An introduction to The National Language Research Institute : A sketch of its achievements fourth edition

AN INTRODUCTION

TO

THE NATIONAL LANGUAGE RESEARCH INSTITUTE

A Sketch of Its Achievements

Fourth Edition

1998

The National Language Research Institute

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Illustrations

The illustrations appearing in pp. iii-xii in the printing version of this fourth edition are not available in this PDF version 1.10. They are listed below. The illustrations will be available in the revised version.

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Contents

Preface to the Fourth Edition

It has been almost 50 years since The National Language Research Institute (Kokuritu Kokugo Kenkyûzyo) was established. Over this period research achievements of the National Language Research Institute have been published in a variety of forms: (survey) reports, year-books, interim reports and source materials, occasional papers which are compilations of research papers, and the journal *Nihongo Kagaku* (*Japanese Linguistics*).

This volume is the fourth edition of *An Introduction to the National Language Research Institute: A Sketch of Its Achievements* which lists and introduces in an organized form the publications of the research achievements of the Institute up through 1998.

In this Fourth Edition, we include information from the past 10 years since the Third Edition was published and reconstruct the publishing format by converting the previous edition into a data base and incorporating an overall view based on data management, internet publishing, etc. This Fourth Edition consists of an Internet version (http://www.kokken.go.jp/intro-nlri) together with a paper version. The new Internet version makes it possible for a greater number of people to have access to the research achievements of the Institute. We hope this new revised Fourth Edition will be a valuable contribution to the research of researchers all over the world.

December, 1998

KAI Muturô

Director General

The National Language Research Institute

Notes of the Editors

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.

Internet Version of the Third Edition
The HTML version of the Third Edition was made open to the public on the Internet in September 1997.

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.

This Fourth Edition consists of an Internet version (http://www.kokken.go.jp/intro-nlri) together with a paper version.

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. The index of this book will be available on the homepage of the Institute in the near future.

(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 Committee

［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 associate 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.

[Fourth Edition]
The members of the editing committee of the Fourth Edition are EGAWA Kiyosi, SUGITO Seizyu, AIZAWA Masao, KUMAGAI Yasuo and ISOBE

The Internet version of this book is also open to the public.

 http://www.kokken.go.jp/intro-nlri

Any comments for improving this book would be welcomed.
E-mail address of the Editing Committee: eibun50@kokken.go.jp

I. Outline of the National Language Research Institute

1. Objective

The Institute was established to conduct scientific surveys on the Japanese language and the linguistic life of the Japanese people in order to create reliable bases for rationalization of the Japanese language.

2. Reason for Establishment

The language and writing system of our nation has been a problem for many years. In the early years of the Meizi Period, the Japanese people were faced with the task of establishing a system of compulsory education in the midst of rapid modernization. After World War II, it became necessary to reexamine language-related issues in order to raise the standard of living and increase efficiency in all areas. As part of putting these language policies into practice, it was necessary to establish an organization to conduct basic survey research on the language. For this purpose, the National Language Research Institute was established under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Education in December 1948.

3. Outline of Research Activities

Since the establishment of the Institute we have made efforts to develop systematic research which up to now was covered under the rubric of *Kokugogaku* 'linguistic research on the Japanese national language', and break ground in the new field which places special importance on the role that the Japanese language plays in the life of the Japanese people.

These research activities have focused in particular on the following:

(1) Undertaking the difficult task of organizing a system of

cooperative research in the human sciences,

(2) Approaching linguistic life and linguistic behavior as an object of investigation using sociological survey methodology,

(3) Carrying out large-scale quantitative surveys and developing linguistic research methods which use the computer for that purpose,

(4) Carrying out large-scale surveys of dialects in each region of Japan through organizations located throughout the country,

(5) Carrying out observational surveys which trace the sequential development of the linguistic ability of pre-school and school children.

The results of the survey research activities mentioned above have been published as reports, sources, occasional papers, annual reports and the *Kokugo-Nenkan — Japanese Language Studies: Annual Survey and Bibliography*.

In addition, relatively recently there have been efforts made towards innovation in research in the following developing areas:

(1) With the establishment of the Centre for Teaching of Japanese as a Foreign Language, development of pedagogical research on the Japanese language,

(2) Research for the editing of dictionaries of the Japanese language which are composed of examples collected from a historical perspective,

(3) Fundamental research for the purpose of collecting informational data from fields of research on the Japanese language and for organizing, preserving and making this data available for public use.

4. Buildings and Expenditures

Office

Location   3-9-14, Nisigaoka, Kita-ku, Tokyo, 115-8620, JAPAN

Area of Site   10,030 sq. meters

Buildings

The Building 1(five stories)	5,719 sq. meters
The Building 2(three stories)	3,015 sq. meters
The Building 3(two stories)	238 sq. meters
Other Buildings	649 sq. meters
T o t a l	9,621 sq. meters

Annual Expenditure

Budget for the fiscal year 1998	1,007,247,000 yen
Personnel expenses	590,052,000 yen
Operating expenses	417,195,000 yen
Grand-in-Aid for Scientific Research	149,600,000 yen

5. Organization

The personnel totals 66; this number includes 50 research staff.

The institute consists of 7 research departments (devided into 18 sections) and a general affairs division. The departments, sections and their research concerns are as follows:

Department of Language Systems

The 1st Research Section (Grammar)

The 2nd Research Section (Lexicology)

The 3rd Research Section (Writing Systems)

<u>Department of Language Behavior</u>

    The 1st Research Section (Sociolinguistics)

    The 2nd Research Section (Experimental Studies)

<u>Department of Language Change</u>

    The 1st Research Section (Dialectology)

    The 2nd Research Section (Language of the Meizi Era)

<u>Department of Language Pedagogy</u>

    The 1st Research Section (Language Development)

<u>Department of Data Orientation</u>

    The 1st Research Section (Data Utilization)

    The 2nd Research Section (Database for Linguistic Research)

    Section for the Development of Software for Language Data

<u>Section for Dictionary Research</u>

<u>Center for Teaching of Japanese as a Second Language</u>[*]

    The 1st Research Section
    (Japanese Contrastive Linguistics)

    The 2nd Research Section
    (Contrastive Study of Japanese and English)

    The 3rd Research Section
    (Contrastive Study of Japanese and South East Asian Languages)

    The 4th Research Section
    (Contrastive Study of Japanese and East Asian Languages)

Department of External Services

Section for Training of Teachers

Section for Development of Language Teaching Materials

Department of General Affairs

General Affairs Division

Budgeting and Accounting Division

* Formerly translated as Centre for Teaching of Japanese as a Foreign Language.
  The former translation will appear in this volume.

6. Library

Specialization: A library to serve the needs of reseachers in the fields of contemporary Japanese and linguistics.

Subjects in the collection: Materials related to linguistics and Japanese language studies, including Japanese dialects and historical dictionaries.

Special collections:

Tôzyô bunko (dialects), Ôta bunko (dialects),
Hosina bunko (language issues), Kenbô bunko (dictionaries),
Kanamozikai (characters).

Size of the collection:

Books: 111,000 volumes
Continuing periodicals: 987

II. Summary of Publications

The following is an outline of each type of publication which the Institute has published up to the present. These publications include printed materials: research reports, sources, occasional papers, annual reports, year-books, and teacher's reference guides for teaching Japanese as a foreign language, as well as edited collections of Japanese dialect maps, and video and film materials for teaching Japanese as a foreign language.

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 Language
6. Papers, Year-books, Annual Reports, and Other Publications

At the end of this volume, we list the publications collected here. We also indicate a code letter which describes the nature of the data studied for each publication and related research areas as a reference for the reader (see p.225).

The code letters are also provided at the end of each bibliographic information in Part II.

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

In addition, recently 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 300-page *Linguistic Atlas of Japan* (LAJ), which contains maps of phonetic and word form varieties. After publishing LAJ, creation of the *Grammar Atlas of Japanese Dialects* (GAJ), which focuses primarily on grammatical categories, is presently underway.

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

八丈島の言語調査
 Report 1, 1950.   Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版） 419p ［ＰＧＬ］

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 Tiyokiti, 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

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L=Lexicon,G=Grammar,P=Phonology,W=Writing,D=Discourse,H=Honorifics,C=ContrastiveStudy

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

言語生活の実態 ― 白河市および附近の農村における
 Report 2, 1951.　Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版）　347p　［ＰＬＤ］

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 NISIHIRA Sigeki of the Institute of Statistical Mathematics; ÔTÔ Tokihiko and ÔMATI Tokuzô of the Institute of Folklore, and AOKI Tiyokiti, 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 bunsetu 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.)

L=Lexicon,G=Grammar,P=Phonology,W=Writing,D=Discourse,H=Honorifics,C=ContrastiveStudy

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

Language Survey in Turuoka City, Yamagata Pref.

地域社会の言語生活 ― 鶴岡における実態調査
 Report 5, 1953.　Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版）　309p　［ＰＧＬ］

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

地域社会の言語生活 ― 鶴岡における 20 年前との比較
 Report 52, 1974.　Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版）　332p　［ＰＧＬ］

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 resistent 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 Hirozirô, and NISIHIRA Sigeki of the Institute of Statistical Mathematics.

L=Lexicon,G=Grammar,P=Phonology,W=Writing,D=Discourse,H=Honorifics,C=ContrastiveStudy

The survey in Report 52 was directed by IWABUTI Etutarô, NOMOTO Kikuo, IITOYO Kiiti, TOKUGAWA Munemasa, HONDÔ Hirosi, SATÔ Ryôiti, NAKAMURA Akira, TAKADA Makoto, EGAWA Kiyosi, MURAKI Sinzirô, 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, NISIHIRA Sigeki, SUZUKI Tatuzô, HAYASI Humi, TAKAHASI 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

鶴岡方言の記述的研究 ― 第３次鶴岡調査　報告１
 Report 109-1, 1994.　Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版）　306p
［ＰＧＨ］

At the National Langue Research Insititute 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 Expression

Socio-Psychological Survey on Japanese Polite Expression

敬語と敬語意識
 Report 11, 1957.　Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版）　459p　［ＨＬＧ］

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

敬語と敬語意識 ― 岡崎における 20 年前との比較
 Report 77, 1983.　Sanseido Co., Ltd.（三省堂）　381p　［ＨＬＧ］

[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, Aiti 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;

L=Lexicon,G=Grammar,P=Phonology,W=Writing,D=Discourse,H=Honorifics,C=ContrastiveStudy

(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

日本方言の記述的研究
Report 16, 1959.　Meiji Shoin（明治書院）　368p　［ＰＬＧ］

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 Surveyor

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. Hikozo-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 (ITOI 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

沖繩語辞典
 Source 5, First Print 1963, Reprint 1998.   Printing Bureau, Ministry of Finance（大蔵省印刷局） 854p ［ＬＰＧ］

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.

L=Lexicon,G=Grammar,P=Phonology,W=Writing,D=Discourse,H=Honorifics,C=ContrastiveStudy

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

共通語化の過程 ― 北海道における親子三代のことば
Report 27, 1965.　Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版）　301p　［ＬＰＧ］

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 Hokkaido 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 Hokkaido 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

日本言語地図　第１集
Report 30-1, First Print 1966, Reduced Scale Reprint 1981. Printing
Bureau, Ministry of Finance（大蔵省印刷局）［ＬＰ］

Linguistic Atlas of Japan　Vol.2

日本言語地図　第２集
Report 30-2, First Print 1967, Reduced Scale Reprint 1982.　Printing
Bureau, Ministry of Finance（大蔵省印刷局）［ＬＰ］

Linguistic Atlas of Japan　Vol.3

日本言語地図　第３集
Report 30-3, First Print 1968, Reduced Scale Reprint 1983.　Printing
Bureau, Ministry of Finance（大蔵省印刷局）［ＬＰ］

Linguistic Atlas of Japan　Vol.4

日本言語地図　第４集
 Report 30-4, First Print 1970, Reduced Scale Reprint 1984.　Printing
Bureau, Ministry of Finance（大蔵省印刷局）［ＬＰ］

Linguistic Atlas of Japan　Vol.5

日本言語地図　第５集
 Report 30-5, First Print 1972, Reduced Scale Reprint 1984.　Printing
Bureau, Ministry of Finance（大蔵省印刷局）［ＬＰ］

Linguistic Atlas of Japan　Vol.6

日本言語地図　第６集
 Report 30-6, First Print 1974, Reduced Scale Reprint 1985.　Printing
Bureau, Ministry of Finance（大蔵省印刷局）［ＬＰ］

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, a *Phonetic Dialect Atlas* (29 maps) in 1905 and a *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 a *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 Hirosi, SATÔ Ryôiti, and TAKADA Makoto. The work was done in

L=Lexicon,G=Grammar,P=Phonology,W=Writing,D=Discourse,H=Honorifics,C=ContrastiveStudy

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 Ministry of Finance Printing Office 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

日本言語地図語形索引
 Source 11, 1980. Printing Bureau, Ministry of Finance（大蔵省印刷局）　365p　［ＬＰＧ］

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 1966-1969) 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* 'cockscomb'.) 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

方言文法全国地図　第１集
 Report 97-1, 1989.　Printing Bureau, Ministry of Finance（大蔵省印刷局）［ＬＧ］

Grammar Atlas of Japanese Dialects Vol.2

方言文法全国地図　第２集
 Report 97-2, 1991.　Printing Bureau, Ministry of Finance（大蔵省印刷局）［ＬＧ］

Grammar Atlas of Japanese Dialects Vol.3

方言文法全国地図　第３集
 Report 97-3, 1993.　Printing Bureau, Ministry of Finance（大蔵省印刷局）［ＬＧ］

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 Japan* 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 Japan* was conducted amidst these trends.

The *Grammar Atlas of Japan* 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 baseand 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)

The following have contributed to the editing thus far. Researchers at the National Language Research Institute: SATÔ Ryôiti, SAWAKI Motoei, KOBAYASI Takasi, SIRASAWA Hiroe, Willem A. Grootaers, ÔNISI Takuitirô.

Researchers outside the National Language Research Institute: KATÔ Kazuo, SINOZAKI Kôiti, MITUI Harumi (since 1997 the National Language Research Institute).

There are plans and editing is presently underway for a total of 6 volumes in this Map Collection. Plans for the contents to be published in Volumes 4-6 are as follows.

Volume 4. Modal and Expressive Words I
Volume 5. Modal and Expressive Words II
Volume 6. Expressions III (Politeness expressions)

L=Lexicon,G=Grammar,P=Phonology,W=Writing,D=Discourse,H=Honorifics,C=ContrastiveStudy

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

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
Report 32, 1968.　Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版）　104p ［ＬＨ］

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

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
Report 35, 1970.　Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版）　197p ［ＬＨ］

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

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
Report 47, 1973.　Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版）　107p ［Ｌ］

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 Hukusima 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.

L=Lexicon,G=Grammar,P=Phonology,W=Writing,D=Discourse,H=Honorifics,C=ContrastiveStudy

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

待遇表現の実態 ― 松江 24 時間調査資料から
 Report 41, 1971.　Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版）　231p　［ＨＤＬ］

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 Fukusima Prefecture

言語使用の変遷　１ ― 福島県北部地域の面接調査
Report 53, 1974.　Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版）　388p　［ＬＧＰ］

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

L=Lexicon,G=Grammar,P=Phonology,W=Writing,D=Discourse,H=Honorifics,C=ContrastiveStudy

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 *Kyôtûgo*, 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

各地方言親族語彙の言語社会学的研究　　1
 Report 64, 1979.　Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版）　308p　［ＬＧ］

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 *Tôzyô dialect cards* and *Supplementary dialect cards*.

This research was directed by WATANABE Tomosuke.

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

日本方言親族語彙資料集成
Source 12, 1989.   Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版） 589p ［ＬＨ］

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 Hokkaidô in the north to Sakisima in the Ryukyu Islands in the south.

1. *Dôzoku*, 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 *Tôzyô 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

大都市の言語生活 ― 分析編
 Report 70-1[Analysis volume], 1981.　Sanseido Co., Ltd.（三省堂）
　360p　［ＬＰＧ］

Sociolinguistic Survey in Tokyo and Osaka

大都市の言語生活 ― 資料編
 Report 70-2[Data volume], 1981.　Sanseido Co., Ltd.（三省堂）
256p　［ＬＰＧ］

This report gives 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,

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L=Lexicon,G=Grammar,P=Phonology,W=Writing,D=Discourse,H=Honorifics,C=ContrastiveStudy

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 Kyoto accent 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

企業の中の敬語
 Report 73, 1982.　Sanseido Co., Ltd.（三省堂）　508p　［ＨＬＧ］

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

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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

言語行動における日独比較
 Report 80, 1984.　Sanseido Co., Ltd.（三省堂）　386p　［ＣＤ］

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

L=Lexicon,G=Grammar,P=Phonology,W=Writing,D=Discourse,H=Honorifics,C=ContrastiveStudy

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 Deutche 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

方言の諸相 ― 『日本言語地図』検証調査報告
 Report 84, 1985.   Sanseido Co., Ltd.（三省堂）   392p　［ＬＰＧ］

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

社会変化と敬語行動の標準
 Report 86, 1986.   Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版）   322p   ［ＨＬＧ］

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

L=Lexicon,G=Grammar,P=Phonology,W=Writing,D=Discourse,H=Honorifics,C=ContrastiveStudy

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

談話行動の諸相 ― 座談資料の分析
 Report 92, 1987.　Sanseido Co., Ltd.（三省堂）　226p　［ＤＰ］

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 behaviour 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 were 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

方言研究法の探索
 Report 93, 1988.   Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版）   353p ［ＬＰＧ］

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

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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

方言談話資料　1 — 山形・群馬・長野
 Source 10-1, 1978.　Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版）　367p　［ＤＰＬ］

Texts of Tape-Recorded Conversations in Japanese Dialects 2

方言談話資料　2 — 奈良・高知・長崎
 Source 10-2, 1979.　Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版）　379p　［ＤＰＬ］

Texts of Tape-Recorded Conversations in Japanese Dialects 3

方言談話資料　3 — 青森・新潟・愛知
 Source 10-3, 1980.　Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版）　398p　［ＤＰＬ］

Texts of Tape-Recorded Conversations in Japanese Dialects 4

方言談話資料　4 — 福井・京都・島根
 Source 10-4, 1980.　Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版）　381p　［ＤＰＬ］

Texts of Tape-Recorded Conversations in Japanese Dialects 5

方言談話資料　5 — 岩手・宮城・千葉・静岡
 Source 10-5, 1981.　Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版）　381p　［ＤＰＬ］

Texts of Tape-Recorded Conversations in Japanese Dialects 6

方言談話資料　6 ― 鳥取・愛媛・宮崎・沖縄
 Source 10-6, 1982.　Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版）　349p　［ＤＰＬ］

Texts of Tape-Recorded Conversations in Japanese Dialects 7

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
 Source 10-7, 1983.　Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版）　271p　［ＤＰＬ］

Texts of Tape-Recorded Conversations in Japanese Dialects 8

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
 Source 10-8, 1985.　Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版）　354p　［ＤＰＬ］

Texts of Tape-Recorded Conversations in Japanese Dialects 9

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
 Source 10-9, 1987.　Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版）　268p　［ＤＰＬ］

Texts of Tape-Recorded Conversations in Japanese Dialects 10

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
 Source 10-10, 1987.　Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版）　260p
［ＤＰＬ］

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 present 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 Conversations Between Older and Younger Subjects
7. Aomori Prefecture, Iwate Prefecture, Nîgata Prefecture, Tiba Prefecture, Sizuoka Prefecture, Nagano Prefecture, Aiti Prefecture, and Hukui Prefecture
8. Gunma Prefecture, Nara Prefecture, Tottori Prefecture, Simane Prefecture, Ehime 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

場面と場面意識
 Report 102, 1990.　 Sanseido Co., Ltd.（三省堂）　321p　［ＬＰＨ］

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) Consciouness 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.

L=Lexicon,G=Grammar,P=Phonology,W=Writing,D=Discourse,H=Honorifics,C=ContrastiveStudy

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

現代語の助詞・助動詞 — 用法と実例
 Report 3, 1951.   Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版） 302p ［ＧＬ］

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'

送り仮名法資料集
 Source 3, 1952.　Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版）　219p　［ＷＬＧ］

The Japanese language is written with a combination of kanzi (ideographs) and kana (phonograms). We call it "okurigana" when we add kana to kanzi in writing a word. Standard rules of okurigana are necessary. Many opinions about these principles have been propounded since the Meizi 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 *Hand Book* 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

談話語の実態
 Report 8, 1955.　Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版）　195p　［ＤＰＬ］

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%; pro-nouns 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 for Making Sentence Patterns in Colloquial Japanese 1: On Materials in Conversation

話しことばの文型　1 ― 対話資料による研究
Report 18, 1960.　Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版）　347p　〔ＧＤＬ〕

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 of Sentence Patterns in Colloquial Japanese 2: On Materials in Speech

話しことばの文型　2 ― 独話資料による研究
 Report 23, 1963.　Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版）　283p　［ＧＤＬ］

This research follows Part 1 (Report 18) and was based onsuch 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

同音語の研究
 Report 20, 1961.　Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版）　290p　［ＬＰ］

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

横組みの字形に関する研究
 Report 24, 1964.　Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版）　195p　［ＷＬＧ］

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 kanzi had been in the hypothetical stage until this survey explored several methods for investigation.

The persons in charge of this survey were NAGANO Masaru, TAKAHASI Tarô and WATANABE Tomosuke.

Concerning the sentences of newspaper, the following studies have been reported on in *Annual Reports*.

An experimental study on kanzi 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 kanzi, 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

分類語彙表
 Source 6, 1964.　Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版）　362p　［Ｌ］

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]

分類語彙表 ［フロッピー版］
 Language Processing Data Source 5, 1994.   Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版） Diskette［ＬＷ］

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. Japanese Synonymy and Its Problems

類義語の研究
 Report 28, 1965.　Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版）　336p　［ＬＧ］

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.2.11. Research on the Influences of the Postwar Language Reform on the Japanese People's Writing

戦後の国民各層の文字生活
 Report 29, 1966.　Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版）　226p　［ＷＬ］

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*

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

II.2.12. Research on the Consciousness of Okurigana

送りがな意識の調査
 Report 40, 1971.　Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版）　183p　［ＷＬ］

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.2.13. A Descriptive Study on the Meaning and Uses of Japanese Verbs

動詞の意味・用法の記述的研究
 Report 43, 1972.　Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版）　761p　［ＬＧ］

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 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* ⇔ *B GA A NI MAKERU*, and verbs which have two or more synonymous sentence patterns such as *A GA B NI MITIRU* ⇔ *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.2.14. A Descriptive Study of the Meaning and Uses of Japanese Adjectives

形容詞の意味・用法の記述的研究
 Report 44, 1972.   Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版） 467p ［ＬＧ］

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".)

L=Lexicon,G=Grammar,P=Phonology,W=Writing,D=Discourse,H=Honorifics,C=ContrastiveStudy

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.2.15. Materials for the Study of Problematical Verbs and Adjectives in Modern Japanese

動詞・形容詞問題語用例集
 Source 7, 1971.　Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版）　272p　［ＬＧ］

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 '*tôtte*', 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.2.16. Index of *Ushiyazôdan Aguranabe*

牛店雑談安愚樂鍋　用語索引
 Source 9, 1974.　Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版）　208p　［ＬＧ］

Aguranabe (3 books, 5 volumes) is a representative work of ROBUN Kanagaki 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 meat shop. 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.

L=Lexicon,G=Grammar,P=Phonology,W=Writing,D=Discourse,H=Honorifics,C=ContrastiveStudy

II.2.17. A Stylistic Study of the Figurative

比喩表現の理論と分類
 Report 57, 1977.　Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版）　632p　［ＤＧＬ］

This research is a contribution to the study of figurative expression, 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 Expression", 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.2.18. A Study on the Pronunciation of Vowel Sounds Based on X-ray Film Materials: Prolegomena to the Study of Phonemes

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
Report 60, 1978.　Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版）　165p　［ＰＬ］

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

L=Lexicon,G=Grammar,P=Phonology,W=Writing,D=Discourse,H=Honorifics,C=ContrastiveStudy

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.2.19. Japanese Vowels,Consonants,Syllables: Experimental Phonetics Research of Articulatory Movements

日本語の母音，子音，音節 ― 調音運動の実験音声学的研究
Report 100, 1990.　Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版）　543p　［Ｐ］

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.2.20. A Study of Specialized Terminology: The Problems of Technical Terms

専門語の諸問題
 Report 68, 1981.   Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版） 268p ［ＬＷ］

This book reports on surveys and considerations of technical terms from a variety of viewpoints. The contents are as follows:

L=Lexicon,G=Grammar,P=Phonology,W=Writing,D=Discourse,H=Honorifics,C=ContrastiveStudy

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 Meizi Period, due to the tendency to use *GAIRAIGO* 'European (in most cases English) loan words', for technical terms in this field. In contrast, sports terms were stable, because the use of *GAIRAIGO* 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.2.21. Writing-Form Variation of Words in Contemporary Japanese

現代表記のゆれ
 Report 75, 1983.　Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版）　269p　［ＷＬ］

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.2.22. Aspect and Tense of the Modern Japanese Verb

現代日本語動詞のアスペクトとテンス
 Report 82, 1985.　Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版）　210p　〔ＧＬ〕

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.2.23. Concordance of Kokutei Tokuhon

Concordance 1 of Kokutei Tokuhon

国定読本用語総覧　　1
Data Source for Editing Japanese Dictionaries 1, 1985. Sanseido Co., Ltd.（三省堂）　800p　［ＬＧＷ］

Concordance 2 of Kokutei Tokuhon

国定読本用語総覧　　2
 Data Source for Editing Japanese Dictionaries 2, 1987. Sanseido Co., Ltd.（三省堂）　882p　［ＬＧＷ］

Concordance 3 of Kokutei Tokuhon

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

Concordance 4 to Kokutei Tokuhon

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

Concordance 5 to Kokutei Tokuhon

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

Concordance 6 to Kokutei Tokuhon

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

Concordance 7 to Kokutei Tokuhon

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

Concordance 8 to Kokutei Tokuhon

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

Concordance 9 to Kokutei Tokuhon

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

Concordance 10 to Kokutei Tokuhon

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

Concordance 11 to Kokutei Tokuhon

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

Concordance 12 to Kokutei Tokuhon

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

Concordance of Kokutei Tokuhon CD-ROM Version

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

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

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L=Lexicon,G=Grammar,P=Phonology,W=Writing,D=Discourse,H=Honorifics,C=ContrastiveStudy

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: *First Kokutei Tokuhon*	32,413	3,869
Volumes 2, 3: *Second Kokutei Tokuhon*	77,388	11,500
Volumes 4, 5: *Third Kokutei Tokuhon*	92,026	11,956
Volumes 6, 7: *Fourth Kokutei Tokuhon*	122,318	13,564
Volumes 8, 9: *Fifth Kokutei Tokuhon*	126,115	12,663
Volumes 10, 11: *Sixth Kokutei Tokuhon*	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.2.24. Case and Japanese Postpositions

日本語における表層格と深層格の対応関係
Report 113, 1997.   Sanseido Co., Ltd.（三省堂）   260p ［ＬＧ］

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 (*kakuzyosi*). 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.2.25. Changes in the Language of a Magazine

雑誌用語の変遷
 Report 89, 1987.　Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版）　427p　［ＬＷＧ］

In order to investigate changes in the modern Japanese language we sampled 10,000 words per year from the magazine *Tyûôkôron*, 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 *KÔGO* '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 → TYÛGOKU*, '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.

L=Lexicon,G=Grammar,P=Phonology,W=Writing,D=Discourse,H=Honorifics,C=ContrastiveStudy

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 in that order. 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

語彙調査 ― 現代新聞用語の一例
 Source 2, 1952.   Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版）   102p ［ＬＷ］

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

婦人雑誌の用語 ― 現代語の語彙調査
 Report 4, 1953.   Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版）   338p ［ＬＷＧ］

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*,

L=Lexicon,G=Grammar,P=Phonology,W=Writing,D=Discourse,H=Honorifics,C=ContrastiveStudy

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, α-units (as named by us) was some 146,000. (The total number in our "universe" was estimated to be 9,000,000 α-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

総合雑誌の用語　前編 — 現代語の語彙調査
 Report 12, 1957.　Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版）　182p　［ＬＷＧ］

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

総合雑誌の用語　後編 — 現代語の語彙調査
 Report 13, 1958.　Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版）　117p　［ＬＷＧ］

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,

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L=Lexicon,G=Grammar,P=Phonology,W=Writing,D=Discourse,H=Honorifics,C=ContrastiveStudy

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)

明治初期の新聞の用語
 Report 15, 1959.　Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版）　319p　［ＬＷＧ］

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 α-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

総合雑誌の用字
Report 19, 1960.　Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版）　55p　［ＷＬ］

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 Tôyô 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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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L=Lexicon,G=Grammar,P=Phonology,W=Writing,D=Discourse,H=Honorifics,C=ContrastiveStudy

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

現代雑誌九十種の用語用字 ― 五十音順語彙表・採集カード
 Language Processing Data Source 3, 1987.   Tokyo Itabashi Welfare Factory（東京都板橋福祉工場）   Microfiche 927 sheets
［ＬＷＧ］

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

現代雑誌九十種の用語用字　全語彙・表記　［ＦＤ版］
 Language Processing Data Source 7, 1997.　Sanseido Co., Ltd.（三省堂）Diskette　［ＬＷ］

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 Tatuo'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

電子計算機による国語研究
 Report 31, 1968.　Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版）　178p　［ＬＷＧ］

Studies in Computational Linguistics 2

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
 Report 34, 1969.　Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版）　199p　［ＬＷＧ］

Studies in Computational Linguistics 3

電子計算機による国語研究　3
 Report 39 , 1971.　Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版）　164p　［ＬＷＧ］

Studies in Computational Linguistics 4

電子計算機による国語研究　4
 Report 46, 1972.　Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版）　131p　［ＬＷＧ］

Studies in Computational Linguistics 5

電子計算機による国語研究　　5
 Report 49, 1973.　Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版）　255p　［ＬＷＧ］

Studies in Computational Linguistics 6

電子計算機による国語研究　　6
 Report 51, 1974.　Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版）　188p　［ＬＷＧ］

Studies in Computational Linguistics 7

電子計算機による国語研究　　7
 Report 54, 1975.　Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版）　198p　［ＬＷＧ］

Studies in Computational Linguistics 8

電子計算機による国語研究　　8
 Report 59, 1977.　Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版）　202p　［ＬＷＧ］

Studies in Computational Linguistics 9

電子計算機による国語研究　　9
 Report 61, 1978.　Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版）　138p　［ＬＷＧ］

Studies in Computational Linguistics 10

電子計算機による国語研究　　１０
 Report 67, 1980.　Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版）　213p　［ＬＷＧ］

In February 1961, 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

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L=Lexicon,G=Grammar,P=Phonology,W=Writing,D=Discourse,H=Honorifics,C=ContrastiveStudy

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 Hirosi: 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 Hirosi: 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 Sinzirô: 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 Sinzirô: On Concentricity and Similarity of Vocabularies in News, Editorials, and Other Texts.

4. NOMURA Masaaki: Patterns of Composed Words of Modern

Japanese.

5. NAKANO Hirosi: 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 Hirosi: Sound Sequence in Modern Japanese (2)
5. SAITÔ Hidenori: An Application System for Kanzi Lineprinter and Computer(2)
6. TURUOKA Akio: Strings of *Bunsetu* (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 Hirosi: 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 Hirosi: 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 Hirosi: 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 Hirosi: 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

電子計算機による新聞の語彙調査
Report 37, 1970.   Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版）   342p ［ＬＷＧ］

Studies on the Vocabulary of Modern Newspapers   Vol. 2

電子計算機による新聞の語彙調査   2
Report 38, 1971.   Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版）   314p ［ＬＷＧ］

Studies on the Vocabulary of Modern Newspapers   Vol. 3

電子計算機による新聞の語彙調査   3
Report 42, 1972.   Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版）   159p ［ＬＷＧ］

Studies on the Vocabulary of Modern Newspapers   Vol. 4

電子計算機による新聞の語彙調査   4
Report 48, 1973.   Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版）   530p ［ＬＷＧ］

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

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L=Lexicon,G=Grammar,P=Phonology,W=Writing,D=Discourse,H=Honorifics,C=ContrastiveStudy

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 Hirosi, 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)

現代新聞の漢字調査（中間報告）
 Source 8, 1971.　Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版）　90p　［ＷＬ］

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

現代新聞の漢字
 Report 56, 1976.　Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版）　527p　［ＷＬ］

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

高校教科書の語彙調査
 Report 76, 1983.　Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版）　574p　［ＬＷ］

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

高校教科書の語彙調査　2
 Report 81, 1984.　Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版）　479p　［ＬＷ］

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 Hirosi,

TURUOKA Akio, NOMURA Masaaki, SATAKE Hideo, SAITÔ Hidenori, TANAKA Takusi, and YONEDA Masato. The results were written up by TUTIYA Sin'iti, NAKANO Hirosi and TURUOKA Akio.

II.3.14. A Concordance of Senior High School Textbooks

高校教科書　文脈付き用語索引
 Language Processing Data Source 1, 1985.   Japan Microfilm Service Center Co., Ltd.（日本マイクロ写真）   Microfiche 98 sheets
［ＬＷＧ］

This report is the third volume of the *Studies on the Vocabulary of Seior High School Textbooks*.

The corpus for this survey consisted of approximately 600,000 words which were used in the main texts of high school text books 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.

L=Lexicon,G=Grammar,P=Phonology,W=Writing,D=Discourse,H=Honorifics,C=ContrastiveStudy

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 Hirosi, 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

中学校教科書の語彙調査
 Report 87, 1986.　Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版）　432p　［ＬＷ］

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

中学校教科書の語彙調査　　2
 Report 91, 1987.　Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版）　391p　［ＬＷ］

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.

L=Lexicon,G=Grammar,P=Phonology,W=Writing,D=Discourse,H=Honorifics,C=ContrastiveStudy

This research was directed by SAIGA Hideo, TUTIYA Sin'iti, NAKANO Hirosi, TURUOKA Akio, YAMAZAKI Makoto, NOMURA Masaaki, SATAKE Hideo, ISII Masahiko, SAITÔ Hidenori and TANAKA Takusi. The results were written up by NAKANO Hirosi, TURUOKA Akio, ISII Masahiko and YAMAZAKI Makoto.

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

高校・中学校教科書の語彙調査 ― 分析編
 Report 99, 1989.　Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版）　231p　［ＬＷＧ］

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 Hirosi: 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]

中学校・高校教科書の語彙調査　［フロッピー版］
 Language Processing Data Source 6, 1994.　 Shuei Shuppan（秀英出
版）Diskette［ＬＷ］

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

テレビ放送の語彙調査　1 ― 方法・標本一覧・分析
Report 112, 1995.　Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版）　412p　［ＬＷ］

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.

L=Lexicon,G=Grammar,P=Phonology,W=Writing,D=Discourse,H=Honorifics,C=ContrastiveStudy

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 Hirosi, ISII Masahiko, ÔSIMA Motoo, YAMAZAKI Makoto, ONUMA Etu

II.3.19. Vocabulary Survey of Television Broadcasts 2: Vocabulary Lists

テレビ放送の語彙調査　2 ― 語彙表

Report 114, 1997.　Dainippontosho Publishing Co., Ltd.（大日本図書）　892p　［ＬＷ］

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 were 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

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L=Lexicon,G=Grammar,P=Phonology,W=Writing,D=Discourse,H=Honorifics,C=ContrastiveStudy

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

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L=Lexicon,G=Grammar,P=Phonology,W=Writing,D=Discourse,H=Honorifics,C=ContrastiveStudy

descending order of their frequency of use.

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

II.3.20. A Concordance of Spoken Language   1

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
 Language Processing Data Source 2, 1987.　Japan Microfilm Service Center Co., Ltd.（日本マイクロ写真）　Microfiche 90 sheets
［ＬＷＤ］

This data source is a concordance of the vocabulary collected from the "Recorded Data" Column which appeared in the monthly journal *Gengo seikatu* (Chikuma Syobô 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 Hirosi of the Department of Computational Linguistics (Section 1) directed the writing of the Explanatory Pamphlet.

II.3.21. A Concordance of Spoken Language　2

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
 Language Processing Data Source 4, 1990.　Japan Microfilm Service Center Co., Ltd.（日本マイクロ写真）. Index (Microfiche 75 sheets) , Text (Microfiche 8 sheets)　［ＬＧ］

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

L=Lexicon,G=Grammar,P=Phonology,W=Writing,D=Discourse,H=Honorifics,C=ContrastiveStudy

Language Research. These data are input in kanzi 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 75 microfiche sheets, 7,275 pages and the text is 8 microfiche sheets, 648 pages.

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?

少年と新聞 — 小学生・中学生の新聞への接近と理解
 Report 6, 1954.   Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版）   156p ［ＬＷＤ］

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

L=Lexicon,G=Grammar,P=Phonology,W=Writing,D=Discourse,H=Honorifics,C=ContrastiveStudy

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, TAKAHASI 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

高校生と新聞
1956.　Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版）　252p　［ＷＬＤ］

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.

L=Lexicon,G=Grammar,P=Phonology,W=Writing,D=Discourse,H=Honorifics,C=ContrastiveStudy

II.4.3. Youth and Mass Communications

青年とマスコミュニケーション
 1956. Kanazawasyoten（金沢書店）　252p　［ＷＬＤ］

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

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
 Report 9, 1955.　Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版）　283p　［ＷＬＧ］

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)

L=Lexicon,G=Grammar,P=Phonology,W=Writing,D=Discourse,H=Honorifics,C=ContrastiveStudy

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

入門期の言語能力
 Report 7, 1954.　Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版）　217p　［ＷＰＬ］

How many hiragana, katakana, and kanzi 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, MURAISI Syôzô, and OKAMOTO Keiroku.

L=Lexicon,G=Grammar,P=Phonology,W=Writing,D=Discourse,H=Honorifics,C=ContrastiveStudy

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

小学生低学年の読み書き能力
 Report 10, 1956.　Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版）　410p　［ＬＷＧ］

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 kanzi 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, MURAISI Syôzô, and OKAMOTO Keiroku.

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

中学年の読み書き能力
 Report 14, 1958.　Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版）　389p　［ＬＷＧ］

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 kanzi, 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 MURAISI 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 Grade

高学年の読み書き能力
 Report 17, 1960.   Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版） 427p ［ＬＷＧ］

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 kanzi by examining the conditions of kanzi learning outside school and by examining pupils in the writing and reading of the 881 kanzi 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 MURAISI 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

小学生の言語能力の発達
 Report 26, 1964.   Meijitosho Publishing Co., Ltd.（明治図書）
604p ［ＬＷＧ］

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.

L=Lexicon,G=Grammar,P=Phonology,W=Writing,D=Discourse,H=Honorifics,C=ContrastiveStudy

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

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

家庭における子どものコミュニケーション意識
 Report 33 , 1968. Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版） 149p ［ＬＤＨ］

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

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L=Lexicon,G=Grammar,P=Phonology,W=Writing,D=Discourse,H=Honorifics,C=ContrastiveStudy

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

中学生の漢字習得に関する研究
 Report 36, 1971.　Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版）　895p　［ＷＬ］

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. MURAISI 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

幼児の読み書き能力
 Report 45, 1972.   Tokyo Shoseki Co., Ltd.（東京書籍）   527p
［ＷＬＧ］

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.

MURAISI Syôzô and AMANO Kiyosi directed this research and wrote the report. The following related research reports have been written. MURAISI 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

幼児の文構造の発達 ― ３歳〜６歳児の場合
Report 50, 1973.　Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版）　267p　［ＬＷＧ］

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

幼児語の形態論的な分析 ─ 動詞・形容詞・述語名詞
 Report 55, 1975.　Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版）　242p　［ＧＬ］

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

幼児の文法能力
 Report 58, 1977.   Tokyo Shoseki Co., Ltd.（東京書籍） 414p
［ＧＬ］

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.

MURAISI 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

児童の表現力と作文
 Report 63, 1978.   Tokyo Shoseki Co., Ltd.（東京書籍）   411p
［ＤＬＷ］

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 MURAISI Syôzô, NEMOTO Kesao, and OKAMOTO Keiroku, and the report was written by MURAISI Syôzô.

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

幼児の語彙能力
 Report 66, 1980.   Tokyo Shoseki Co., Ltd.（東京書籍）   514p
［ＬＧＤ］

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.

MURAISI Syôzô and AMANO Kiyosi directed this research, and MURAISI Syôzô wrote this report.

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

幼児・児童の連想語彙表
 Report 69, 1981.　Tokyo Shoseki Co., Ltd.（東京書籍）　324p
［ＬＰ］

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

II.4.19. A Record of Child-Mother Speech

A Record of Child-Mother Speech 1

幼児のことば資料　1
 1981.　Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版）　368p　［ＬＤＰ］

A Record of Child-Mother Speech 2

幼児のことば資料　2
 1981.　Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版）　363p　［ＬＤＰ］

A Record of Child-Mother Speech 3

幼児のことば資料　3
 1982.　Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版）　583p　［ＬＤＰ］

A Record of Child-Mother Speech 4

幼児のことば資料　4
 1982.　Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版）　539p　［ＬＤＰ］

A Record of Child-Mother Speech 5

幼児のことば資料　5
 1983.　Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版）　412p　［ＬＤＰ］

A Record of Child-Mother Speech   6

幼児のことば資料　6
 1983.　Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版）　414p　［ＬＤＰ］

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

幼児・児童の概念形成と言語
Report 72, 1982.　Tokyo Shoseki Co., Ltd.（東京書籍）　341p
［ＬＧ］

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, MURAISI Syôzô, ÔKUBO Ai, IWATA Zyun'iti, SIMAMURA Naomi, SAITÔ Hidenori, MURAKI Sinzirô, SATAKE Hideo, TAKIZAWA Takehisa, and

SATÔ Yasumasa. The report was written by MURAISI Syôzô and IWATA Zyun'iti.

II.4.21. Acquisition of Jôyô Kanji by School Children

児童・生徒の常用漢字の習得
 Report 95, 1988.   Tokyo Shoseki Co., Ltd.（東京書籍）   391p
［ＷＬ］

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.

L=Lexicon,G=Grammar,P=Phonology,W=Writing,D=Discourse,H=Honorifics,C=ContrastiveStudy

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

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

常用漢字の習得と指導 ― 付・分類学習漢字表
 Report 106, 1994.   Tokyo Shoseki Co., Ltd.（東京書籍）   428p
［ＷＬ］

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)

TABLE OF CONTENTS:
Introduction. Research Overview

L=Lexicon,G=Grammar,P=Phonology,W=Writing,D=Discourse,H=Honorifics,C=ContrastiveStudy

4. List of Vocabulary Examples
Section 2.

II.4.23. Vocabulary Used in Children's Writings

児童の作文使用語彙
Report 98, 1989.　Tokyo Shoseki Co., Ltd.（東京書籍）　567p
［ＬＷＧ］

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.

L=Lexicon,G=Grammar,P=Phonology,W=Writing,D=Discourse,H=Honorifics,C=ContrastiveStudy

II.5. Teaching of Japanese as a Foreign Language

The Centre for Teaching of Japanese as a Foreign Language[*] was established in 1976 to replace the former Department of Teaching of Japanese as a Foreign Language which was created in 1974.

The main research results consist of research reports in the field of contrastive studies between Japanese and other languages, sources related to fundamental vocabulary, film and video materials and supplementary publications for teaching of Japanese as a foreign language. In addition, we have published a series of reference guides for teachers involved in teaching of Japanese as a foreign language and the Institute has played an active role in the training teachers in teaching of Japanese as a foreign language.

* Presently translated as Center for Teaching of Japanese as a Second Language.

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

日本語教育のための基本語彙調査
 Report 78, 1984.   Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版）　275p　［ＬＷ］

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

L=Lexicon,G=Grammar,P=Phonology,W=Writing,D=Discourse,H=Honorifics,C=ContrastiveStudy

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

日独仏西基本語彙対照表
 Report 88, 1986.　Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版）　444p　［ＣＬＧ］

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, a nd 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

日本語とスペイン語　1
Report 108, 1994.　Kurosio Publishers（くろしお出版）　223p
［C］

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

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

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

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

L=Lexicon,G=Grammar,P=Phonology,W=Writing,D=Discourse,H=Honorifics,C=ContrastiveStudy

AOYAMA Humihiro (Associate Professor, Tokai University): Japanese (in)transitive construcion and Spanish reflexive

ÔKURA 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 Tosihiro: Morphology & Lexicon

HUKUSIMA Noritaka: Grammar

AOYAMA Humihiro: Dictionaries

ÔKURA 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

日本語とスペイン語　2
1997.　Kurosio Publishers（くろしお出版）　300p　［Ｃ］

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[Part Two]

TAKAGAKI Tosihiro: Word formation in Spanish

HUKUSHIMA Noritaka: Grammar

MIHARA Ken'iti: Generative grammar in Japanese

UEDA Hiroto: Lexicology and dictionaries

NODA Hisasi: Trends in research on Japanese grammar from 1950 to 2000

Ôkura Miwako: Discourse analysis of Spanish

HUKUSHIMA Noritaka: Bibliography of contrastive studies of Japanese and Spanish (1994-1997 and supplement)

L=Lexicon,G=Grammar,P=Phonology,W=Writing,D=Discourse,H=Honorifics,C=ContrastiveStudy

II.5.5. An Investigation of Thai Speakers' Use of the Expression *Mai pen rai* and Its Cultural Implications
Contrastive Studies of Japanese and Other Languages Series 2

This annual 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 English: "you're welcome", "it's o.k.", "it doesn't matter", "I don't mind", "take it easy", "don't worry", etc. 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. I investigate the causes for such negative attitudes among non-native Thai speakers.

First, I demonstrate where, in what situation, to whom, and for what purpose *mai pen rai* is used. Second, I suggest some common rules among Thai speakers which account for how this word is used. Third, since non-native Thai speakers' attitudes suggest that *mai pen rai* is overused in Thai daily life, I investigate the impact of this word on the listener in a variety of situations.

1. Purpose of the study: In this section I explore the variation in the meaning of *mai pen rai* in different situations and differences between Thai and non-native speakers' perceptions of the meaning of *mai pen rai*.

2. Methodology: I conducted a survey which consisted of interviews of 38 Thai speakers living in Bangkok who hold different positions in the Thai society, and a detailed questionnaire administered to the 310 native Thai surveyees which reinforced my analysis and results from personal interviews regarding the usage of *mai pen rai* in Thai society.

3. Discussion of survey results: I analyzed how *mai pen rai* is used in 70 situations and native speakers' reactions in each situation based on the interviews of the 38 Thai speakers living in Bangkok and give 17 actual examples of how *mai pen rai* is used by Thai speakers in general based on 17 of the 310 questionnaires of Thai's living in Thailand.

4. Combined analysis of results from the survey interviews and questionnaires

5. Data and analysis: Based on the data obtained from this investigation I analyze the scope of the usage of *mai pen rai* and describe various situations in which Thai speakers tend to use or not use *mai pen rai*. I propose 9 usages for *mai pen rai* which vary according to the situation. I also demonstrate how native Thai speakers communicate non-verbally，using a smile as a substitute for *mai pen rai*.

6. Conclusion and future research questions.

References: Questionnaire form, Interview data, Actual interview examples, Contents of the questionnaire, Questionnaire data

Investigator: Preeya Ingkaphirom Horie

II.5.6. Japanese and Portuguese 1
Contrastive Studies of Japanese and Other Languages Series 3

日本語とポルトガル語　1
1996.　Kurosio Publishers（くろしお出版）　135p　［Ｃ］

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

L=Lexicon,G=Grammar,P=Phonology,W=Writing,D=Discourse,H=Honorifics,C=ContrastiveStudy

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

KÔNO 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 Nisitani (Professor, Osaka University of Foreign Studies): Portuguese language education in Japan

KÔNO Akira: Brazilian Portuguese and Japanese Portuguese

SASAKI Mitiko: Japanese learning environment of the Brazilians

Appendix: List of Japanese textbooks

II.5.7. Japanese and Korean
Contrastive Studies of Japanese and Foreign Languages 4

Japanese and Korean: Retrospectives and Outlook

日本語と朝鮮語　上巻 ― 回顧と展望
1997.　Kurosio Publishers（くろしお出版）　151p　［C］

Japanese and Korean: Research Articles

日本語と朝鮮語　下巻 ― 研究論文編
1997.　Kurosio Publishers（くろしお出版）　342p　［C］

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 Seiiti: Research on other aspects of modern Korean

TUKAMOTO Hideki: Contrastive studies of Japanese and Korean

OGOSI Naoki: Sociolinguistic research

HUZIMOTO Yukio: Historical research

TUZI Seizi: Research on historical Korean texts

MAEDA Tunaki: Pedagogical research on Korean-speaking students of Japanese

TUKAMOTO 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 Kyôko: Predicate structure in Japanese, Korean and

L=Lexicon,G=Grammar,P=Phonology,W=Writing,D=Discourse,H=Honorifics,C=ContrastiveStudy

Sakhalin Ainu

KADOWAKI Seiiti: On the prefix *nai-*'throughout' in Korean

YUTANI Yukitosi: On sentences with affixation of case particles to the basic forms of inflecting words

MATUO Isamu: A study of the Korean conjunctive ending *-doni*'since, as, because'

NOMA Hideki: On the structure of Korean sentences

OGOSI 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

TUKAMOTO Hideki: A contrastive study of lexical word formation and syntactic word formation in Japanese and Korean

HUKAMI Kanetaka: Non-intentional transitive constructions in Japanese and Korean

KISIDA Humitaka: A brief study of *issun*(adnominal form of *iss-ta* 'exist')

[Part 2: Historical Research]

TAWATA Sin'itirô: Okinawan texts in Hangul orthography

TAMURA Hirosi: Morphologically-based orthography in early Hangul texts

TUZI Seizi: The attitudes of *Ch'oPhaeshino*（捷解新語）toward Japanese and Korean Grammar

ITÔ Hideto: A study of Sino-Korean words and Chinese loanwords using the Korean alphabet in middle Korean: An analysis of tonal patterns

II.5.8. The Educational Film Series for the Japanese Language: Basic Level

日本語教育映画基礎編
1974-1983.　Cinesell Japan Inc.（日本シネセル）
Video tape.

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)

L=Lexicon,G=Grammar,P=Phonology,W=Writing,D=Discourse,H=Honorifics,C=ContrastiveStudy

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. かまくらを　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－

Sôzi 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 sizuka 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－

L=Lexicon,G=Grammar,P=Phonology,W=Writing,D=Discourse,H=Honorifics,C=ContrastiveStudy

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 KIYOTA Zyun.

II.5.9. Supplementary Teaching Materials for the Educational Film Series for the Japanese Language

日本語教育映画基礎編関連教材
1984-1987.　Cinesell Japan Inc.（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.5.10. The Educational Video Materials for Teaching Japanese as a Foreign Language: Intermediate Level

日本語教育映像教材中級編　「伝えあうことば」
1986-1989.　Cinesell Japan Inc.（日本シネセル）
Video Tape.

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: *Syôkai, 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－
　　Zikosyôkai 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 syôkai suru: *Hômonsaki no ôsetusitu de* ("Introducing someone: Visiting in someone's office")
Segment 3 友人に出会う　　　－喫茶店で－
　　Yûzin 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: *Depâto de* ("Shopping: At a department store")

Segment 9 打ち合せをする 　　－出版社で－

Utiawase o suru: *Syuppansya 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")

L=Lexicon,G=Grammar,P=Phonology,W=Writing,D=Discourse,H=Honorifics,C=ContrastiveStudy

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 and NAKAMITI Makio and NAKADA Tomoko directed the production of these materials.

II.5.11. Supplementary Teaching Materials for the Educational Video Materials for Teaching Japanese as a Foreign Language: Intermediate Level

日本語教育映像教材中級編関連教材
 1991-1994.　Cinesell Japan Inc.（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.5.12. The Educational Video Materials for Teaching Japanese as a Foreign Language : Primary Level

日本語教育映像教材初級編　　「日本語でだいじょうぶ」
 1993-1995.　Cinesell Japan Inc.（日本シネセル）
 Video tape.

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.

L=Lexicon,G=Grammar,P=Phonology,W=Writing,D=Discourse,H=Honorifics,C=ContrastiveStudy

Unit 1 よろしくお願いします

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－
　Isogasii itiniti: *Sizi suru* ("A busy day: Giving oders")
Segment 4 日本ははじめてです　　－紹介する－
　Nihon wa hazimete desu: *Shôkai suru* ("Japan for the first time: Introductions")
Segment 5 この次は来月　　－約束する－
　Kono tugi wa raigetu: *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－

Oreizyô?: *Osowaru* ("A thank you letter?: Being taught")

Segment 15 実は……　　－報告する－

Zituwa……: *Hôkoku 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－

Syuusyoku: *Yôsu o kiku* ("Employment: Checking out the situation")

Segment 19 校外学習　　－話し合う－

Kôgaigakusyû: *Hanasiau* ("Study outside the classroom: Discussing")

Segment 20 花火

Hanabi ("Fireworks")

L=Lexicon,G=Grammar,P=Phonology,W=Writing,D=Discourse,H=Honorifics,C=ContrastiveStudy

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－
Otuya: *Kimoti o arawasu* ("A wake: Expressing one's condolences")

Segment 33 いやだよねぇ　　－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

L=Lexicon,G=Grammar,P=Phonology,W=Writing,D=Discourse,H=Honorifics,C=ContrastiveStudy

II.5.13. Supplementary Teaching Materials for the Educational Video Materials for Teaching Japanese as a Foreign Language: Primary Level

日本語教育映像教材初級編関連教材
1996-1997.　Cinesell Japan Inc.（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)

Investigators: NAKAMITI Makio, DOI Mami and NAKAKITA Mitiko

II.5.14. Applied Dictionary of Fundamental Japanese: Indonesian Edition KAMUS PEMAKAIAN BAHASA JEPANG DASAR

基礎日本語活用辞典インドネシア語版
 1988. Not for sale（非売品）　1484p

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.5.15. Japanese Language Series: Supplementary Volumes

国語シリーズ別冊
 1972-1976.   Printing Bureau, Ministry of Finance（大蔵省印刷局）

The 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.5.16. Reference for Teachers of Japanese as a Foreign Language

日本語教育指導参考書
 1978-1995.　Printing Bureau, Ministry of Finance （大蔵省印刷局）

The Reference for Teachers of Japanese as a Foreign Language series were published as reference guides series 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* 音声と音声教育 (MIZUTANI Osamu, and ÔTUBO Kazuo)
2. *Honorific and Politeness Expressions* 待遇表現 (KUBOTA Tomio and IKEO Sumi)
3. *Problems Related to Methods for Teaching Japanese as a Foreign Language* 日本語教授法の諸問題 (KIMURA Muneo, ASANO Turuko, SUZUKI Sinobu and KOIDE Humiko)

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　日本語の文法（上）(TERAMURA Hideo), 1978. 107 pages.

5. *Japanese Grammar* 2　日本語の文法（下）(TERAMURA Hideo), 1981. 153 pages.

6. *Methods for Evaluation in Teaching Japanese as a Foreign Language*　日本語教育の評価法 (ÔSAWA Syunkiti, KURATANI Naoomi, YAMAMOTO Susumu and YOSIDA Yasuo), 1979. 238 pages.

7. *Methods for Teaching Japanese as a Foreign Language: Intermediate and Advanced Level*　中・上級の教授法 (TAKAGI Kiyoko, MIZUTANI Nobuko and SAITÔ Akira), 1980. 143 pages.

8. *Japanese Demonstratives*　日本語の指示詞 (TANAKA Nozomi and SYÔHO Isamu), 1981. 122 pages.

9. *Seven Types of Fundamental Vocabulary for Teaching Japanese as a Foreign Language: Comparative/Contrastive Table*　日本語教育基本語彙七種比較対照表 (SIBU Syôhei), 1982. 278 pages.

10. *Bibliography of Literature on Teaching Japanese as a Foreign Language: Conference Papers and Journals*　日本語教育文献索引 (UENO Tazuko), 1982. 470 pages.

11. *Discourse Research and Pedagogical Applications* 1　談話の研究と教育 I (IKEGAMI Yosihiko, NAGANO Masaru, HAYASI Sirô, MINAMI Huzio and TANAKA Nozomi), 1982. 133 pages.

12. *Research on Vocabulary and Pedagogical Applications* 1　語彙の研究と教育（上）(TAMAMURA Humio), 1984. 150 pages.

13. *Research on Vocabulary and Pedagogical Applications* 2　語彙の研究と教育（下）(TAMAMURA Humio), 1985. 175 pages.

14. *Teaching Writing*　文字・表記の教育 (KATÔ Akihiko and ITÔ Yositeru), 1988. 181 pages.

15. *Discourse Research and Pedagogy* 2　談話の研究と教育 II (KITAZYÔ Zyunko and MORITA Yosiyuki), 1989. 206 pages.

16. *Formation of Borrowed Words and Pedagogy*　外来語の形成と

その教育 (Quackenbush Hiroko and ÔSO Mieko), 1990. 174 pages.

17. *Basic Problems in Teaching Polite Language* 1　敬語教育の基本問題（上）(KUBOTA Tomio), 1990. 132 pages.

18. *Basic Problems in Teaching Polite Language* 2　敬語教育の基本問題（下）(KUBOTA Tomio), 1992. 155 pages.

19. *Meaning and Use of Adverbs*　副詞の意味と用法 (HATA Iku, NISIHARA Suzuko, NAKADA Tomoko and NAKAMITI Makio), 1991. 186 pages.

20. *Dialects and Teaching Japanese as a Foreign Language*　方言と日本語教育 (ÔNISI Takuitirô and BIZEN Tôru), 1993. 171 pages.

21. *Basic of Audio-Visual Pedagogy*　視聴覚教育の基礎 (TAKAGI Hiroko and HUKADA Atusi), 1995. 130 pages.

II.6. Papers, Year-books, Annual Reports and Other Publications

We present publications which were not included in the research fields outlined above: 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 Year-book, 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

Study of Language 1

ことばの研究　　1
1959.　Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版）　448p

Study of Language 2

ことばの研究　　2
1965.　Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版）　300p

Study of Language 3

ことばの研究　　3
1967.　Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版）　298p

Study of Language 4

ことばの研究　　4
1973.　Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版）　257p

Study of Language 5

ことばの研究　　5
1974.　Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版）　262p

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 titles 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:65yt Especially the Development of the Ability to Compose in the Same Child from the First Grade to the Fourth Grade

MURAISI 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 Tatuo: 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

MURAISI 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 Hukusima Dialect

SINDÔ Sakiko: Chinese Characters in a Newspaper in the Early Meizi Period

[Study of Language Vol. 4, 1973. 257 pages]

NISIO Toraya: Close-Synonyms in Present-Day Vocabulary

MIYAZIMA Tatuo: 'Meaningless' (Unique) Morphemes

NOMURA Masaaki: Uses of Negative Prefix in Modern Japanese

ISIWATA Tosio: Valence of Japanese Verb, II

HAYASI Sirô: 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

TAKAHASI 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

HONDÔ Hirosi: 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

SATÔ Ryôiti: 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 Kiyosi: A Study of Language Behavior by Means of a Multivariate Analysis

WATANABE Tomosuke: A Note on Culture and Language of Sex

ÔKUBO Ai: The Structure and Development of Children's Utterance

[Study of Language Vol. 5, 1974. 262 pages]

HIDA Yosihumi: System of the Negative Expressions in Tokyo Dialect in the Early Years of Meizi Period

TUTIYA Sin'iti: On Expression of Conclusion in Edo

KAZIWARA Kôtarô: On Auxiliary Verbs *Tari* and *Ri* of the Medieval Japanese in Setuwa (sermons)

IITOYO Kiiti: The Irregular Verb *Kuru* 'to come' Treated as a One-Vowel Conjugation Verb

MURAKI Sinzirô: Basic Patterns of Verb-Predicate Sentences

TANAKA Akio: Stochastic Model of Sentence Structure in Japanese Literature

NAKANO Hirosi: A System of Automatic Syntactic Analysis

TURUOKA Akio: A Trial of the Typical Sentence Pattern by Use of Computer

SAITÔ Hidenori: As Regards the Construction of Head and Lead Sentences of Newspapers

L=Lexicon,G=Grammar,P=Phonology,W=Writing,D=Discourse,H=Honorifics,C=ContrastiveStudy

UEMURA Yukio and TAKADA Syôzi: Lower Jaw Movements in Pronouncing Japanese Vowels

NEMOTO Kesao: A Study of Chinese Characters Used by Junior High School Boys and Girls

MURAISI Syôzô: A Study of Educational Psychology on Children's Stroke Orders

II.6.2. Occasional Papers

Occasional Papers 1

研究報告集　　1
 Report 62, 1978.　Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版）　230p

Occasional Papers 2

研究報告集　　2
 Report 65, 1980.　Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版）　253p

Occasional Papers 3

研究報告集　　3
 Report 71, 1982.　Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版）　346p

Occasional Papers 4

研究報告集　　4
 Report 74, 1983.　Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版）　228p

Occasional Papers 5

研究報告集　　5
 Report 79, 1984.　Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版）　282p

Occasional Papers 6

研究報告集　　6
Report 83, 1985.　Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版）　259p

Occasional Papers 7

研究報告集　　7
Report 85, 1986.　Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版）　187p

Occasional Papers 8

研究報告集　　8
Report 90, 1987.　Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版）　183p

Occasional Papers 9

研究報告集　　9
Report 94, 1988.　Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版）　173p

Occasional Papers 10

研究報告集　　１０
Report 96, 1989.　Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版）　215p

Occasional Papers 11

研究報告集　　１１
Report 101, 1990.　Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版）　296p

Occasional Papers 12

研究報告集　　１２
Report 103, 1991.　Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版）　306p

Occasional Papers 13

研究報告集　　１３
Report 104, 1992.　Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版）　307p

Occasional Papers 14

研究報告集　１４
 Report 105, 1993.　Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版）　438p

Occasional Papers 15

研究報告集　１５
 Report 107, 1994.　Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版）　286p

Occasional Papers 16

研究報告集　１６
 Report 110, 1995.　Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版）　206p

The National Language Research Institute Occasional Papers 17

国立国語研究所研究報告集　１７
 1996.　Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版）　299p

[Occasional Papers, Vol. 1, Report 62, 1978. 230 pages]

TAKAHASI Tarô: A Descriptive Research on the *Toritate* Forms
　　Suffixed with *Mo*

MIYAZIMA Tatuo and TAKAGI Midori: The Writing of Chinese
　　Loanwords in 90 Magazines of Today

EGAWA Kiyosi: An Experimental Sociolinguistic Study on
　　Conversational Behavior

EGAWA Kiyosi: Notes for a Description of "Gesture"

SUGITO Seizyu: How to Describe Body Movements: A Tentative
　　Plan

YONEDA Masato: Notes for a Mathematical Study of Conversational Behavior

SATÔ Ryôiti, SANADA Sinzi and SAWAKI Motoei: Survey Methods for the Study of Expressivity in the Dialects

HIDA Yosihumi: 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 Sinzirô: On Function Verbs in Modern Japanese

MINAMI Huzio, EGAWA Kiyosi, YONEDA Masato and SUGITO Seizyu: An Analysis of Texts Containing Verbal and Non-Verbal Expressions

TAKADA Syôzi: On Articulatory Characteristics in Reading Japanese Sentences

ÔKUBO Ai: Words and Their Meaning Used by a Child of Two Years Old in One Day

IWATA Zyun'iti: On the Development of Word Meaning

HINATA Sigeo: The Function of *Hai* and *Ee* in Japanese Discourse

ISII Hisao: Phonological Interpretation of Vowels in Modern Japanese

[Occasional Papers, Vol. 3, Report 71, 1982. 346 pages]

TAKAHASI Tarô and SUZUKI Mituyo: The Function of the Three Sets of Deictic Terms: *Ko-*, *So-*, *A-* in Referring to Physical Space

KUDÔ Hirosi: Meanings and Functions of Modal Adverbs in Modern Japanese

WATANABE Tomosuke: A Study of Terms in Japanese Dialects Denoting an Illegitimate Child

TAKADA Syôzi: An Experimental Phonetic Study of the Syllabic Nasal in Japanese

KAZIWARA Kôtarô: The Changing Proportions of Kanzi in Newspapers: An Investigation of the Meizi, Taisyô and Shôwa Eras

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L=Lexicon,G=Grammar,P=Phonology,W=Writing,D=Discourse,H=Honorifics,C=ContrastiveStudy

ÔKUBO 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 Sinzirô: On the Periphrastic Passive Expression in Modern
Japanese

ÔKUBO Ai: A Study of Verbs and Suppositions from 2;0 to 3;5

SIMAMURA Naomi: Vocabulary of Japanese Textbooks Used in the
Lower Grades of Elementary School

SAITÔ Hidenori: A Compact Editor in the Distributed Data Processing
Terminal Systems

[Occasional Papers, Vol. 5, Report 79, 1984. 282 pages]

TAKAHASI Tarô and YAHISA Sigeko: 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*

MIYAZIMA Tatuo 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 Tugaru
Japanese Dialect

TAKANASI Nobuhiro: Collection of Words from Achral 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

SAITÔ Hidenori: Generation of File Information Management Using
the Interactive Method

SYÔHO Isamu: A Comparative Study of Japanese and Indonesian
Pronouns

UENO Tazuko, SYÔHO Isamu, TANAKA Nozomi, HISINUMA Tôru

and HINATA Sigeo: 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 Syôzi: On Some Articulatory Characteristics of the Mora Obstruent (Sokuon)

MURAISI Syôzô: One Child's Kanzi Reading Ability

SAITÔ Hidenori: A Proposal for Extending the Kanzi Code

TANAKA Takusi: Conceptual Information Processing

SYÔHO 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 Seizyu: On the Honorific Suffixes of Address in Official Communications

KANBE Naotake: A Review of the Studies on the Reading Eye Movements

SIMAMURA 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

SAITÔ Hidenori: Application of the KANA-KANZI Conversion Process to the Identification of Homonyms

SYÔHO 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

L=Lexicon,G=Grammar,P=Phonology,W=Writing,D=Discourse,H=Honorifics,C=ContrastiveStudy

KOBAYASI Takasi: National Survey of Dialects on Semantically Related Items in the *Linguistic Atlas of Japan*

SIMAMURA Naomi: Use of Chinese Characters by Japanese Children in Guided Compositions

SAITÔ Hidenori: On Large-Scale Japanese Language Storage on Optical Disks

NISIHARA Suzuko: Speaker Value Judgment: Conventional Implicature and Inter-Lingual Communicability

SYÔHO 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

SAITÔ Hidenori: Kanzi Information Data-Base

TANAKA Takusi: Definite Clause Set Grammars for Free Word-Order Languages

NISIHARA Suzuko: Shifts of Cohesion in Inter-Lingual Communication

SYÔHO Isamu: Predicate Complement Constructions: In Japanese and Indonesian

HINATA Sigeo: For the Description of Reduplicated Forms in Japanese

[Occasional Papers,Vol.10, Report 96, 1989. 215pages]

TAKAHASI Tarô and SUZUKI Mituyo: What Kinds of Entities Can Demonstrative Pronouns Refer to?

KANBE Naotake: The Span of the Effective Visual Field during a Fixation in Reading Eye Movement

TAKADA Syôzi: An Analysis of Hukaura, Aomori Dialect Using Dynamic Palatography

SIMAMURA Naomi: KANZI 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 Yosiko: Semantic Correspondence between Transitive and Intransitive Verbs in Japanese (1) : Correspondence Gaps in the Case of Polysemy

[Occasional Papers, Vol.11, Report 101, 1990. 296pages]

ISII Hisao: Words Used by the Magazine *Tyûo-Kôron* in 1986

SIMAMURA 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

SYÔHO 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. 306pages]

MIYAZIMA Tatuo and TAKAGI Midori: The Notation of the Native Japanese Words in 90 Magazines

NAKANO Hirosi: Automatic Processing of Japanese Sentence for Word Counting by Personal Computer

SUGITO Seizyu, TUKADA Mitiyo: On Metalingual Expressions Referring to the Type of Linguistic Behavior

KOBAYASI Takasi: On the Formation Pattern of the Opposition between Eastern and Western Dialects

SIMAMURA 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: Veiwpoints for the Analysis of Utterances in Discourse: A Multi-Sided Characterization

[Occasional Papers, Vol.13, Report 104, 1992. 307pages]

MIYAZIMA Tatuo and ONUMA Etu: The Application of Thesauri to Linguistic Research

ISII Hisao: On the Compilation of a Modern-Classical Japanese Dictionary

KAZIWARA Kôtarô: A History of Word for Astronomy in Japanese

WAKABAYASI Ken'iti, MORO Yûzi and SATÔ Yositeru: Writing from a Virtual Point of View: A Dialogic Approach for Writing Activities in the Classroom

INOUE Masaru and TUZINO Tokie: 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. 438pages]

YAMAZAKI Makoto: The Usage of the Quotative Particle *to* in Non-Quotative Contexts in Japanese

SUGITO Seizyu and TUKADA Mitiyo: Metalingual Expressions Referring to Types of Linguistic Behavior 2: Formal Compliments

KAZIWARA Kôtarô: History of Words for the Thermometer in Japanese: Changes and Acceptance of Modern Chinese Words (A Type)

SIMAMURA Naomi: An Introduction to Literacy in Modern Japan: Supplemented by Bibliography of Related Literature

MORO Yûzi and ODAKA Kyôko: 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 Mitiko: 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. 286pages]

KIMURA Mutuko and YAMADA Masakazu: Some Functions to Calculate the Indispensibility of Vocabulary Items: an Experimental Report

KATÔ Yasuhiko: The Appearance of Synonymous Words in Kokutei Tokuhon: *Utukushii* and *Kirei*

ITÔ Masamitu: Problems of the Administration and Maintenance on Overseas Machine-Readable Text Archives: Report from a Questionnaire Survey

INOUE Masaru, IKEDA Rieko and TUZINO Tokie: 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 Mitiko: Conversational Style and Rapport: English/Japanese Conversation between Young Women

[Occasional Papers, Vol.16, Report 110, 1995. 206pages]

OZAKI Yosimitu: A Study of the Interpersonal Effects of Utterances (1): An Analysis of Metacommunication Data from Readers' Columns

YOSIOKA Yasuo: On the relationship between Consciousness of Norms and Honorific Expression in Japanese: From the Language Survey of Hichiku Dialect

ÔNISI Takuitirô: Conjugations of Verbs, Adjectives and Adjectival Verbs of the Taneiti-Hiranai Dialect in Iwate Prefecture, Japan

YOKOYAMA Syôiti and YONEDA Zyunko: Recognition of Kanzi 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*

OGOSI Naoki: Tense and Aspectual Systems in Korean and Japanese: *HAISSDA*, *HAI'ISSDA/HAGO'ISSDA* and *SI-TA*, *SI-TEIRU*

[Occasional Papers, Vol.17, 1996. 299pages]

YAMAZAKI Makoto: A Descriptive Study of the Quotative Particle *tte*

ISII Masahiko: Single Instances: Why do Some Words Appear Only Once in a Text?

OZAKI Yosimitu: A Study of the Interpersonal Effects of Utterances (2): An Analysis from the Viewpoint of Uttertance Function

KATÔ 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 Mitiko: A Contrastive Study of American and Japanese Female Conversation: A Quantitative Analysis of Utterances

INOUE Masaru: Negative Questions in Japanese

II.6.3. Bibliography of Japanese Linguistics: from 1942 to 1949

国語関係刊行書目 ─ 昭和１７年から昭和２４年まで
 Source 1, 1950.   Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版）　59p

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.6.4. Bibliography of Japanese Linguistics from the Early Meizi Period to the Present Time

明治以降国語学関係刊行書目
 Source 4, 1955.   Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版）   301p

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.

From the year 1953, yearly bibliographies have been available in *Kokugo-nenkan*.

II.6.5. Kokugo-Nenkan — Japanese Language Studies: Annual Survey and Bibliography

国語年鑑（昭和２９年版〜）
  1954- .   Shuei Shuppan, Dainippontosho Publishing Co., Ltd.（秀英出版，大日本図書）

In order to record all the opinions and surveys on language and to provide a basic source for the improvement of linguistic life, this year-book has been edited since 1953. The main parts are: "A View" clarifying the movement of 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", mentioning the organizations and activities of linguistic Institutes; a "List of Persons" who are studying the Japanese language, language problems, language education and some other

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L=Lexicon,G=Grammar,P=Phonology,W=Writing,D=Discourse,H=Honorifics,C=ContrastiveStudy

problems related to Japanese, an index to authors, and "Sources" presenting some important data for the study of Japanese.

II.6.6. Comprehensive Bibliographical Index of Japanese Language and Literature Data
Appendix: Catalog Overview of Books Written by Japanese Language and Linguistic Researchers

国語国文学資料索引総覧 ― 付，日本語学・言語学研究者著作目録一覧．　　笠間索引叢書 109
　1995．　Kasamashoin（笠間書院）　262p

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., *Manyôsyû*) 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.6.7. Annual Reports of the National Language Research Institute

国立国語研究所年報（昭和２４年版〜）
 1951-.   Shuei Shuppan（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

L=Lexicon,G=Grammar,P=Phonology,W=Writing,D=Discourse,H=Honorifics,C=ContrastiveStudy

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.6.8. Collection of Newspaper Clippings of Articles Related to the Japanese Language

新聞所載国語関係記事切抜き集（昭和２４年版〜）
1949 - .

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 Dokusyozin*, *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 (work currently in progress).

This research was directed by the department which is presently called the Department of Data Orientation and its predecessors.

II.6.9. 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

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
　1996.　Bonjinsha（凡人社）　281p

The National Language Research Institute Second International Symposium
New Directions in Linguistics and the Japanese Language

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
　1997.　Bonjinsha（凡人社）　149p　［ＷＧＣ］

The National Language Research Institute International Symposium
Special-Interest Session on Language Management for Multicultural Communities: Individuals and Communities Living the Differences

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
　1997.　Bonjinsha（凡人社）　259p　［Ｃ］

The National Language Research Institute Third International Symposium
Primary Language Education in the World and in Japan

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
　1997.　Bonjinsha（凡人社）　149p

L=Lexicon,G=Grammar,P=Phonology,W=Writing,D=Discourse,H=Honorifics,C=ContrastiveStudy

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.

National Language Institute around the World: Diversity in Language Issues
The National Language Research Institute First International Symposium

世界の国語研究所

－言語問題の多様性をめぐって－

第 1 回　国立国語研究所国際シンポジウム報告書

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

Discussion

Session1: Language Diversity Standardization

Foreword

L=Lexicon,G=Grammar,P=Phonology,W=Writing,D=Discourse,H=Honorifics,C=ContrastiveStudy

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

New Directions in Linguistics and the Japanese Language

The National Language Research Institute Second International Symposium

新しい言語理論と日本語

第2回　国立国語研究所国際シンポジウム

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 includes three commentary articles by researchers in the NLRI.

Contents

Opening Ceremony

MIZUTANI Osamu (Japan)   Foreword

UTIDA Hiroyasu (Japan)   Welcoming Address

Participants

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*

Language Management for Multicultural Communities:
Individuals and Communities—
Living the Differences
The National Language Research Institute International Symposium
Special-Interest Session

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―

国立国語研究所国際シンポジウム第２〜４専門部会

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

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

Primary Language Education in the World and in Japan
The National Language Research Institute Third International Symposium

世界の言語教育・日本の国語教育

第３回　国立国語研究所国際シンポジウム報告書

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

Prarticipants

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

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L=Lexicon,G=Grammar,P=Phonology,W=Writing,D=Discourse,H=Honorifics,C=ContrastiveStudy

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

II.6.10.　Japanese Linguistics

Japanese Linguistics 1

日本語科学　　1
　1997.　Kokusho-kankokai Co.,Ltd.（国書刊行会）　126p

Japanese Linguistics 2

日本語科学　　2
　1997.　Kokusho-kankokai Co.,Ltd.（国書刊行会）　124p

Japanese Linguistics 3

日本語科学　　3
　1998.　Kokusho-kankokai Co.,Ltd.（国書刊行会）　142p

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, grammatology, dialectology, sociolinguistics, computational linguistics, psycholinguistics, applied linguistics and other neighboring disciplines. Issues are published in April and October.

Contributions are welcomed from researchers in all countries. All manuscripts (Japanese or English) received by the editorial office are refereed by two reviewers. The style sheet and detailed guidelines for authors are available from the Editorial Office.

Address: Editorial Office of Nihongo Kagaku
          The National Language Research Institute
          3-9-14 Nisigaoka, Kita-ku, Tokyo 115-8620 JAPAN
E-mail: kagaku@kokken.go.jp

[Japanese Linguistics 1]

MIZUTANI Osamu: Introductory Message

Articles

SASAHARA Hiroyuki: Coincidence and Clash of *jitai*

MIHARA Ken'iti: Tense Specification of Continuative Forms in Japanese

INOUE Masaru and OGOSI Naoki: A Pragmatic Factor Relevant to the Use of the Past Form: A Case Study from Japanese and Korean

Reports

SANADA Sinzi: Phonological Characteristics of Japanese-derived Borrowings in the Trukese of Micronesia

HIRANO Keisuke: Interpreting Services in Victoria, Australia and Japanese Language

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

L=Lexicon,G=Grammar,P=Phonology,W=Writing,D=Discourse,H=Honorifics,C=ContrastiveStudy

[Japanese Linguistics 2]

[Japanese Linguistics 3]

ÔOKA Sin: Thoughts on the Use of *-teki* '-like' and Words like posuto modan 'post modern', etc.

Articles

SANO Yukiko: Degree Adverbs and Subject-Changing Verbs

KISIE Sinsuke: The Framework of Expression of Endearment in the Kyoto and Osaka dialect

IWASAKI Takasi: On Tense in Relative Clauses and Noun Sentential Complementations

AMANO Midori: An Analysis of Function of the Particles *Wa* and *Ga* Using the Concept of "Presupposition/Focus"

MORIYAMA Takurô: The Exemplifying Marker *Demo* and Its Modal Restriction

Report

Etuko Obata Reiman: Japanese Words with Wings: Borrowing from Japanese to American English, 1987-1994

SASAKI Mitiko: Contrastive Linguistic Studies and Language Teaching

Language Institutes around the World (3)

Ashok K. Chawla: Indian National Scientific Documentation Center INSDOC (INDIA)

Report of the National Language Research Institute Fifth International Symposium (Fourth Special Interest Session)

II.6.11. The National Language Research Institute Thirty Years of Progress: A Guide to Publications

国立国語研究所三十年のあゆみ ― 研究業績の紹介
1978.　Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版）　171p

In celebration of the thirtieth aniversary 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.

III. LIST OF THE PUBLICATIONS

The following is a comprehensive list in order of the year of publication for the various types of publications summarized in this book.

At the end of each entry we indicate, in most cases, a classification code which categorizes the aspect of the data studied and related researchfields 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.

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.

[REPORT]

L=Lexicon,G=Grammar,P=Phonology,W=Writing,D=Discourse,H=Honorifics,C=ContrastiveStudy

総合雑誌の用語　後編 ― 現代語の語彙調査 ― *Sôgô-zassi no Yôgo(Kôhen): Gendaigo no Goi-tyôsa*
Report 13, 1958.　Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版）　117p ［ＬＷＧ］

中学年の読み書き能力 ― *Tyûgakunen no Yomikaki-nôryoku*
Report 14, 1958.　Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版）　389p ［ＬＷＧ］

明治初期の新聞の用語 ― *Meizi-syoki no Sinbun no Yôgo*
Report 15, 1959.　Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版）　319p ［ＬＷＧ］

日本方言の記述的研究 ― *Nihon-hôgen no Kizyututeki-kenkyû*
Report 16, 1959.　Meiji Shoin（明治書院）　368p ［ＰＬＧ］

ことばの研究　1 ― *Kotoba no Kenkyû 1*
1959.　Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版）　448p

高学年の読み書き能力 ― *Kôgakunen no Yomikaki-nôryoku*
Report 17, 1960.　Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版）　427p ［ＬＷＧ］

話しことばの文型　1 ― 対話資料による研究 ― *Hanasikotoba no Bunkei 1: Taiwa-siryô ni yoru Kenkyû*
Report 18, 1960.　Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版）　347p ［ＧＤＬ］

L=Lexicon,G=Grammar,P=Phonology,W=Writing,D=Discourse,H=Honorifics,C=ContrastiveStudy

現代雑誌九十種の用語用字　第３分冊 ― 分析 ― *Gendaizassi
90syu no Yôgo, Yôzi 3: Bunseki*
Report 25, 1964.　Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版）　337p ［ＬＷＧ］

小学生の言語能力の発達 ― *Syôgakusei no Gengo-nôryoku no
Hattatu*
Report 26, 1964.　Meijitosho Publishing Co., Ltd.（明治図書）
604p ［ＬＷＧ］

共通語化の過程 ― 北海道における親子三代のことば ―
Kyôtûgo-ka no Katei: Hokkaidô ni okeru Oyako-sandai no Kotoba
Report 27, 1965.　Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版）　301p ［ＬＰＧ］

類義語の研究 ― *Ruigi-go no Kenkyû*
Report 28, 1965.　Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版）　336p ［ＬＧ］

ことばの研究　２ ― *Kotoba no Kenkyû 2*
1965.　Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版）　300p

戦後の国民各層の文字生活 ― *Sengo no Kokumin-kakusô no Mozi-
seikatu*
Report 29, 1966.　Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版）　226p ［ＷＬ］

L=Lexicon,G=Grammar,P=Phonology,W=Writing,D=Discourse,H=Honorifics,C=ContrastiveStudy

家庭における子どものコミュニケーション意識 ― *Katei ni okeru Kodomo no Komyunikêsyon-isiki*

Report 33 , 1968.　Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版）　149p　［ＬＤＨ］

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 ― *Densi-keisanki ni yoru Kokugo-kenkyû 2: Sinbun no Yôgoyôzi-tyôsa no Syori-sosiki*

Report 34, 1969.　Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版）　199p　［ＬＷＧ］

日本言語地図　第４集 ― *Nihon Gengo-tizu 4*

Report 30-4, First Print 1970, Reduced Scale Reprint 1984.　Printing Bureau, Ministry of Finance（大蔵省印刷局）　［ＬＰ］

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 ― *Syakai-kôzô to Gengo no kankei ni tuite no Kisoteki-kenkyû 2: Maki, Make to Sinzoku-kosyô*

Report 35, 1970.　Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版）　197p　［ＬＨ］

電子計算機による新聞の語彙調査 ― *Densi-keisanki ni yoru Sinbun no Goi-tyôsa*

Report 37, 1970.　Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版）　342p　［ＬＷＧ］

中学生の漢字習得に関する研究 ― *Tyûgakusei no Kanzi-syûtoku ni kansuru Kenkyû*

L=Lexicon,G=Grammar,P=Phonology,W=Writing,D=Discourse,H=Honorifics,C=ContrastiveStudy

L=Lexicon,G=Grammar,P=Phonology,W=Writing,D=Discourse,H=Honorifics,C=ContrastiveStudy

言語使用の変遷　1 ― 福島県北部地域の面接調査 ― *Gengo-siyô no Hensen 1: Hukusimaken Hokubu-tiiki no Mensetu-tyôsa*
Report 53, 1974.　Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版）　388p　［ＬＧＰ］

ことばの研究　5 ― *Kotoba no Kenkyû 5*
1974.　Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版）　262p

電子計算機による国語研究　7 ― *Densi-keisanki ni yoru Kokugo-kenkyû 7*
Report 54, 1975.　Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版）　198p　［ＬＷＧ］

幼児語の形態論的な分析 ― 動詞・形容詞・述語名詞 ― *Yôzi-go no Keitairontekina Bunseki: Dôsi, Keiyôsi, Zyutugo-meisi*
Report 55, 1975.　Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版）　242p　［ＧＬ］

現代新聞の漢字 ― *Gendai-sinbun no Kanzi*
Report 56, 1976.　Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版）　527p　［ＷＬ］

比喩表現の理論と分類 ― *Hiyu-hyôgen no Riron to Bunrui*
Report 57, 1977.　Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版）　632p　［ＤＧＬ］

幼児の文法能力 ― *Yôzi no bunpô-nôryoku*
Report 58, 1977.　Tokyo Shoseki Co., Ltd.（東京書籍）　414p ［ＧＬ］

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研究報告集　２ ― *Kenkyûhôkoku-syû 2*
Report 65, 1980.　Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版）　253p

幼児の語彙能力 ― *Yôzi no Goi-nôryoku*
Report 66, 1980.　Tokyo Shoseki Co., Ltd.（東京書籍）　514p
［ＬＧＤ］

電子計算機による国語研究　１０ ― *Densi-keisanki ni yoru Kokugo-kenkyû 10*
Report 67, 1980.　Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版）　213p　［ＬＷＧ］

専門語の諸問題 ― *Senmon-go no Syo-mondai*
Report 68, 1981.　Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版）　268p　［ＬＷ］

幼児・児童の連想語彙表 ― *Yôzi, Zidô no Rensô-goihyô*
Report 69, 1981.　Tokyo Shoseki Co., Ltd.（東京書籍）　324p
［ＬＰ］

大都市の言語生活 ― 分析編 ― *Daitosi no Gengo-seikatu: Bunseki-hen*
Report 70-1, 1981.　Sanseido Co., Ltd.（三省堂）360p　［ＬＰＧ］

大都市の言語生活 ― 資料編 ― *Daitosi no Gengo-seikatu: Siryô-hen*
Report 70-2, 1981.　Sanseido Co., Ltd.（三省堂）256p　［ＬＰＧ］

L=Lexicon,G=Grammar,P=Phonology,W=Writing,D=Discourse,H=Honorifics,C=ContrastiveStudy

日本語教育のための基本語彙調査 ― *Nihongo-kyôiku no tame no Kihongoi-tyôsa*
Report 78, 1984.　Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版）　275p　［ＬＷ］

研究報告集　5 ― *Kenkyûhôkoku-syû 5*
Report 79, 1984.　Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版）　282p

言語行動における日独比較 ― *Gengokôdô ni okeru Niti-doku-hikaku*
Report 80, 1984.　Sanseido Co., Ltd.（三省堂）　386p　［ＣＤ］

高校教科書の語彙調査　2 ― *Kôkô-kyôkasyo no Goi-tyôsa 2*
Report 81, 1984.　Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版）　479p　［ＬＷ］

現代日本語動詞のアスペクトとテンス ― *Gendai Nihongo-dôsi no Asupekuto to Tensu*
Report 82, 1985.　Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版）　210p　［ＧＬ］

研究報告集　6 ― *Kenkyûhôkoku-syû 6*
Report 83, 1985.　Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版）　259p

方言の諸相 ― 『日本言語地図』検証調査報告 ― *Hôgen no syosô: "Nihongengotizu" Kensyô-tyôsa Hôkoku*
Report 84, 1985.　Sanseido Co., Ltd.（三省堂）　392p　［ＬＰＧ］

L=Lexicon,G=Grammar,P=Phonology,W=Writing,D=Discourse,H=Honorifics,C=ContrastiveStudy

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L=Lexicon,G=Grammar,P=Phonology,W=Writing,D=Discourse,H=Honorifics,C=ContrastiveStudy

L=Lexicon,G=Grammar,P=Phonology,W=Writing,D=Discourse,H=Honorifics,C=ContrastiveStudy

Report 113, 1997. Sanseido Co., Ltd.（三省堂） 260p ［ＬＧ］

テレビ放送の語彙調査 2 ― 語彙表 ― *Terebi-hôsô no Goi-tyôsa 2: Goihyô*
Report 114, 1997. Dainippontosho Publishing Co., Ltd.（大日本図書） 892p ［ＬＷ］

日本語と朝鮮語 上巻 ― 回顧と展望 ― *Nihongo to Tyôsengo 1: Kaiko to Tenbô*
1997. Kurosio Publishers（くろしお出版） 151p ［Ｃ］

日本語と朝鮮語 下巻 ― 研究論文編 ― *Nihongo to Tyôsengo 2: Kenkyûronbun-hen*
1997. Kurosio Publishers（くろしお出版） 342p ［Ｃ］

日本語とスペイン語 2 ― *Nihongo to Supeingo 2*
1997. Kurosio Publishers（くろしお出版） 300p ［Ｃ］

[SOURCE]

国語関係刊行書目 ― 昭和１７年から昭和２４年まで― *Kokugo-kankei Kankô-syomoku: Syôwa 17nen kara Syôwa 24nen made*
Source 1, 1950. Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版） 59p

L=Lexicon,G=Grammar,P=Phonology,W=Writing,D=Discourse,H=Honorifics,C=ContrastiveStudy

L=Lexicon,G=Grammar,P=Phonology,W=Writing,D=Discourse,H=Honorifics,C=ContrastiveStudy

幼児のことば資料　5 ― *Yôzi no Kotoba-siryô 5*
1983.　Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版）　412p　［ＬＤＰ］

幼児のことば資料　6 ― *Yôzi no Kotoba-siryô 6*
1983.　Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版）　414p　［ＬＤＰ］

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 ― *Hôgendanwa-siryô 8:
Rônensô to Zyakunensô to no Kaiwa: Gunma, Nara, Tottori, Simane,
Ehime, Kôti, Nagasaki, Okinawa*
Source 10-8, 1985.　Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版）　354p　［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 ― *Hôgendanwa-siryô 9: Bamen Settei no Taiwa:
Aomori, Gunma, Tiba, Niigata, Nagano, Sizuoka, Aiti, Hukui, Nara,
Tottori, Simane, Ehime, Kôti, Nagasaki, Okinawa*
Source 10-9, 1987.　Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版）　268p　［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 ― *Hôgendanwa-siryô 10: Bamen Settei no
Taiwa 2: Aomori, Gunma, Tiba, Niigata, Nagano, Sizuoka, Aiti, Hukui,
Nara, Tottori, Simane, Ehime, Kôti, Nagasaki, Okinawa*
Source 10-10, 1987.　Shuei Shuppan（秀英出版）　260p
［ＤＰＬ］

L=Lexicon,G=Grammar,P=Phonology,W=Writing,D=Discourse,H=Honorifics,C=ContrastiveStudy

[LANGUAGE PROCESSING DATA SOURCE]

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 — *Hanasikotoba Bunmyaku-tuki Yôgo-sakuin 2: "Danwago no
Zittai" Dêta, "Hanasikotoba no Bunkei" Dêta, "Sokki-sôsyo Kôdan
Enzetu-syû" Dêta*

Language Processing Data Source 4, 1990.　Japan Microfilm Service
Center Co., Ltd.（日本マイクロ写真）Microfiche　［ＬＧ］

分類語彙表　［フロッピー版］— *Bunrui-goihyô(Huroppî-ban)*
Language Processing Data Source 5, 1994.　Shuei Shuppan（秀英出
版）Diskette［ＬＷ］

中学校・高校教科書の語彙調査　［フロッピー版］— *Tyûgakkô-
Kôkô-kyôkasyo no Goi-tyôsa(Huroppî-ban)*
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