

外国語要旨

題目: Study on repetition by native speakers in contact situations and native language situations

:From the viewpoint of daily contact experience and Japanese level of interlocutor

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The present study focuses on repetition of native speakers (NS) in communication with non-native speakers (NNS) with the aim of elucidating their adjustment methods. Therefore, the author analyzed the repetition of NS in contact situations and native language situations and searched for differences in repetition to persons with differing levels of Japanese language ability due to the amount of daily contact experience with NNS.

The present paper is composed of 9 chapters. In Chapter I, as an introduction, the importance of repetition in contact situation conversations is discussed, and the necessity of viewing the relationship between the contact experience with NNS and the Japanese level of the conversation partner in order to clarify the adjustment method of NS is shown. Chapter II provides an overview of preceding studies and outlines the communication accommodation theory (CAT) on which the present study is based. CAT is a theory that explains why and how coordinating behavior in communication is performed from the standpoint of social psychology. Believing that this concept can be used to explain the causes of repetition and differences due to contact experience, we created a theoretical framework.

Chapter III presents research issues and describes the scope and data of repetition handled and analysis methods of the present study. The data of the present study for analysis were composed of the transcriptions of 240 minutes of speech in an initial one-to-one meeting between eight NS (four NS with much contact experience and four NS with little experience) and intermediate learners of Japanese (ILJ), advanced learners of Japanese (ALJ), and native speakers of Japanese (NSJ). This was analyzed by the "total conversation analysis" method (Usami 2008).

Chapters IV to VII analyze repetition in the conversation data in detail. In the analysis, the repetition of NS was classified into repetition of utterance of the other person and repetition of self-utterance, and each was analyzed from the two aspects of appearance and function.

In Chapter IV (Study 1), attention was paid to the number of occurrences, appearance form, appearance position, and spontaneity as a ways of appearance of repeated utterances. The results of the analysis revealed that in comparison with native speakers with little experience (BN), many native speakers with much experience (BE) had a higher "number of occurrences", "reproduction", "immediately after", and "spontaneous repetition" in conversations with ILJ. Moreover, BE utilized these for ILJ than for other levels. "Repetition after request" was common in conversations with ILJ regardless of the amount of experience.

Chapter V (Study 2) focuses on the function of repetition itself and the function of discourse development as functions of repetition of the utterances of the other person. The results of the analysis revealed that BE heavily utilized repetition that emphasized the content of transmission in comparison with BN when speaking with ILJ, and utilized it more frequently for

ILJ than at other Japanese level opponents. In terms of discourse development function, BE had more reinforcement functions to support the flow of conversation as the Japanese ability of the other person was lower.

In Chapter VI (Study 3), in order to clarify how repetition of self-utterance appears, we analyzed the occurrence number, form, occurrence position, spontaneity of repetition. The results showed that BE had more occurrences of repetition of self-utterances and spontaneous repetition as the Japanese level of the opponent was lower. In addition, there were many repetitions immediately after conversation with NNS, and repeated use of reproduction type and complementary type repetition was utilized when speaking to ILJ. Repetition after request appeared many times in conversation with ILJ regardless of contact experience.

Chapter VII (Study 4) focuses on the function of repetition of self-utterances, the function of repetition itself and function of discourse development were analyzed. The results revealed that BE heavily utilize the progress function to advance the story to NNS. Regardless of contact experience, NS utilized "detailed description" and "clarification" heavily with ILJ.

In Chapter VIII, Studies 1 to 4 are summarized and comprehensively examined, and Chapter IX describes the conclusion and significance of the present study. The results of Studies 1 to 4 revealed that BE utilize repetition depending on the Japanese level of the other person, frequently utilize repetition to lower level ILJ, utilize a form that is obviously repetition, and frequently utilize repetition to clarify information and promote a sense of unity, but BN do not utilize repetition depending on the person unless there is a clear request for reaction from the other person.

This difference appears to be due to sensitivity to the linguistic problems of the other person based on contact experiences. Because BE can sense the extent of the linguistic problems of the other person, when there are many problems, they use repetition as a convergence strategy in a clear form in order to realize mutual understanding. However, BN are unable respond sensitively to the linguistic problems of the other person and have difficulty in noticing said problems unless clearly presented by the other person. Therefore no strategy is taken and it is not used properly either. As a result of these cognitive and psychological differences, repetition of NS differs depending on the amount of contact experience and the Japanese level of the other person.

The present study has significance in clarifying and describing comprehensively the relationship between repetition of NS in contact situations, contact experience, and the Japanese level of the other person. The specific adjustment techniques clarified in the present study may be used for intercultural communication education for NS, Japanese language teacher training, etc.