Title	留学生による話し合いに対する評価に影響を与えるコミュニケーション行動 The Effect of Communication Behaviors on the Evaluation of Group Discussions by Japanese Language Learners
Abstract	The purpose of this study is to explore viewpoints that native and non-native speakers of Japanese (hereafter, NSs and NNSs, respectively) at the undergraduate level use to evaluate group discussions, and the interactional features in the discussions that may affect to form their impressions, resulted in the difference in their evaluations. The analysis shows that there are some differences in viewpoints between NSs and NNSs, though their evaluation of the discussions was almost the same. The micro-analysis suggests that the differences may cause misunderstandings between them. This implicates that it is important for participants of discussions in the contact situations to be aware of different viewpoints that they have towards communication behaviors according to their cultural backgrounds.
Author	南 雅彦 Masahiko Minami サンフランシスコ州立大学 教授, 国立国語研究所 日本語教育研究・情報センター 客員教授(2013年7月1日現在) Professor, College of Liberal & Creative Arts, San Francisco State University (as of July 1, 2013)
Title	地域方言における変異形の併存状況: 同化や混交形に見られる単純化の方向 Regional Language Variation: Simplification, Accommodation, Assimilation, and Beyond
Abstract	It has been said that non-standard dialects are increasingly losing their traditional forms and, under the pervasive influence of standard Japanese, they are evolving into modified versions (Sanada, 1990; Tokugawa & Sanada, 1991). This study, which is based on research conducted through a survey, focuses on Senshu-ben, a non-standard regional dialect in southern Osaka, Japan, in an attempt to discover if we can observe changes in younger generations' dialectal language use. Specifically, data on dialectal use of more than 300 high school students in the region were gathered; the participants were asked to fill out a questionnaire about their dialectal language use. The purpose of the research is two-fold: (1) reporting the most recent or current use of the Senshu dialect by young local generations in southern Osaka, and (2) analyzing the co-existing variants observed in the gathered data, especially the variation called the “neo-dialect,” which is strongly influenced by standard Japanese. The research particularly examined the non-standard variations of verb negation. It revealed that four major variants in verb negation ? two types of verbal vowel assimilation (progressive assimilation and regressive or anticipatory assimilation), the neo-dialect (more precisely, the composite form), and traditional contractions ? co-exist in the current language of high school students in the Senshu region (which is further divided into three sub-regions, Northern, Central, and Southern). As had been speculated, we found a tendency toward the proliferation of the neo-dialect throughout the region. Due to the current distribution of the neo-dialect and its simplified rules, we can speculate that such use will increase over time even beyond generational boundaries. Furthermore, we may be allowed to claim that neo-dialectal patterns observed in the current research indicate the direction of how the non-standard dialect will change over time.

Author	山本 雅代 Masayo Yamamoto 関西学院大学 国際学部 教授(2013年7月1日現在) Professor, School of International Studies, Kwasei Gakuin University (as of July 1, 2013)
Title	関係性理論を枠組みとしたコード・スイッチングの語用論的解釈 Code-switching accounted for by Relevance Theory
Abstract	Code-switching is one of the linguistic activities commonly observed among bilinguals. Although researchers do not seem to have reached a consensus as to terms and their definitions, they have been trying to determine the factors that may trigger switches and searching for rules that regulate them. Code-switching is frequently considered an indication of inadequate acquisition of one or both languages. In this paper I would first like to make a quick sketch of code-switching and then, from the viewpoint of Relevance Theory, propose an alternative explanation for why some bilinguals adopt code-switching in their communication with other bilinguals. The author hopes that this proposal, using the insights of Relevance Theory as another possible explanation for code-switching, will be of some help in deflating this resumption of deficiency.

Author	于 康 Kang Yu 関西学院大学 国際学部 教授(2013年7月1日現在) Professor, School of International Studies, Kwasei Gakuin University (as of July 1, 2013)
	田中 良 Ryo Tanaka 関西学院大学 言語コミュニケーション文化研究科 博士後期課程(2013年7月1日現在) Doctoral Student of the Graduate School of Language, Communication, and Culture, Kwasei Gakuin University (as of July 1, 2013)
Title	日本語研究におけるタグ付与とタグ付与ソフトTNR_JapaneseCorpusTagger Tagging and its software 'TNR_JapaneseCorpusTagger' in Japanese Studies
Abstract	One of the central issues on Japanese studies is how efficiently we can analyze the data. In this study, we have developed the tagging software 'TNR_JapaneseCorpusTagger'. This software makes the tagging analysis accurate and speedy. In addition, this software has proved that it is a very powerful device to find out the generalizations of word formations or constructions based on the statistic results.

● Research Note

Author	真田 信治 Shinji Sanada 奈良大学 文学部 教授(2013年7月1日現在) Professor, Faculty of Letters, Nara University (as of July 1, 2013)
Title	宜蘭クレオール德音韻覚書 Notes on Yilan Creole Phonology
Abstract	台湾の宜蘭県の一部地域において、かつての日本植民地統治とともに台湾に渡った日本語と現地のアタヤル語／セデック語との接触によって形成された新しい言語が話されている。が、その存在も使用実態もほとんど知られていなかった。筆者らは、2007年に学界にこの新言語の存在を初めて報告し、その後、この言語を「宜蘭クレオール(Yilan Creole)」と名付けて調査研究を進め、いくつかの報告をしてきた(Chien and Sanada 2010、真田・簡2012など)。ここでは、この言語が日本語を語彙供給言語(lexifier language)として形成された日本語系クレオール語であることを再認識しつつ、その音声実態の一端について報告する。