

The 2nd Consortium on Japanese Studies in a Global Perspective

FURUSE, Natsuko / MORIYAMA, Shin

Date	December 17 th (Mon), 18 th (Tue) and 19 th (Wed), 2007
Place	Ochanomizu University (2-1-1 Ohtsuka, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 112-8610, Japan) 17 th Graduate School of Humanities and Sciences Bldg., 6 th Floor, Main Conference Room (Rm607) 18 th Mail Building, 1 st Floor, Faculty of Human Life and Environmental Sciences, Conference Room (Rm103) 19 th A.M.: Graduate School of Humanities and Sciences Bldg., 6 th Floor, Main Conference Room (Rm607) P.M.: The Faculty of Science Bldg. No.3, 7 th Floor (Rm701)
Subject	Present and Future of Japanese Studies: Building and Utilizing an International and Interdisciplinary Network
Participants	The School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS) (England), National Taiwan University (Taiwan), Charles University in Prague (Czech Republic), Sookmyung Women's University (Korea), Dongduk Women's University (Korea), The Beijing Center for Japanese Studies (China), Purdue University (USA), Ochanomizu University (Japan)
Host	Support Program for Improving Graduate School Education (Ochanomizu University), Education for Women As Leaders Program (humanities and social science), The Center for Comparative Japanese Studies

December 17 th (Mon.) 1 st Day	
10 : 00 – 11 : 30	Opening Ceremony About Consortium on Japanese Studies in a Global Perspective MORIYAMA, Shin (Ochanomizu University) About Support Program for Improving Graduate School Education FURUSE, Natsuko (Ochanomizu University) Information YAMASU, Mitsue (Ochanomizu University)
13 : 00 – 15 : 30	The 1st Section (Japanese Language / Japanese Language Education) Moderator: TAKASAKI, Midori (Ochanomizu University) Lectures: A Tentative Polysemic Network of Japanese-Chinese Homonym TIO, Sun-Bun (National Taiwan University) Presentations : Graduate students from participating Institutions Forms and functions of interrogative structures: A Contrastive Study of English and Japanese KANASUGI, Petra (Charles University in Prague) An Analysis of Synonyms of Accompanying Phenomenon WU, Yu-Jing (National Taiwan University) On the phase of Japanese conjunction “sate” in the language data of the Japanese Middle Ages MOMOSE, Minori (Ochanomizu University)

<p>15 : 50 – 17 : 50</p> <p>18 : 00 – 20 : 00</p>	<p>The 2nd Section (Japanese Literature / Japanese Culture) Moderator: KOKAZE, Hidemasa (Ochanomizu University) Lectures: <i>Shinto</i> in the Modern Period: <i>Tendai</i> Sect of Buddhism, <i>Enryaku-ji</i>, and <i>Hiesha</i> JOHN, Breen (SOAS)</p> <p>Presentations : Graduate students from participating Institutions (Japan) The meiji constitution's making and itouhirobumi LI, Yang (Ochanomizu University) Kukai's Thought of Shinbutsu-shugo KUMAMOTO, Sachiko (Ochanomizu University)</p> <p>Welcome Reception (Meikei House)</p>
<p>December 18th (Tue.) 2nd Day</p>	
<p>09 : 00 – 11 : 55</p> <p>13 : 20 – 18 : 25</p>	<p>The 2nd Section (Japanese Literature / Japanese Culture) Moderator: KAN, Satoko (Ochanomizu University) Lectures: The Ambiguous City: Self and Other in the Work of Kajii Motojiro STEPHEN, Dodd (SOAS)</p> <p>Presentations : Graduate students from participating Institution <i>Yukio Mishima's</i> Personal Advice: Correlations between <i>Mishima</i> and Women's Magazines DUNCAN, Adam (SOAS)</p> <p>The Concept of "Instinct" in Modern Japan LEE, Seung Kyung (Sookyng Women's University)</p> <p>An Attempt of Examination on Gender Issue in "Colonial" Poetry LIU, Ling-Chun (National Taiwan University)</p> <p>A Genealogy of Gerontophobia: <i>Rashomon</i> and the Contemporary Image of the Old Woman KURATA, Yoko (Ochanomizu University)</p> <p>The 1st Section (Japanese Language / Japanese Language Education) Moderator: MORIYAMA, Shin (Ochanomizu University) Lectures: Japanese Language Instruction Employing Cinema BOKEE, Yoon (Dongduk Women's University)</p> <p>A Comparative Study on the Chinese and Japanese Languages and Japanese Language Education XU, Yi-Ping (The Beijing Center for Japanese Studies)</p> <p>Acquisition of Japanese as Foreign Language in a Content-Based Classroom MARIKO, Moroishi Wei (Purdue University)</p> <p>Presentations : Graduate students from participating Institutions A Comparative Study on Laughter in China and Japan LIANG, Shuang(The Beijing Center for Japanese Studies)</p> <p>Necessity of standard of conversation ability in Japanese AIHARA, Michi(Dongduk Women's University)</p> <p>Integrating Language and Culture in Japanese Language Education Curriculum TAKAMIYA, Yumi(Purdue University)</p> <p>Implicit negative feedback moves and uptakes in communicative practices of Japanese benefactive forms for upper intermediate and advanced learners of Japanese as a second language. SUGO, Sachie(Ochanomizu University)</p>

December 19 th (Wed.) 3 rd Day	
09 : 00 – 11 : 40	<p>The 2nd Section (Japanese Literature / Japanese Culture) Moderator: FURUSE, Natsuko (Ochanomizu University) Lectures: The Latest Trends in Japanese History Studies in South Korea KIM, Sun-Min (Sookmyng Women's University) Tales of Ise and Japanese Aesthetics MARTIN, Tiralá(Charles University in Prague) Presentations : Graduate students from participating Institutions The Mutually Responding Zoutouka in The Tale of Genji TOMINAGA(MATSUSHITA),Naomi(Ochanomizu University) Allotment and Manufacturing of Festival Costumes among the Aristocracy during the Heian Period. NODA, Yukiko(Ochanomizu University)</p>
13 : 30 – 16 : 00	<p>Panel Moderator: FURUSE, Natsuko (Ochanomizu University) Subject: Present and Future of Japanese Studies: Building and Utilizing an International and Interdisciplinary Network Panelists : TIO, Sun-Bun, STEPHEN, Dodd, BOKEE, Yoon, XU, Yi-Ping, MARIKO, Moroishi Wei, KIM, Sun-Min, MARTIN, Tiralá, JOHN, Breen, MORIYAMA, Shin</p>
16 : 00 – 17 : 00	<p>Meeting (Future exchanges)</p>

This year's Consortium on Japanese Studies in a Global Perspective, the 2nd in the series, with Purdue University as a new member, was held with a participation of eight universities. The Consortium was carried out in the form of international joint seminar, based on one of the seminars on Japanese Studies at Ochanomizu University, inviting instructors and researchers from abroad.

In the Opening Ceremony, MORIYAMA first commented that this Consortium is somewhat different from ordinary international conferences or international academic meetings in that the Consortium is mainly aimed at building an educational network for graduate students and pursuing interdisciplinarity and internationality. FURUSE then explained our University's Graduate School Good Practice which had been adopted recently.

The 1st section took place on the afternoon of the 17th and 18th, in which Professor TIO, Sun-Bun (National Taiwan University), Professor BOKEE, Yoon (Dongduk Women's University), Professor XU, Yi-Ping (The Beijing Center for Japanese Studies) and Professor Mariko MOROISHI WEI (Purdue University) delivered their lectures, while the graduate students from Charles University in Prague, National Taiwan University, Dongduk Women's University, the Beijing Center for Japanese Studies and Ochanomizu University made their presentations.

The 2nd section took place on the afternoon of the 17th and on the morning of 18th and 19th, in which Professor John BREEN (SOAS), Professor Stephen DODD (SOAS), Professor KIM, Sun-Min (Sookmyng Women's University) and Professor Martin TIRALA (Charles University in Prague) delivered their speech, whereas graduate students from SOAS, Sookmyng Women's University, National Taiwan University, and Ochanomizu University made their presentations.

On the night of the first day, the 17th, a welcome reception was held; the Vice-President, the Deans of our Schools, the teachers working for the Consortium and Graduate School Good Practice, and the teachers involved in the joint seminars greeted the guests from abroad.

In the afternoon of the last day, the 19th, to wrap up the Consortium FURUSE moderated a panel titled "Present and Future of Japanese Studies: Building and Utilizing an International and Interdisciplinary Network" with the participation of all the professors and teachers from abroad. MORIYAMA, as the coordinator of the Consortium, first explained the import of the meeting. The teachers from abroad then outlined the research situations of Japanese Studies in their own country. It was followed by MORIYAMA's two proposals for the future development of Japanese Studies and the Consortium, and all participants discussed the proposals. The two proposals are as follows:

The first proposal concerns the development of the Consortium on Japanese Studies in a Global Perspective: (1) we expand the international network by inviting more universities and institutions; (2) we improve the quality of the “interdisciplinarity” that characterizes the Consortium by choosing suitable subjects that can combine the two sections of the Consortium; (3) we seek the possibility of opening consortiums abroad by developing and expanding our joint seminars currently held overseas.

The second proposal is to pursue the possibility of holding routinely our joint seminars over a satellite system: (1) we routinely hold open lectures and join seminars utilizing a video-conference system; (2) we make our supervision and review on students’ writing of thesis or dissertation meet the international standards, and include in our curriculum double-degrees and joint-degrees.

The discussion in the panel focused on how to balance the pursuit of interdisciplinarity and the assurance of the quality of speciality, but they eventually reached a consensus on the following ideas: we should seek interdisciplinarity by choosing proper topics in the future; from an educational standpoint teachers should choose interdisciplinary themes for their speeches, whereas students should be allowed to choose their subjects in pursuit either of interdisciplinarity or expertise; when holding consortiums abroad we should invite neighboring universities. With regard to the use of a satellite system, since we plan to hold some open lectures and join seminars in January, we will begin to carry out the format with those universities that are already equipped with the system.

In what follows, MORIYAMA summarizes and comments on the 1st section and FURUSE on the 2nd section.

(MORIYAMA, Shin)

【The 1st section】

In the 1st section, they gave the total of four lectures and seven presentations during the two days. The section was attended by quite a large number of people from Japan and abroad. The hall was so full that they had to bring in extra chairs from other rooms at the beginning.

In the section, the participants from Korea, China, USA, Czech Republic and Taiwan gave lectures and presentations, among whom there were five doctoral students and two master’s students. On the graduate students’ presentations many comments were by those who attended, including teachers from the areas of the Japanese Language, Japanese Language Education and other studies as well as their seniors, which must have been of great help to their researches.

To summarize the lectures and presentations in the section, both in the fields of the Japanese Language and Japanese Language Education many of them were on the issues suitable for the “internationality” and the “interdisciplinarity,” the main objectives of the Consortium on Japanese Studies in a Global Perspective. Among eleven lectures and presentations, seven of them involved the key concept “internationality,” while six of them involved the key concept “interdisciplinarity” – more than half in either case.

With regard to the concept “internationality,” there were three studies in contrastive linguistics or linguistic typology between Japanese-English, Japanese-Chinese, or Japanese-Chinese-Korean (KANASUGI, XU, and TIO), and five studies on teaches or graduate students’ practicum of Japanese Language Education in other countries such as USA, China and Korea (WEI, XU, BOKEE, AIHARA, and TAKAMIYA). Regarding the concept “interdisciplinarity,” there were three researches on the relationship between language and culture (KANASUGI, XU and LIANG) and three researches on the comprehensive Japanese language education that integrates cultural viewpoints (BOKEE, WEI, and TAKAMIYA). Also three studies were presented in which they analyzed language in terms of cognitive linguistics (TIO, XU and LIANG); cognitive linguistics, as a linguistic theory, emphasizes cultural knowledge and, in that sense, linguistic researches with that perspective fit well the purpose of the Consortium which aims at interdisciplinarity.

Their research methods showed an obvious contrast between theory-oriented ones and verification-oriented ones. More specifically, the researches done by the participants from China, Korea and Taiwan were mainly based on theories such as cognitive linguistics and its related theories, whereas most of the researchers from Europe, USA and Japan put much emphasis on the verification with data. Also the researches in the Japanese Language presented on the first day were divided into synchronic and diachronic ones; the researches in Japanese Language Education on the second day showed contrast between pro-pedagogy and pro-acquisition; many of Chinese and Korean studies were on how to perform teaching activities,

while most of the American and Japanese researches notably focused on the processes of acquisition. The distinctions of theory-orientedness vs. verification-orientedness, of pedagogy-orientedness vs. acquisition-orientedness and of synchronic vs. diachronic all represent important approaches in doing research in these areas of study. The exposure to various studies with different approaches presented in the section should thus have been most beneficial to graduate students in broadening their scope. Because even the same type of researches possibly chooses different approaches given the academic trend in their country, giving presentations in the conferences of transnational type can work in a complementary fashion.

Before the Consortium, some of us had wondered if very few people would be interested in attending the meeting for reading research papers in diverse fields that aims at interdisciplinarity. On the third day meeting, however, many agreed on the idea that this type of interdisciplinary occasions was very useful in broadening our academic perspective, and should hence be continued in the future. Most of the teachers and students present at the 1st section also attended the 2nd section. In overseas countries, it is quite common that people's interest in Japanese culture motivates them to learn the Japanese language or else they refer to Japanese culture in teaching the language, so it is thus hard for them to separate the language from the culture. We firmly believe that the interdisciplinary opportunity of this type was very fruitful and valuable in that respect too.

(MORIYAMA, Shin)

【The 2nd section】

In the 2nd section, during the three-day period, there were three work sessions, in which they gave four lectures and eight presentations. Though two sessions were held early in the morning, both the sessions were filled with people and needed additional seats. Some sessions were attended by a large number of people who came from the 1st section; in addition, the students, who had been present at the joint seminars held last year and two years ago as part of the program of "Initiatives for Attractive Education in Graduate Schools," attended the lecture or presentation of those overseas participants with whom they had gotten acquainted during those seminars. These are the instances of the good result from the continuing international educational endeavors through joint seminars and consortiums.

In the session of the first day, in which the topics were religion in premodern Japan and the legal system in modern Japan, a teacher from England delivered a lecture and two students from China and Japan (one doctoral student and one master's student) gave their presentations. In the second day session, a teacher from England gave a speech and four students from England, Korea, Taiwan and Japan (three doctoral students and one master's student) gave their presentations on the subject of modern and contemporary Japanese literature. In the third day session that covered the topics of premodern history and literature, teachers from Korea and Czech Republic gave their lectures and a student (a doctoral student) and a research fellow from Japan gave presentations. All of the sessions were moderated by the teachers from Ochanomizu University. Many instructors and students from our University attended each session and had lively discussion at the end of the session. All the lectures and presentations were said to have been well prepared and to be of good quality.

This Consortium differed from the previous one in that the themes of lectures and presentations on Japanese literature centered on modern and contemporary issues, while most of the themes on Japanese culture were premodern issues. Also a significant number of the works on Japanese literature dealt with women and gender; it is today's world trend, but appeared to correspond to the stock of research findings in Gender Studies at our University.

It is quite interesting to know that overseas Japanese Studies has been developing differently from its counterpart in Japan. In Japanese literature, for example, they study abroad KAJII, Motojiro, ARISHIMA, Takeo and ANZAI, Fuyue whom we do not discuss often today in Japan. Besides, in a lecture on the modern history of Shinto, it was discussed that the separation of Shinto and Buddhism in the Meiji Era had its roots in the early modern period; in a lecture on *Ise-Monogatari*, it was pointed out that the "MIYABI (refined graciousness)" in the Nara Period had differed from that in the Heian Period. These lectures certainly presented us with an overall viewpoint, or a big picture, on history that is often missing from the Japanese academic communities which are mostly based on detail-oriented positivism, which reminded us that the notion of "Japan" viewed from abroad is valuable and beneficial. We may say that Japanese Studies is just like the researches done on foreign countries in Japan, such as Western history in historical science.

I was struck by the attitude of overseas researchers of Japanese Studies – notably by their statement that they were trying to

find similarities rather than differences between overseas and Japan in exploring Japanese Studies. I take that only the good understanding of similarities leads to the meaningful comparison of differences.

It was a good occasion to reflect on differences between Japanese Studies done in Asian countries and that done in Europe and USA; people in Europe and USA can objectively look at Japan as a research subject, whereas people in Asia cannot ignore the historical background with the war. A Korean teacher's lecture on Japanese history, in particular, pointed out that it is quite difficult for Koreans to objectively study Japanese history due to the history of war between the two countries. I assume that exploring Japanese Studies in Asian countries likewise has to face more or less similar social resistance. How can we resolve this problem? – That remains to be seen.

(FURUSE, Natsuko)