

外 国 語 要 旨

学位論文題目 A Discourse Analytic Study of "Re-thanking on Previous Indebtedness":
A Comparison of Chinese and Japanese Native Situations and Contact Situations
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This study examines the language behavior of "Re-thanking on Previous Indebtedness", defined as "expressing gratitude towards benefactors not only the first time but also the next time one sees them with expressions such as "Konoaida wa arigatou (Thank you for the other day) ", which is believed to be a language behavior of "expressing gratitude" specific for Japanese. Conversations between friends with previous indebtedness were used as data.

This study compares the use and functions of the "Re-thanking on Previous Indebtedness" language behavior by comparing Japanese native speakers (JN) in native situations, Chinese native speakers (CN) in native situations, and Chinese Japanese language learners and Japanese native speakers in contact situations. The aim of this study is to clarify the features of the first language in contact situations.

This study consists of three studies. Study 1 is a comparison of Chinese and Japanese native situations, Study 2 is a comparison of native and contact situations, and Study 3 is a comparison of L1-Chinese and L2-Japanese of individual learner's conversations.

Based on the data of 25 Japanese native pairs and 25 Chinese native pairs, Study 1 examines whether the "Re-thanking on Previous Indebtedness" speech act is used in situations with previous indebtedness. The results show that in 86% of Japanese native situations the "Re-thanking on Previous Indebtedness" is used, which supports the results of previous research. Concerning the types of indebtedness, although there was a significant difference in "effort indebtedness" when introducing one's senior student, there was no significant difference in "material indebtedness". This confirms the results of previous research that show that JN use "Re-thanking on Previous Indebtedness" regardless of the type of indebtedness, whereas CN use "Re-thanking on Previous Indebtedness" in situations such as "giving a present" or "borrowing money", where the benefit is high. Contrary to previous research which claim that Chinese native speakers do not use the speech act of thanking in conversations between friends, more than half out of the 50 participants in this study (31 CN, 62%) used "Re-thanking on Previous Indebtedness", 72% for "effort indebtedness", and 52% for "material indebtedness".

Next, the kinds of features found in "Re-thanking on Previous Indebtedness" were explored, from both the "Conversational Function" and the "Interpersonal Adjustment Function" used by JN and CN. Comparing the analysis between the first appearing turn and gratitude expression strategies used by JN and CN showed that majority of JN tend to use "conversation openers" (Coulmas 1981) or "formal

markers" (Hymes 1972) in the early turn from the beginning of the conversation. The CN also use "conversation openers" as well, but they tend to be topicalized as one of the substantial appreciation topics and exchanged in conversations. They also used their "common functions" of appreciation (Hymes 1972). It was observed that JN use a lot of light burden strategies, while CN use heavy burden strategies such as "expressing a desire to continue a relationship" strategy and "promising to reciprocate" strategy. Moreover, JN sometimes shift the speech level to honorific form as a "Interpersonal Adjustment Function", but CN said some examples included negative comments in reporting. Based on the appearance position in discourse and the usage of strategy, JN's "Re-thanking on Previous Indebtedness" expressions were used as "conversation openers" in a cue of "contextualized conventions", while CN didn't reciprocate them in a cue of "contextualized conventions" while exchanging conversation.

The purpose of Study 2 is to compare Japanese and Chinese native situations, and contact situations between each other to clarify whether the features of the native language can be seen. Four data groups, Japanese native speakers (JN) in native situations, Chinese native speakers (CN) in native situations, and Chinese Japanese language learners and Japanese native speakers in contact situations, were compared. There wasn't any significant difference found in "Re-thanking on Previous Indebtedness" in both Japanese and Chinese native situations and contact situations between each other. It also became clear that neither Japanese nor Chinese learners of the Japanese language in contact situations have adjusted their pragmatic practices as to whether the "Re-thanking on Previous Indebtedness" were used or not. In addition, the analysis of the functions of "Re-thanking on Previous Indebtedness" used by JN and CN in contact situations showed that pragmatic conventions in native situations were transferred to the contact situations. However, it was indicated that there is a possibility that the type of strategy used by CN may be adjusted to be similar to the pattern used by JN.

Furthermore, it was found that in response to JN's "Interpersonal Adjustment Function", CN adjust their utterances through using both strategies specific for CN such as including negative comments when reporting, as well as strategies specific for JN such as "speech level shift" or "performative gratitude strategy".

The aim of Study 3 is not to compare data groups but to examine adjustments and pragmatic transfer of "Re-thanking on Previous Indebtedness" that individual CN use in contact situation. L1 Chinese data and L2 Japanese data of the same CN were compared. Concerning the emergence pattern of "Re-thanking on Previous Indebtedness", out of 15 subjects 8 subjects used "Re-thanking on Previous Indebtedness" in both languages. Concerning the functions, it was found that CN adjusted to the L2 Japanese language behavior.

In order to deal with problems which appear in contact situation, it is believed that there is a need for pragmatic research such as "Re-thanking on Previous Indebtedness" which explore sociocultural contexts such as predicting will be said certain situations.