## 『長崎大学言語教育研究センター論集』 第9号

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#### 巻 頭 言

今年度は、コロナ感染症に振り回された 1 年となりました。また、コロナ禍にあ って、教員にも大きな変革を求められる 1 年でもありました。コロナ感染症が授業 運営にもたらしたものはネガテイブなものだけではなく、オンライン教育、オンデマ ンド教育という新しい展開への扉を開くものでした。

言語教育研究センターは、コロナ禍にあっても効率的で効果的な外国語教育の構築 を目指し、外国語の授業運営と授業改善に努めております。いち早く、Zoom を取り 入れたリアルタイムの授業展開やオンラインテストの実施に備えることができたの は、言語教育研究センターに所属する教員の教育に対する熱意の表れだと思います。 また、言語教育研究センターは、河野学長が掲げられたプラネタリーヘルスの実現に 寄与する外国語教育を目指し、新しい授業運営方法の構築を目指しております。 2021 年度から年次計画ごとに進められるものについてご報告します。まず、2021 年 度入学生から、後期に開設される1年生対象科目の「総合英語 II」においてハイブリ ッド授業が展開されます。対面授業と e-learning 授業が隔週で行われます。学生の集 中力を維持するという目的と e-learning による学習を継続的に段階的に行うという目 的を同時に達成するものです。また、2 年生対象の「総合英語 III」では、完全オン ライン授業への転換を目指し、実施に向けての協議を重ねております。初習外国語 は、多文化社会学部を除いて1年次のみの履修に変更されます。

言語教育研究センターは、センターミッションに COIL (Collaborative Online International Learning) 授業を掲げ、今後 COIL の展開を進めていく事になります。 その先駆けとして、2021 年 3 月に 3 日間の COIL 集中講座を実施します。SDGs の 中から貧困などにテーマを絞り、議論中心の授業が展開されます。議論の場では、学 生 4 人から構成される各グループに北米の大学生がファシリテーターとして参加 し、最後はグループプレゼンテーションを行う講座です。言語教育研究センター教員 も今後の COIL 展開のために参加します。

言語教育研究センター教員は、新しい授業展開に積極的に参画しているだけでな く、それぞれの分野で研究を行なっております。この論集では、5 編の研究論文の他 に 1 編の実践報告が収められています。研究論文は、外部審査委員を含めた審査を 経て掲載されたものです。この論集に収められた論文、実践報告が外部の方への刺 激、参考になれば幸いです。

2021年3月

言語教育研究センター長 西原俊明



文

『長崎大学言語教育研究センター論集』第9号 2021年3月

## 映画における温泉保養地の表象

た橋 絵理 長崎大学 言語教育研究センター

## Water and Spas in the Movies

Eri OHASHI Center for Language Studies, Nagasaki University

#### Abstract

Since the period of ancient Greece and Rome, the spa water has been the object of faith as the miracle water given by the gods to heal the illness. Therefore, the spas are the special place where the people from many countries have gathered and the various cultures have been mixed. From the invention of motion pictures in the early 20th century, the image of water has fascinated the film directors. Gilles Deleuze asserts that the film directors find the most delicate and broadest perception inherent in the water. In this paper, we compare and analyze the representations of the spas in Fellini's *8 1/2*, Alain Resnais' *Last Year at Marienbad*, and Tarkovsky's *Nostalgia*.

Keywords: spa, waters, movies, 8 1/2, Last Year at Marienbad, Nostalgia

#### 1. はじめに

マルグリット・ド・ナヴァール (1492-1549) は、『エプタメロン』の冒頭でコド レ温泉場について以下のように記している。

9 月のはじめになると、ピレネー山脈にある温泉の効き目があらわれてくる。フ ランスやスペインそのほかの諸国の人々が、コドレ温泉場に集まって、鉱泉を飲ん だり、鉱泉に浴したり、あるいは泥土に浸るために来た。温泉の効き目は驚くばか りで、医者から見放された病人も、すっかり回復して帰国するほどであった<sup>1</sup>。 このように温泉保養地は、16 世紀にも多くの国から人々が集まり、様々な文化が入 り混じる場所であった。それゆえにマルグリット・ド・ナヴァールは『デカメロン』<sup>2</sup> を模した『エプタメロン』の舞台に温泉保養地を選んだと推測される。近代になって もヨーロッパやロシアの数多くの作家たちが温泉保養地を作品の中で重要な場所とし て選択した。例えば、ジャン・パウルは『カッツェンベルガー博士の湯治旅行』<sup>3</sup>

(1809)を執筆し、ジェーン・オースティンはバースを舞台に『説得』<sup>4</sup> (1818)を 書いた。また、バルザックは『あら皮』<sup>5</sup> (1845)の中で主人公をエクスの温泉に滞 在させ、ドストエフスキーはバーデン・バーデンを舞台に『賭博者』<sup>6</sup> (1866)を執 筆した。その後 20 世紀になって映画が発明されると、映画監督たちも温泉保養地に 注目するようになる<sup>7</sup>。

なによりも、水、つまり海、川、雨、雪、湖、港のイメージは、映画製作の初期から監督たちを魅了してきた。ジル・ドゥルーズは『シネマ1:運動イメージ』の中で、フランス戦前派が水に見出したのは「人間的なもの以上の知覚、個体に合わせて裁断されていない知覚、個体をもはや対象としておらず、条件としておらず、環境としていない知覚」であり、「或る『映画眼』に固有な、もっとも繊細でもっとも広大な知覚」<sup>8</sup>であると分析している。また、松浦寿輝は『映画 n-1』の「液体論」で、雨は「湿度を高めていった大気がその湿潤化の運動の限界点で突如として閾を越えまったき変貌を遂げるところに出現する絶対的な液体」であり、「映画において、雨とは中

温泉保養地は病気を癒す鉱泉という特異な水が湧き出る場所であり、その水を中心 に造られた村や町も他に類をみない空間となっている。それにもかかわらず、現在ま で映画の中での温泉保養地が意味するものについての研究はほとんどないと言ってよ いことから、本論においては、映画における温泉及び温泉保養地の表象を分析してい く。

#### 2. 『81/2』:回想としての温泉

間項ではなく、究極の臨界点」9であると言う。

1961年に公開されたフェリーニの『8 1/2』の主人公、映画監督グイドはスランプ に陥り撮影を中断する。医師は過労だと診断し、温泉保養地で鉱水を 1 日に 3 回飲 み、泥風呂と温泉に入るように勧める<sup>10</sup>。イタリアでは古代ローマ時代から温泉を含 む浴場は、文化的のみならず政治的な場としても発達してきた。

それもあってかイタリア人であるフェリーニは、『8 1/2』で温泉保養地を、中心的 な舞台とし複雑な人間模様の空間に変貌させている。グイドを追いかけてくる彼の既 婚の愛人や若い女性と過ごすグイドの友人の中年男性の存在からもわかるように、ま ず保養地は性的な欲望の場として表出する。グイドの愛人が、「ここは流行の温泉保 養地ね」と言うとおり、滞在客たちは豪華なホテルで過ごし着飾り庭園で食事をする。 しかし、実情は異なっている。グイドは本心では愛人が追いかけてこないことを望ん でいるし、愛人の「愛してる?」に対して「もちろん」と答えるグイドの答えには逡 巡と虚偽しかない。また脚本家や彼の映画に出演したい女優たちなどの様々な映画関 係者は、贅沢な温泉保養地での生活を一見楽しんでいるように見えるが、内心では孤 独や不安や老いにおびえ、才能の枯渇を恐れている。グイド自身も人生に倦んでおり、 何にも興味を持つことができない。他の人々から話しかけられた時グイドは無視する ことはないが、話し相手の質問に答えない。温泉保養地は、『甘い生活』のローマを 縮小した空間とさえなっているのである。

しかし、温泉保養地はある言葉によって突然変貌する。庭園で映画の俳優やスタッ フ、記者たちとの無意味な会話をかわし食事をした後、超能力者の女性であるマヤが、 グイドに「アサニシマサ」という言葉を伝える。その言葉によってグイドは、入浴の 回想と幻想の世界へ入るのである。ジル・ドゥルーズは、マヤはフェリーニの映画の 特徴であるひとりの人物の心的世界が、最終的には全員の中性的、非人称的な世界に 転換するきっかけを作る重要な役割を果していると分析する<sup>11</sup>。

『8 1/2』では入浴の場面は 3 つある。2 つは樽風呂で、一つは蒸気風呂の場面で ある。入浴は温泉保養地と関連した単なる挿話ではなく説話的な機能を果たしている。 グイドは、「アサニシマサ」の言葉のあと、子供が丈夫に育つために必要だと信じら れてきた慣習である新酒のワインの搾りかすを入れた樽風呂に入るのを嫌がって母親 から逃げ回っていたこと、いとこたちと遊びながらワイン風呂に入ったあとシーツに くるまれて母親にベッドへ運ばれたことを思い出す<sup>12</sup>。その記憶の中でのワイン風呂 の樽が置かれた農家は、がらんとしていて他に家具はほとんどない。また子供達を風 呂に入れている母親や叔母や祖母も質素な農民の服装をしている。子供たちが就寝す る寝室も簡素なベッドがあるだけだが、それでも子供たちは女性達から抱きしめられ キスされ、そこは完璧とも言える幸福感が漂う空間となっている。この回想の中の入 浴の情景は、露骨なほど着飾った女性たちがいる大理石や贅沢な家具で飾り立てられ ている温泉保養地のホテルとは対極に位置する。

その回想の後、愛人と同様に保養地に来た妻から、グイドは彼の度重なる浮気とそ の嘘によって侮蔑される。精神的に限界になったグイドは、ワイン風呂が置かれてい た農家が再登場する幻想の世界に逃避する。そこでは、彼が関係してきたすべての愛 人たちや妻が仲良く共同生活を送り、大人のグイドに完全に奉仕する。そのような彼 女たちはグイドに樽風呂を準備してくれる。グイドは女性たちが自分の思いのままに なるので満足し幸福感に満ちて入浴する。入浴後、ワイン風呂の時と同様に女性たち は彼を白いシーツにくるむ。それは、まさに彼が夢見るハーレムなのである。しかし、 幼年時代と違って徐々にその空間は気まずい空気に包まれる。それは、30歳以上の 女性は価値がないとして老人たちが住むという 2 階へと送られるという規則をグイ ドが作ったからである。その理不尽な規則に対して女性たちは反乱をおこし、不穏な 雰囲気で幻想は終わる。

自分の分身ともいえるグイドが主役の映画で、フェリーニが温泉保養地を舞台とし て選択したのは、ワイン風呂を巡る幼年時代のすべての女性たちから純粋に愛された 幸福感を温泉が想起させることも一因だと推測される。そしてその幸福の記憶が、グ イドに樽風呂の幻想を見せるが、グイドは自分の満足のために、そこに大人のエゴイ スティックな理屈を持ち込もうとする。当然その幻想は矛盾が生じあっけなく崩壊す る。だがこれらの 2 つの樽風呂の場面には一つの共通点がある。それは、グイドが 入浴している時全く湯気がでていないという点である。そのためグイドの身体及び顔 ははっきりと見え世界が輪郭を持って存在する。結果的には 2 つの樽風呂の場面は グイドの幸福と疎外という反対の状況で終わるが、そこに虚偽性はない。女性たちは 考えや感情を率直に表現し、両場面ともグイドと彼女たちの間には明白にコミュニケ ーションが成立している。

それに反して、蒸気風呂では湯気がたちこめている。蒸気風呂の場面では一般の入 浴客だけではなくグイドの妻、愛人、映画関係者、女優、映画関係者など彼の周囲の すべての人々が列をなして浴室に入っていく。グイドが枢機卿との面会が許されたの さえ蒸気風呂の中である。そこはまた、仕事における焦燥感や生への絶望感、女性た ちへの無理解というグイドの現実の人生が凝縮された空間になっている。蒸気風呂の 中では、皆一様にシーツをまとい半裸であることに加えて、湯気により半ば見えない ことから、個々の区別がつかずあたかも全体が一塊の物体のようで、不気味ささえ感 じさせる。彼らは、様々な会話を交わすが、そこにあるのは常にコミュニケーション の断絶であり、枢機卿の言葉も無意味でグイドの心に全く響かない。二つの樽風呂の 場面はグイドの精神世界だが、蒸気風呂は現実世界である。つまり蒸気風呂は、自分 で作り上げたにもかかわらず、解決することができない人生の混乱とそれに対する恐 怖の象徴となっている。

しかし、フェリーニはオリアーナ・ファラーチとの『8 1/2』についてのインタビ ューで次のように語っている。「あれは悲しい映画じゃないよ。やさしい気持ちを持 った夜明けのような映画だ。メランコリー映画なんだ」<sup>13</sup>。さらに、フェリーニは 「僕は人生から問題を引き出すのは止めにした。人生を愛し、すべてを愛したいと思 っているんだ」と答えている。彼のこの「愛」という概念の結晶が『8 1/2』の最後 の場面のパレードであろう。グイドが妻に「人生はお祭りだ。一緒に過ごそう」と言 うと、すべての登場人物が、様々な姿で音楽とともに出てきて手をつなぎ輪になって 踊りこの映画は終わる。最終的には、蒸気風呂の虚偽に満ちた現実と樽風呂の真の幸 福な回想の矛盾をそのままに受容することが人生なのであり、フェリーニにとってそ れを表現するために最適だったのが異人種や異文化が混在する温泉保養地だったと言 えるだろう。保養地は、グイドに現実に生きている世界を凝縮した空間であると同時 に、樽風呂の回想と幻想によって彼自身の本来の姿、内面へと向かい、生きるとは、 幸福とは何かという問いかけをする契機の場であり<sup>14</sup>、逃避をやめ生を肯定的に捉え なおすことが可能な空間として機能しているのである。

#### 3. 『去年マリエンバートで』: 不在としての温泉

アラン・レネにとっては、温泉保養地は異なった意味を帯びる。『8 1/2』では温泉 保養地が舞台でも、フェリーニは保養地の名前を具体的にだすことはしなかった。他 方、レネは有名なチェコの温泉保養地を映画の題名につけ、映画を見る前からそのイ メージを観客に想起させる方法を取っている。しかし、『去年マリエンバートで』で は、保養者達が温泉を飲用する場面もなければ、入浴する場面もない。しかも、「マ リエンバート」という地名は一度口に出されるだけである。主人公の一人である男性 X がもう一人の主人公である女性 A に、「去年あなたにフレデリクスバートの庭園で 会いました」と語りかけるが、彼女はそこを訪れたことがないので人違いだと否定す る。その後、彼は反論するでもなく「それならきっと別の場所だったのでしょう、カ ルルスタットか、マリエンバートか、あるいはバーデン・サルサ、あるいはこの広間 で、だったかもしれません」と返答するのだ。それゆえに、彼らが「現在」いる場所 がマリエンバートかどうかも定かではなく、むしろ他の場所の可能性があることが示 唆されている。

しかし、それでも題名にマリエンバートという温泉保養地名がついたのには意味が あるはずである。レネはフランス人であり、登場人物たちはフランス語で会話する。 フランスでは、特に 19 世紀に温泉保養地は療養を兼ねた社交場として人気があった。 その中で最も有名な保養地のひとつはヴィシーだった。だが、第 2 次世界大戦中の 1940 年にフランスはドイツ軍に侵攻され敗北したことから独仏休戦協定が締結され、 対独協力のもと 1944 年にかけてヴィシーが臨時首都となった。『去年マリエンバー トで』は 1961 年に公開されたが、戦後 16 年しかたっていなかったことを考慮する と、ヴィシーに象徴される温泉保養地はヨーロッパではまだ生々しい悲劇的なイメー ジを人々にもたらしていた可能性がある。

レネはヴィシー政権下に生きた女性の映画である『24 時間の情事』を『去年マリ エンバートで』の2年前の1959年に公開している。『24 時間の情事』の主人公エマ ニュエルはヴィシー政権下にドイツ軍の兵士と恋愛関係に陥り、大戦終了後、国を裏 切った者として弾劾され髪を刈り上げられ町中をひきずり回される。彼女が住んでい たのはヴィシーから100キロほど離れたヌヴェールの町であった。『24 時間の情事』 で、エマニュエルの戦後の人生を決定しているのは、苦悩に満ちた過去であり、その 記憶である。彼女が再び異性と関係を持つのは、フランスから遠く離れた異国の地広 島であり原爆を体験した日本人男性とであった。蓮見重彦は『映像の詩学』の中で、 アラン・レネの作品は「存在は周囲の外界と決して安定した調和の関係を結ぶにいた らない」と語る<sup>15</sup>。フェリーニは、あくまでも母国イタリアの温泉保養地で世界のす べての矛盾と混乱を受け入れると言う楽観的な考えを示した。しかし、レネは登場人 物たちに異国で、客観的に自分を見つめ直させる。そして、彼らが感じる疎外感は解 決されるものではなく、人生の本質のひとつだということを示そうとする。

そのために、温泉保養地が有するあるイメージがレネの作品に適したのだと考えら れる。なぜなら、そこは保養者たちが短期間だけ滞在し、慣れ親しんだ生活から離れ るため多かれ少なかれ孤独を感じる特殊な空間であるからだ。さらに、温泉保養地は、 古代から現代にいたるまで本質的には病気の治療のための場所であり、それゆえに死 の影が常に付きまとっている。そこは人間の生と死の狭間に位置し先が見えない空間 でもある。

その陰鬱な悲劇性は『去年マリエンバートで』でのすべての登場人物たちに共通す る。ホテルの内部やその庭園は薄暗く、光や生命力が感じられない。20 世紀であり ながら、調度品は過去の遺物のようであり、ホテルは廃墟の雰囲気を持っている。美 しく着飾った男女は動作もぎこちなく、豪華な調度品や庭園の彫刻と同一化し、フェ リーニの人物たちのように、大声で話したり、叫んだり、歌ったり踊ったりしない。 さらに『8 1/2』ででてきたような、道化的な人物も生の質量を感じさせる太った女 性たちも一切登場せず、彼らは一様にほっそりした体形をしており、見分けがつかず、 表情にも変化がない。例えば、A が庭園からホテルの中を見る時、男女とも静止し たままで動いていない。小説や絵画とは異なり映画の本質は「動き」であることを考 えると、『去年マリエンバートで』では、人間と事物の境が曖昧なだけでなく、その 一瞬において彼らは仮想的な死を体現していると言ってよい。

さらにこの作品には登場人物たちの自身の直接的な死も暗示されている。A の夫 であろう人物 M が A を拳銃で撃つ場面がある。また X と A が逢引きをしているの を M に見つかって、それを避けようとして X がベランダから落ちる場面もある。た だそれらのシーンのあとでも、彼らは何事もなかったかのように再登場する。『去年 マリンエバートで』では生と死さえも曖昧であり、再度動き始めても、彼らは生命を 喪失した黄泉の国の人々のように見える。

そのような状況の中で、X も A も M も、それぞれに過去にあった事実を口にする が、合致するべきであるはずの記憶はすれ違うだけである。その理由として、ここで もまた「去年」という映画のタイトルの一部が重要になってくる。ジル・ドゥルーズ は「『去年マリエンバートで』では、館の厚い絨毯の上を進む静かな歩みは、そのた びにイメージを過去へと導くのだ」<sup>16</sup>と分析している。実際、ロブ=グリエは『去年 マリエンバートで』の題名が、最初は『去年』だけであったと語っている<sup>17</sup>。先にも 述べたようにレネは過去を重視する監督である。彼は 1955 年にナチスの強制収容所 から生還したヴィクトール・E・フランクルの『夜と霧』も映画化しており、世界初 の原子力爆弾が落とされ徹底的に破壊されたヒロシマも舞台として選択している。戦 争は、加害者と被害者が混在しており、戦争が終結したからといって、両者が消滅す るわけではない。その戦争の中で分断された悲劇的な過去は、過去という理由では決 して消え去らない。レネは『去年マリエンバートで』で、私的なレベルにおいて本来 なら一致すべきと考えられる「去年」の記憶の曖昧さをすべて正当であると肯定する。 彼にとってはその確定不能性こそが重要であり、真実であり、現実なのだ。

映画全般に渡るこれらの曖昧さは、レネが作家に脚本を依頼する理由とも関係して いる<sup>18</sup>。彼は、『24 時間の情事』はマルグリット・デュラスに、『去年マリンエバート で』はアラン・ロブ=グリエに脚本を依頼している<sup>19</sup>。蓮見重彦は、レネが作家たち に脚本製作の共同作業を依頼するのは、作家たちを自分の鏡として必要としているか らだと分析する<sup>20</sup>。映画の登場人物たちと小説の中の登場人物たちの大きな相違のひ とつは、観客及び読者が彼らに抱くイメージである。映画では、動きと映像の組み合 わせによって、より現実的なものとして登場人物たちのイメージは可視化され固定化 されるが、小説では各読者が自分の脳内でイメージを創造する自由が許されている。 ジル・ドゥルーズによると、『去年マリエンバートで』でレネとロブ=グリエの共同 作業が成功したのは、「たがいにぶつかりあう対極的な二つの時間観念にもとづいて いるから」<sup>21</sup>である。レネはこの作品を「過去の諸相あるいは諸領域という形式のも とに理解しているのに対し、ロブ=グリエは現在の諸先端という形式のもとに時間を 見ている」<sup>22</sup>とドゥルーズは言う<sup>23</sup>。映像に作家的な視点を取り入れることによって 登場人物たちは、過去と現在という時間軸の中で非整合的になる。その結果、小説の 重要な特色である喜び、悲しみ、怒り等の感情の表現の横溢が抑えられると同時に映 画での基本的な要素である動きも制限される。そうなると登場人物たちは視覚的イメ ージから解放され自律し、自らの存在の不確定さをそのまま提示することが可能とな るのである。それは、ロブ=グリエがシネロマン『去年マリエンバートで』の中で、 最後に A が X の言葉を受け入れ、彼とともに去っていく場面について「名付けられ ない何か、何か別のもののほうへ。愛か、死か、自由か…あるいはおそらく死の方 へ…」24と結論づけることと連鎖していく。

また、19世紀から20世紀の初頭にかけてマリエンバートにはゲーテを始め、カフカ、ニーチェ、マーク・トゥエイン等が逗留し、この温泉保養地が彼らに創作のインスピレーションを与えたことも無関係ではないだろう。特に74歳のゲーテは、この地で19歳のウルリーケに失恋し、彼の晩年の詩の最高傑作とも言われる『悲歌1』<sup>25</sup>を執筆した。映画と文学、時間と場所の偏在、相互的な無理解によって恋愛が錯綜する空間を多層的に象徴するマリエンバートという温泉保養地を映画の題名に選択する

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ことにより、レネは存在の脆弱性と不確実性をつきつけ、それこそが人間であり世界 であると我々に提示していると言える。

#### 4. 『ノスタルジア』: 聖なる泉としての温泉

アンドレイ・タルコフスキーは、水に憑かれた映画監督である。彼の映画では、 「水」は、川や雨、霧等に変形し頻繁に出現するが、温泉保養地が舞台となるのは 『ノスタルジア』だけである。『ノスタルジア』は、監督と同じ名前を持ち不治の病 にかかっている主人公のアンドレイ・ゴルチャコフの追憶の場面から始まる<sup>26</sup>。「ノ スタルジア」の語源はギリシャ語である。「ノストス」は「回帰」、「アルゴア」は 「苦痛」で、帰るべき場所に帰れない苦悩を表現する言葉である。ロシアの詩人であ るゴルチャコフは、ロシアの作曲家パーヴェル・サフノフスキー(1745-1777)の伝 記執筆のため、彼の軌跡をたどって、通訳のイタリア人女性エウジェニアとともにト スカーナ地方を旅する。サフノフスキーは農奴であったが、主人から作曲の才能をみ がくためイタリアへ送られた。彼はイタリアで成功を収め、アカデミー会員までにな ったが、故郷のロシアへのノスタルジアに苦しみ祖国に戻った。彼は、帰りたい場所 に帰らない苦悩よりも、栄光を捨て再度、農奴に戻る試練を選択したのである。その 後、ロシアで彼は同じく農奴の女優を愛するが主人によって引き裂かれ、恋人はシベ リアに送られ、彼自身は絶望して自殺する<sup>27</sup>。

旅の最後にゴルチャコフとエウジェニアはトスカーナ南部のオルチャ渓谷にある古 代ローマ時代から利用されていたという温泉が湧き出る小さな村バーニョ・ヴィニョ ーニ<sup>28</sup>へと赴く。バーニョ・ヴィニョーニは簡素な保養地であり、豪華なホテルも庭 園もない。そこに滞在している湯治客も、『8 1/2』や『去年マリエンバートで』とは 異なり、アーティストやブルジョワや貴族などの裕福な特権階級の人々ではなく、庶 民階級の人々である。バーニョ・ヴィニョーニの特徴は、村の中央にある 49m× 29m の広い浴槽だ。ヨーロッパの村あるいは町の構造は基本的にどこも共通してい る。まず、教会があり、その前に広場があり、その広場を囲むように家々や商店やカ フェ、レストラン、ホテルが建設される。村の中心でもある広場に温泉があるという ことは、温泉の存在自体が確固とした意味を持っていることを示唆している。

『ノスタルジア』の冒頭は、丘の上に小さな家がある霧が漂う雄大な自然の中に、 若い女性から中年の女性、老年の女性達と子供がいるというゴルチャコフの回想から 始まる。彼らの姿を超えたところには小さな湖があり周囲には濃霧が漂っている。タ ルコフスキーは「純粋に映画芸術的な構造はどこにあるのか。それは、おそらく時間 をデフォルメする方法、または時間が変形しているという幻覚を作り出す方法であろ う」<sup>29</sup>と述べている。白黒の画像に出現する彼らは、すでに亡くなった人々なのか、 生きてはいても遠い過去の記憶の中の人物たち、すなわちゴルチャコフの子供時代の 家族なのか、それとも彼が現在ロシアに残してきた家族なのか明確ではない。霧はそ れが過去か現在か現実か単なる幻想かを曖昧にさせる。ただしその情景はゴルチャコ フにとって人生そのものであり、おそらくサフノフスキーが絶望的な未来が待ち受け ていると知りながらも帰国した理由でもあろう。それゆえにこのイメージは映画の中 で少しずつ形をかえて何度も出現する。

霧と湯気はどちらも水の温度差から生じる。冷水が、それよりも高い温度の空気に 触れる時は霧になり、温水がそれよりも冷たい空気に触れる時は湯気になる。霧と湯 気は同質でありながらもその生成過程は対照的である。その相違は、『ノスタルジ ア』の中で顕著に表れる。回想シーンでの霧の中の人物たちは全身が見えているにも かかわらずその存在が不確かだ。他方、ゴルチャコフがエウジェニアと初めて浴場の 周囲を散歩する時、温泉の濃密な湯気が入浴している人々の姿を隠している。そのた め最初は彼らの声だけしか聞こえないが、次第に湯気の隙間から入浴している人々が 見えてくる。ただし、入浴者の身体は湯気の中に隠れ顔だけしか見えない。それにも かかわらず、霧の中の人々とは異なって、彼らは奇妙な物質感を持っている。ヨーロ ッパでは温泉水の飲用が中心なので温泉保養地を扱った映画や小説では、ほぼ必ず飲 用の場面がでてくるが、『ノスタルジア』では入浴の場面しかない。入浴者達は、こ れといった特徴のない退役軍人、未亡人などの人々で、彼らの会話も意味のない噂話 にすぎない。彼らは、聖カテリーナのおかげで奇跡の水になったバーニョ・ヴィニョ ーニで入浴すれば自分たちは長生きできると期待している<sup>30</sup>。そのうえ、彼らはゴル チャコフが唯一興味を持つことができた人物、世界の終末を信じ、家族を救うために 家族とともに 7 年間自宅に閉じこもったというドメニコを狂信的だと断定し嘲笑す る。これらのことから、湯気がたちこめ、陽光も通さない浴場は、卑近な日常生活に しか関心のない俗世間の象徴となっていると考えられる<sup>31</sup>。心臓病のため死が間近に 迫っているゴルチャコフは「彼らは不死を求めて」いると考え入浴者たちの思慮のな さを軽蔑する。

しかし、この見通しがきかないほど湯気に覆われている温泉は、入浴者たちとは正 反対の「世界を救いたい」という純粋な良心と信仰心を持つドメニコとも深くかかわ っている。ドメニコは、世界を救うためにはこの浴場をロウソクの火を消さずに渡り 切らなくてはいけないと信じ、実行したいと考えているが、入浴者たちは彼が温泉に 入ることを許さない。ゴルチャコフはそのようなドメニコに魅了され、彼の住居を訪 ねる。そこは廃屋の様子を呈してはいるものの、広場の浴場とは対極の雰囲気を漂わ せている。ドメニコの家の内部では天の恵みのような雨が絶え間なく降り注ぎ、同時 にやさしい陽光も射し込んでいるのである。ドメニコはゴルチャコフに赤ワインとパ ンを勧め 2 人で食べるが、もちろんそれはキリストの聖なる血と肉を暗示している と考えられる。つまりドメニコの家は神の家であり、一種の教会なのだ。その後ゴル チャコフはドメニコの家で水たまりの中を歩き、屋根から降り注ぐ水に手をさし伸べ る。それまでゴルチャコフは小川のほとりにたたずみ、ホテルのベッドでは外に降る 雨の音を聞き、温泉の周囲を散歩するが、決して「水」に積極的に触れることはなか った。ドメニコの住居で「水」に触れる行為は、彼の身体が「水」によって清められ るということであり、それは教会の聖水を想起させる。ローマに行くというドメニコ は、自分の信仰を肯定してくれたゴルチャコフに対して自分のかわりにロウソクを持 って浴場を渡ってほしいと頼み、ゴルチャコフもそれを受け入れる。この行為は 「俗」の象徴であるバーニョ・ヴィニョーニの浴場に対してロウソクは「聖」の象徴 であることを示唆している<sup>32</sup>。ゴルチャコフとエウジェニアがバーニョ・ヴィニョー ニに赴く前に、ピエロ・デラ・フランチェスカのフレスコ画「出産の聖母」を見に行 くために訪れたトスカーナの小さな村モンテルキの教会での出来事を思い起そう。一 人教会の中に入ったエウジェニアは、火のついたロウソクを手に持ち真剣に懐妊を聖 母マリアに願う大勢の女性たちを目にするのである。

その後、ゴルチャコフは幻想の中で、雨の下、澄んだ冷水の中に腰まで浸る。そこ は石造りの建物の中であるが霧も湯気も漂っておらず、全身が濡れた彼は、そこにい る子供と会話する。映画の中で読まれるサフノフスキーの手紙には「幻想は現実だ」 と書かれている。つまり、彼は現実として聖水に全身を浸し、幼子の時のキリストあ るいは天使を髣髴とさせる子供と会話するのだ。そしてそれによって彼はドメニコの かわりに聖なる役割を果たすことが可能になったと考えられる。タルコフスキーは主 人公たちの主観的な体験を映像で表現することを最も重視しているので、彼らの夢や 幻想は、現実と同様に知覚的物質性を与えられているとヴャテェスラフ・イワーノフ は分析する<sup>33</sup>。

他方、ドメニコはローマで3日間、マルクス・アウレリウス帝の銅像に登り、「耳 と目に大きな夢の始まりを満たすのだ」と叫び、自分の体にガソリンをかけて焼身自 殺する。火のついたドメニコの姿は、ロウソクの炎を想起させる。彼がカンピドリオ 広場で焼身自殺するのは象徴的である。マルクス・アウレリウス帝はストア哲学に通 じた五賢帝の一人であり、その像があるカンピドリオ広場は、至高神ユピテル、ユー ノ、知の神ミネルヴァの古代ローマの神殿があった場所なのだ。つまりドメニコが、 古代ローマの聖なる空間にある賢者の像の上で演説をしたということは、世俗的な欲 望にまみれた現代のローマに対する非難であると捉えられる。そのうえで、自分自身 をロウソクとし世界の救済を神に祈願したのである。

ドメニコの犠牲を知ったゴルチャコフはロウソクを持って浴場を渡ることを決意し、 その試みは3度目にやっと成功する。ドメニコがローマで演説した3日間とアンド レイの試みが3度目で成功したことに共通する3という数字は偶然の一致ではない であろう。それは、キリストが息絶えた後、復活するまでの日と同じであるからだ。 アンドレイが浴場を渡る時、浴場の湯は掃除のために抜かれていた。そして空の浴場 からは温泉の成分が癒着し白く濁った壊れたガラスの瓶等の日常生活の廃品が多く出 てくる。それらは、ドメニコを嘲笑っていた濃密な白い湯気に覆われた入浴者と同質 だと考えられる。自己の利益にしか興味がない彼らはいわば人間の廃品でもある。ロ ウソクの火を消さずに浴場を横切ることは、汚れた俗の空間を聖なる空間に変貌させ、 人々を救いたいという祈りが神に聞き届けられたということを暗示する。映画の中で はタルコフスキーの父である詩人アルセーニー・タルコフスキーの詩が朗読される。 「私は蝋燭、宴で燃え尽きた蝋燭だ。朝になったら私の蝋を集めなさい。[…]3分

の1 だけ残った最後の慰めをいかに分け与え、どんな安らかな死を迎えるべきか、 さらには、偶然の天蓋の覆いの下で、さながら言葉のように、死後もいかに燃え上が るべきかを」<sup>34</sup>。父の言葉はタルコフスキーの2つの分身のゴルチャコフとドメニコ によって実践されるのだ。

タルコフスキーは映画という「芸術は我々に信仰という感覚を与え」、「劇的な、痛 ましい状況や希望のない状況を通じて人間を導き,平静、喜び、希望への出口を与え るのだ」<sup>35</sup>と語る。また「芸術は我々にカタルシスの可能性、他人、つまり主人公へ の追体験を通しての浄化の可能性も与える」<sup>36</sup>と言う。希望を失くし最後の手段であ る焼身自殺を図ったドメニコの代理として世界を浄化する役割を果たしたゴルチャコ フは、心臓病の悪化のため倒れてそのまま息をひきとる。映画の最後では、その浴場 に故郷ロシアの幻想と、雪が降りしきる中ゴルチャコフが静かに修道院の回廊の遺跡 の中で穏やかに愛犬と座っている姿が映し出される。そして、われわれはそこに世界 の救いと希望の可能性を見るのである。

#### 5. 結論

これら 3 作品は、非常に異なっているがひとつの共通点が認められる。それは、 記憶や幻想という非現実的なものが、実利世界である現実を凌駕するわけでも否定す るわけでもなく、人間の内的世界で矛盾を抱えたまま現実と共存するという点である。 その舞台として温泉保養地が選択されたのは当然だとも言えるだろう。古代ギリシャ や古代ローマ時代から温泉は病をいやす神の力が宿った奇跡の泉として、信仰の対象 になるという長い歴史を持っている。『新約聖書』の「ヨハネの福音書」第 5 章第 3-4 節でも、盲目や身体が麻痺した人々、病人がエルサレムの外壁の前のベテスダ池に 身体を浸し治癒していたと記されている<sup>37</sup>。そこに潜在的に秘められているは、人間 の力では及び難い神秘の力である。温泉保養地に来る前の映画の主人公たちは、それ ぞれ人生において倦怠感、絶望感、及び周囲の人々との不調和から生じる孤独感を抱 いている。しかし、『8 1/2』に見られるような楽天的な解決法にしても『去年マリエ ンバートで』における曖昧なままの旅立ちにしても、また『ノスタルジア』における 救済としての死にしても、最終的には温泉保養地は内面的な調和を見出す契機を与え、 人生を再考させる神秘的な空間としての役割を果たしている。また、そのような温泉 保養地の特異性は最近の映画にも表われている。2016 年にはフランス人の女優であ り監督でもあるニコール・ガルシアがイタリア人作家ミレーナ・ガルスの『祖母の手 帳』をもとに映画『愛を綴る女』を製作し、温泉保養地を物語の核とも言える部分の 舞台として選択している。また、パオロ・ソレンティーノ監督の『グレートビューテ ィ/追憶のローマ』(2013 年) では、おそらく『甘い生活』へのオマージュとして、 シルヴィアとマルチェロが踊ったクラブがカラカラ浴場遺跡の中に設置されたいたこ とから、カラカラ浴場を印象的な前衛劇上演のシーンに使用している。アニメの世界 でも『千と千尋の神隠し』の温泉旅館は千尋の通過儀礼の空間となっている。温泉保 養地は、人々をそれまでの既存の秩序による閉鎖的な枠から解き放す再生の場として 機能しており、おそらくこれからも映画や文学の世界でも生成と変容を繰り返しなが らその魅力を失うことはないであろう。

- Marguerite d'Angoulème (reine de Navarre), L'Héptaméron des nouvelles : de très illustre et très excellente princesse Marguerite de Valois, royne de Navarre, Benoist Preuos, 1559, p.2. 訳出にあたっては、マルグリット・ド・ナヴァール、 『エプタメロン』、平野威馬雄訳、誠文図書、1982 年を参照した。
- 2 ジョヴァンニ・ボッカチョ、『デカメロン上、中、下』、平川祐弘訳、河出書房新 社、2017年。1348年にイタリアで流行したペストから逃れるためにフィレンチ ェ郊外の館に避難した10人の貴族の男女が一人10話ずつ語る逸話からなってお り、1348年から1353年にかけて執筆された。
- 3 ジャン・パウル、『ジャン・パウル中短編集』、恒吉法海他訳、九州大学出版会、 2007年。
- 4 Jane Austen, *Persuasion* (1818), New York : Millennium Publication, 2014.
- 5 Honoré de Balzac, La Peau de chagrin (1831), Paris : Charpentier, 1845.
- 6 ドフトエフスキー、『賭博者』、原卓也訳、新潮社、1979年。
- 7 Voir Christian Jamot, *Thermalisme et villes thermales en France*, Clermont-Ferrand: Presse universitaire Blaise Pascal, 1988, pp. 485-518. 20世紀における フランスでの温泉保養地の利用者の増加や施設の充実度等の様々なグラフがこの 書籍の巻末に掲載されている。
- 8 Gilles Deuleuze, *Cinéma 1 : L'Image-mouvement*, Paris : Éditions de Minuit, 1983, pp. 115-116. 訳出にあたっては、ジル・ドゥルーズ、『シネマ 1 : 運動イメージ』、 財津理、斎藤範訳、法政大学出版局、2008 年を参照した。

- 9 松浦寿輝、『映画 n-1』、筑摩書房、1987 年、15 頁。
- 10 ジョン・バクスターは『ボッカチオ 70』の中の『アントニオ博士の誘惑』製作中のフェリーニについて次のように記している。「フェリーニのアイデアをどこから考えても必ず登場するのが温泉だったので、フェリーニとピネッリは温泉に行ってみることにした。トルコ風呂で幼児返りを体験したというゲラルディの話に想像を刺激されていたフェリーニが、温泉に行ったらというゲラルディの提案に乗ったのだった。2人は10泊の予定でキアンチャーノへ出かけた」(John Baxter, Fellini. The Biography, New York: St. Martin's Press, 1994, p.172)。訳出にあたってはジョン・バクスター、『フェリーニ』、椋田直子訳、平凡社、1996年を参照した。この時の体験をもとに1961年にフェリーニは次のようなアイデアを考える。ローマに妻と愛人がいる作家か舞台の演出家が休養のためにキアンチャーノを訪れる。温泉治療を受ける男の一日は2つのレベルで進行する。ひとつは現実のレベルで、ホテルで人に会い、別のホテルには愛人が隠れているが、そこに妻もやってくる。もうひとつのレベルは夢と回想である(John Baxter, Fellini. The Biography, op. cit., p. 185)。このアイデアはそのまま『8 1/2』で使用されることになる。
- 11 Gilles Deuleuze, *Cinéma 2 : L'Image-temps*, Paris : Éditions de Minuit, 1985, p.16.
   訳出にあたっては、ジル・ドゥルーズ、『シネマ 2 : 時間イメージ』、宇野邦一、
   他訳、法政大学出版局、2006年を参照した。
- 12 子供たちの寝室の壁は一族の多くの肖像画がかかっている。夜中に、肖像画の目が動くことがあるが、「アサニシマサ」を唱えると呪いを免れることができると言われていたのである。また、《Asanishimasa »から《s »を除くと、男性が抱く女性像を意味するユングの用語「アニマ」になる。フェリーニは一時ユングに傾倒していた(John Baxter, Fellini. The Biography, op. cit., p.182)。
- 13 http://www.oriana-fallaci.com/fellini/intervista.html
- 14 蓮見重彦はフェリーニの映画の特徴を「捏造された風景や肖像がその捏造ぶりを 誇示しつつその捏造性の真実をそれこそ夢のようにくり拡げてみせる」という 「フェリーニの楽天性」を分析している(蓮見重彦、『映像の詩学』、393頁)。
- 15 同書、325-326頁。
- 16 Gilles Deuleuze, Cinéma 2: L'Image-temps, op. cit., p.56.ドゥルーズはレネが過 去に沈潜するのではなく、彼が関心をもっているのは登場人物ではなく「感情」 であることを主張している。「登場人物は現在に属する、だが感情は過去の中に 沈み込む。感情が登場人物になる、太陽がないのに公園に描かれた影のように (『去年マリエンバートで』)」(Ibid., p.163)。
- 17 Alain Robbe-Grillet, *L'Année dernière à Marienbad*, Paris: Les Éditions de Minuit, 1961, p.10. ロブ=グリエは映画の公開後に「シネ・ロマン」として、『去

年マリエンバートで』と題した小説を発表した。訳出にあたっては、アラン・ロ ブ=グリエ、『去年マリエンバートで』、天沢退次郎訳、『世界文学全集 65:アン チ・ロマン集』、筑摩書房、1970年を参照した。

- 18 蓮見重彦はレネは「作家たちに執筆をまかせた脚本のあらゆる細部に至るまで、 自分の精神のもっとも正確な反映をつくりあげようと」としていると指摘してい る(蓮見重彦、『映像の詩学』、344 頁)。また「作家は言うべきことを持った人間 であるより、とまどいながらも現在を凝視しうる者でなければならず、その意味 で、好んで演出家を自称するアラン・レネも、作家であることをまぬがれるわけ にはゆかないのだ」(同書、352 頁)と語る。
- 19 ロブ=グリエは映画も製作している。1963 年の『不滅の女』や 1968 年の『嘘を つく男』は、「『去年マリエンバートで』に通じる真実の相対性を主題にした観念 的な作風」になっている(中条修平、『フランス映画史の誘惑』、集英社、2003 年 201 頁)。
- 20 蓮見重彦、『映像の詩学』、341 頁。
- 21 Gilles Deuleuze, Cinéma 2 : L'Image-temps, op. cit., p. 137.
- 22 Idem.
- 23 『去年マリエンバートで』の前書きの中で、ロブ=グリエがアラン・レネの作品 共感したのは「純粋に心理的な時間と空間―おそらく夢の、あるいは記憶の時空 であり、感情的な生の全体的な時空である―を構築する試み―それも慣習的な因 果関係の鎖や、物語の純粋な時間的経緯には気にとられすぎることのない、時空 世界構築の試み」(Alain Robbe-Grillet, *L'Année dernière à Marienbad*, op. cit., pp. 9-10) だと語っている。
- 24 *Ibid.*, p.182.
- 25 ゲーテ、『情熱三部曲』、渡辺格司訳、大日本雄弁会講談社、1949 年。神崎 義一、 『マリエンバートの悲歌についての覚書』、島根大学論集.人文科学7、120 – 128 頁、1957 年参照。
- 26 『ノスタルジア』は 1983 年にイタリアで RAI (イタリア国営テレビ) との合作 で撮影された。タルコフスキーは『ノスタルジア』製作のためにソビエト政府か ら 1979 年にイタリアへ行くのを許され、映画完成の1年後の 1984 年にアシスタ ントであった妻とともにそのままイタリアへ亡命し、1986 年に癌のためパリで 息をひきとった。息子はタルコフスキーが重病になるまでソビエトを出ることを 許されなかった。彼の人生は偶然にも映画の最後でイタリアで亡くなるゴンチャ ロフの人生と重なる (Peter Green, *Andrei Tarkovsky : The Winding Quest*, United Kingdom : The Macmillan Press, 1993, pp. 3-4。訳出にあたっては、ピーター・ グリーン、『アンドレイ・タルコフスキー : 映像の探求』、永田靖訳、国文社、 1994 年を参照した。

- 27 Ibid., p. 107.
- 28 この温泉にはイタリアの国の聖人サンタ・カテリーナやローマ教皇ピオ 2 世、メ ディチ家の当主ロレンツォ・ディ・メディチが湯治に訪れたという記録が残って いる。
- 29 アンドレイ・タルコフスキー、『タルコフスキーの映画術』、扇千景訳、水声社、 2008年、77頁。
- 30 ヴェーラ・シートワ、「魂の中心の旅」、大月晶子訳 in 『タルコフスキーの世界』、 アネッタ・ミハイロヴナ・サンドレル編、沼野充義訳監修、キネマ旬報社、1995 年、205 頁。
- 31 松浦寿輝は「タルコフスキーの空間は、濃密化していく水の粒子が構成する霧に よって、雨によって、また『ノスタルジア』の村の広場からたちのぼる湯気によ って、刻一刻と密度を増し、希薄さを排除していく。[…] つまり濃密化がすべ てを凌駕するのだ」と分析する(松浦寿輝、『映画 n-1』、176 頁)。
- 32 松浦寿輝は「画面の隅々にまで拡散し事物を回続する<環境>としてある水と対照的に、空間的には画面を一点に凝集しまた時間的には物語の特権的瞬間を際立たせる<中心>としてあるタルコフスキーの火は、空間の濃密化に抗い内部を回復させようとする力を代表している」と語る(同書、177頁)。
- 33 ヴャチェスラフ・イワーノフ、「時間と事物」、桑野隆訳 in 『タルコフスキーの世界』、311 頁。
- 34 ユーリー・ボゴモーロフ、「私は蝋燭、宴で燃え尽きた蝋燭だ…」、宇佐見森吉訳、 同書、224 頁。ボゴモーロフは「ドメニコは文明が分別を取り戻すことを心に念 じて、古代のモニュメントの上で焼身自殺」を図ったと分析する(同書、225 頁)。
- 35 アンドレイ・タルコフスキー、『タルコフスキーの映画術』、33 頁。
- 36 同書、34頁。
- 37 ベデスダとは「恵みの家」という意味で、主の使いがこの池に降りてきて水を動 かすことがあり、その時に池に入るとどんな病気でも回復すると信じられていた。

## コロナ禍におけるオンライン授業による反転授業のあり方

奥田 阿子 長崎大学 言語教育研究センター

# Effectiveness of flipped classroom with online teaching during the COVID-19 epidemic

Ako OKUDA

Center for Language Studies, Nagasaki University

#### Abstract

The COVID-19 pandemic has influenced teaching pedagogies worldwide. Most universities in Japan have adopted online teaching and learning as a substitute for a face-to-face class. A large number of language teachers, who utilize traditional classroom instruction, have been forced to change their teaching style to fit online classes. Regarding online instructions, they are also not provided with effective teaching strategies and skills. The purpose of this study is to examine what differences can be found in the output in writing by Japanese college learns of English in online flipped and face-to-face flipped class, data was collected from two different sources: a final exam and a questionnaire. The findings of the analyses of the obtained data suggest that the online flipped class approach facilitates dialogic learning through peer instruction and conversation between the students.

Keywords: 新型コロナウイルス、オンライン授業、授業方法、反転授業

#### 1. はじめに

新型コロナウイルスの影響により、従来通りの対面による授業の実施が難しい状況 が続いている。文部科学省の報告「大学等における新型コロナウイルス感染症への対 応状況について」によると、2020 年 5 月 20 日の時点で、回答のあった大学 890 校 のうち 3.1%の大学のみが全ての授業を対面で行っていると答えた。また、7月1日 に行われた同調査においても、全ての授業が対面で行われていると答えた大学はわず か 16.2%であった。ウィズコロナの状況が続く中、従来通りの対面授業を行うこと は難しいと判断する大学が多いことが分かる。このような事態を受けて、各大学では、 学生の学びの機会を担保するために、オンライン授業が導入された。オンライン授業 とは、Zoom や Webex 等の Web 会議システムを利用した同時双方向型のリアルタイ ム型授業と教員が予め収録した講義ビデオや課題などの授業教材をインターネット上 で配布し、学生が好きな時に教材にアクセスして授業を受けるオンデマンド型授業に 分けられる。どちらのオンライン授業を実施するか、または、組み合わせて実施する のかについては、各大学によっても、教員個人の判断によっても異なっている。対面 授業とオンライン授業を併用したハイブリッド型の授業も実施されおり、状況に応じ た柔軟な対応が教員には求められている。授業のオンライン化が急速に進む中、教員 は、教育の質を保証しつつ、これまでの対面授業をどのようにオンライン授業で実現 させるのかを考えなければならない。しかし、このような現状の中、オンラインでど のような授業方法が対面授業と同等またはそれ以上の教育効果をもたらすのか、につ いて活発な議論は行われていない。

現在、日本の高等教育において、MOOC(大規模公開オンライン講座)の普及な どにより、オンラインで知識習得を行うことは日常的に行われるようなっている(山 内、2018)。この流れをうけて、近年注目されているのが反転授業である。反転授業 とは「説明型の講義などの基本的な学習を宿題として授業前に行い、個別指導やプロ ジェクト学習などの知識の定着や応用力の育成に必要な学修を授業中に行うこと(山 内・大浦他、2014)」である。また、森(2015)では、「反転授業の対面授業における 学習者の活動は、授業内でのアクティブラーニングにおける活動と同様のものであ る。」と述べており、反転授業はアクティブラーニング型の授業形態であるとも言え る。教育の質を保証するための手段としてアクティブラーニングが用いられている (辻・杉山、2016)ことを考慮すれば、オンライン授業においても授業外学習を必須 とする反転授業を強化することにより、授業での学習内容の定着を補完することがで きると思われる。そこで、これまでの研究から実証されてきている反転授業の効果に ついて述べることにする。

#### 2. 先行研究とその問題点

これまでの先行研究で明らかとなっている反転授業の効果には、「理解力が低い学 生による学習内容の理解度向上」、「授業外時間の増加」、「落第者の減少」などが報告 されている(Guo, 2017; Sataline, 2013; 奥田他, 2015; 梅沢, 2018)。馬場・増田 (2016)においても、英語科目における反転授業の効果は、習熟度の低いクラスにおいて特に定着度が高い結果となった。しかしながら、これまで行われてきた反転授業は、対面授業を想定としたものであり、完全オンライン授業での効果検証をしたものはない。コロナ禍の反転授業では、これまで証明されてきた反転授業の効果がオンライン授業でも得られるのかが重要なポイントになってくる。オンラインで反転授業を実施する場合、授業中のアクティブラーニングをどのように実現させるかが要となる。その点においては、Zoomのブレイクアウトルームの機能などを使用すればグループワークが可能になることから、対面授業と同等のことがオンラインでも実現可能であると考える。さらに、オンライン授業となれば授業中にパソコンを常に使用しているため、講義ビデオや副教材などへのアクセスがしやすい、分からないことをすぐに調べやすい等のメリットも増えるだろう。今後の状況が見通せない今、オンライン型の反転授業の効果検証を行い、その知見を得ることは急務であると考える。

#### 3. 研究目的

そこで本研究では、リアルタイム型の完全オンラインにおいてみられる反転授業の 効果について検証を行う。特に、従来型の対面による反転授業で得られる学習効果と 完全オンラインで得られる反転授業の学習効果を比較し、「完全オンラインの反転授 業は、対面の反転授業よりも学習効果が得られる」という仮説のもと検証を行う。ま た、アンケート調査を行い、オンラインで実施する際の留意点について検討する。

#### 4. 方法

#### 授業の構成

2018 年度前期に英語の必修科目、総合英語 I を受講した教育学部 1 年生 43 名と 2020 年度前期に同科目を受講した情報データ科学部の 1 年生 38 名を対象に反転授業 を導入した。情報データ科学部が新設の学部であったことから教育学部との英語力を 客観的に比較したデータはない。しかし、情報データ科学部は専門分野が近い工学部 と同等の英語力であると考えた。本学では、1 年生の前期に TOEIC の試験を受験させ ているが、Utsunomiya et al. (2016) では、2011 年から 2015 年の TOEIC スコアにお いて教育学部と工学部のスコアの平均点に大きな差がないことを報告している。例え ば、2014 年のデータでは教育学部の平均点が 356 点、工学部が 362 点であった。また、 丸山他 (2018) でも 2015 年のデータを使用した分析が行われているが、教育学部の 平均点が 378 点、工学部が 388 点であった。以上の結果から、教育学部と情報データ 科学部の英語力は同等とみなせると考えた。2018 年度の授業は対面授業のみ、2020 年度はリアルタイム型のオンライン授業のみであった。授業内容は表 1 に示す通りで あり、両年とも同じ内容を実施した。なお、反転授業は第 3 回目からの実施であった。

表 1. 授業内容

授業回	達成目標	授業外での課題	授業内での活動
1回~ 2回目	1: 授業の概要について理解する 2: 反転授業について説明できる	なし	グループで反転授業と は何かについて調べ、 英語でまとめる
3 回~ 5 回	<ol> <li>e-mail の構成について説明で きる</li> <li>フレーズを4つ以上使用して e-mailを書くことができる</li> <li>formal と informal の表現の違い について説明できる</li> </ol>	<ul> <li>・動画の視聴</li> <li>・動画で学んだ知識を</li> <li>もとに、e-mail を作</li> <li>成してくる</li> </ul>	小テストの実施 課題へのフィードバック ピアレビュー
6 回~ 7 回	<ul><li>6: 短期目標の設定ができる</li><li>7: 意志力を高める方法を 3 つ説 明できる</li></ul>	<ul> <li>・動画の視聴</li> <li>・目標を立て、計画を 実行し、その内容を 記録する</li> </ul>	小テストの実施 課題へのフィードバック グループで意志力につ いて調べ、意志力を高 める方法をまとめる
8回~ 13回目	<ul> <li>8: プレゼンテーションの構成を 説明できる</li> <li>9: フレーズを 4 つ以上使用して アウトラインを作成できる</li> <li>10:フレーズを 6 つ以上使用して 発表原稿を作成できる</li> <li>11:英語のリズムについて説明で きる</li> <li>12:プレゼンテーションに適した 話し方について説明できる</li> <li>13: 8 回~12 回の内容を踏まえて 他者を評価することができる</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>・動画の視聴</li> <li>・学んだ知識をもとに アウトライン、原稿 を作成する</li> <li>・練習風景の撮影</li> </ul>	
14回目	14:自分の発表を振り返り、自己 評価できる	<ul> <li>・録画した発表の視聴</li> <li>・発表の振り返りシー</li> <li>トの作成</li> </ul>	振り返りシートの共有 改善点を洗い出し、発 表動画を再撮影する
15回目	15:これまで(今学期)の学びを 内省できる	<ul> <li>・動画の視聴</li> <li>・授業の振り返りシー</li> <li>トの作成</li> </ul>	グループでこれまでの 授業の振り返りと今後 の学びについて考える

#### 教材の作成と提示方法

授業前に視聴してくる動画は、教員が作成した日本語による講義ビデオである。 1 つの動画を 10 分以内で収録するように決めて撮影を行ない、長くなる講義ビデオ は複数本に分けて撮影をした。この工夫は、「わかっているから内容をスキップす る」というような視聴態度の学生は、そういった態度を持たない学生に比べて成績が 低いという傾向が見られた(田口・後藤・毛利,2019)」という知見をもとにしてい る。これまでも数年にわたり同じ試みを行う中で、学生は 10 分以上の動画になると スキップする回数が増える傾向にあった。

講義ビデオ、課題の提示は、本学が提供する LMS、LACS(Learning Assessment and Communication System)を利用した。「講義の数日前から視聴する傾向が強いグループでは、当日に視聴する傾向が強いグループに比べ得点の平均値が高くバラつきも小さい傾向が伺えた(宗村・鹿住・小俣,2016)」という研究結果を参考にし、次の授業に必要な講義ビデオなどは、授業終了後すぐに閲覧可能な状態にして学生に公開した。

#### 授業中の活動

授業中に工夫した点は、小テストの実施とアクティブラーニングによる活動を取り 入れたことである。反転授業を導入する場合、講義ビデオを見てこない学生への対応 をどのように行うのかを検討する必要がある。授業は講義ビデオの内容を理解してい るという前提から始まるため、内容を全く理解していなければ、授業中の活動も活性 化しない。しかし、繰り返しの説明を行うことは、講義ビデオを見る必要性を感じな くさせる恐れがある。そこで、本授業では、小テストを実施することにした。小テス トは、授業の開始直後に実施され、試験時間は5分間であった。複雑な問題は避け、 あくまでも講義ビデオの内容を問う問題を出題し、理解度を測る確認テストを行った。 小テストを受けていれば、講義ビデオの内容をある程度理解でき、その後の活動も入 りやすくなる。2020年の前期に収集した視聴履歴では、授業中に小テストを実施す ることで授業当日(金曜日)に再度、講義ビデオを視聴する学生が多いことが分かっ た(図 1)。2018年度にはシステムの機能上、視聴記録を取ることができなかったが、 2020年の視聴記録から小テストが講義ビデオを繰り返し視聴する動機付けになっ ていることがうかがえた。



図1. 講義ビデオ視聴時間

授業中は、できるだけ他者と関わりながら予習で獲得した知識を深められるように アクティブラーニングを導入した。例えば、表 1 にある e-mail の書き方に学ぶとき は、講義ビデオを視聴し、課題で e-mail を実際に書くところまでを予習とした。授 業では、教員から全体にむけてのフィードバック後、ピアレビューやグループワーク を通して、他者と自分の文章の書き方の違い、選ぶ単語の違いなどに気づき、新たな 視点を得られるように工夫した。よって、本授業では予習を知識の獲得と活用、授業 中を知識を深める場と位置づけた。オンライン授業では、ピアレビューやグループワ ークを行う場合は、Zoom のブレイクアウトルームの機能を使って、できるかぎり対 面授業と同様の活動を実施した。

#### 調査方法

2018 年度、2020 年度の定期試験の内容は全く同じものを使用し、制限時間は 30 分とした。試験内容は、表 1 で示した授業内容に即した問題を出題した。小テスト のような確認テストとは異なり、知識の活用ができているかを測るものにした。例え ば、e-mail の構成について問うのではなく、場面設定をして e-mail を書かせ、構成 通りに、適切な言葉づかいで書かれているかなどを評価した。実施方法については、 2018 年度は対面、紙ベースで試験を実施した。2020 年度は LACS を使用してオン ライン上で行った。実施方法の違いが点数に影響を与えないように、2020 年度はカ ンニング、操作方法について配慮を払った。試験時間中は Zoom に接続させ、上半 身を映しながら問題を解いてもらうことにより、目線、体、手の動きを常時監視した。また、試験中の様子は録画しており、不審な動きがあればカンニングの証拠とすることを学生に伝えてからテストを実施した。その結果、カンニングを疑う動きはなかった。また、LACS で試験を実施するにあたり、誤操作が生じないように、それまで の小テストはすべて同システム上で実施し、操作に慣れた状態で受験できるようにした。試験当日も誤操作の報告はなかった。

2018 年度と 2020 年度の定期試験の平均点の差が統計的に有意かを確かめるため に、有意水準 5%で両側検定の t 検定を行った。また、両年とも 15 回目の授業中に アンケート調査を実施した。アンケートでは、「この英語の授業では、「できた」とい う達成感が得られると思う。」、「この英語の授業では、「よく頑張った」という満足感 が得られると思う。」、「この英語の授業では、同じ教室の仲間同士で学びあう雰囲気 があると思う。」の3つの質問項目に対して、1:全くちがう、2:違う、3:ややちがう、 4: どちらともいえない、5: ややそのとおりである、6:そのとおり、7:まったくその とおり、の7件法を用いて回答を求めた。これらの調査結果においても有意水準 5% で両側検定のt検定を用いて、対面授業とオンライン授業の差異を明らかにし、オン ライン授業における反転授業のあり方について考察した。

#### 5. 結果と考察

#### 定期試験による結果と考察

定期試験の結果は表 2 と図 2 に示す通りである。表 2 から、定期試験の平均点が 教育のクラス(L) で 63.23 点、情報のクラス(J) で 72.45 点であることが明らかと なり、情報のクラスの平均点の方が 10 点ほど高いことが分かった。t 検定では、 p=0.002 (p<.01) という結果になり、2 つのクラスの有意差が確認された。p 値は、 サンプルサイズの影響を受けるため、効果量を測定して実質的な差がどの程度あるの かを検証した。その結果、d=0.71 となり、効果量大という結果が得られた。

表2. 定期試験の結果比較

	人数	平均	標準偏差	t 検定	効果量	
2018 教育(L)	43	63.23	14.89	p = 0.002	d=0.71	
2020 情報 (J)	38	72.45	10.36			
効果量 d の基準 : d = 0.2 (効果量小), d = 0.5 (効果量中), d = 0.8 (効果量大)						

図 2 では、対面授業を行った教育のクラス(L)よりもオンライン授業が行われた 情報のクラス(J)の方が平均点が高く、点数によるばらつきも少ないことが分かっ た。



図2. 定期試験の点数のバラツキ

定期試験の結果から、オンライン授業の方が対面授業よりも知識獲得という面にお いて学習効果が高いことが明らかになった。これには、3 つの要因が考えられる。 1 つ目は、資料確認のしやすさである。対面授業の場合、授業中にグループワークを しているため、常にパソコンを開けた状態ではない。しかし、オンライン授業では、 学生はパソコンを使用しながら授業を受けるので、少しでも疑問に思うことがあれば 授業中でも資料を見直しやすいという利点がある。2 つ目は、質問のしやすさが考え られる。対面授業では手を挙げて質問をしにくい学生も、オンライン授業ではチャッ ト機能を利用することで質問しやすく、分からないこともその場で解決できた可能性 がある。3 つ目は、授業中の活動に集中して参加していたと考えられる。2020 年度 の学生は、入学直後からオンライン授業であったため、友人関係を構築するに至って いない学生がほとんどであった。よって、友人関係にない分、私語も少なく、授業中 の活動に集中して取り組めていた可能性も高い。

#### アンケート調査の結果



アンケート調査の結果は図3~図5、表3~表5に示す通りである。

図3. 達成感に関する人数比較

表	2	達成感の結果比較
11	э.	上川へ心マノ加木レード

	人数	平均	標準偏差	t 検定	効果量
2018 教育 (L)	36	5.81	0.82	p = 0.001	d=0.79
2020 情報 (J)	38	5.03	1.13	-	

効果量 d の基準: d=0.2 (効果量小), d=0.5 (効果量中), d=0.8 (効果量大)

表 3 に示す通り、達成感に関する調査では、対面授業の平均値が 5.81、オンライン授業の平均値が 5.08 であった。対面授業はオンライン授業よりも達成感を感じやすいことが示唆された。*p* 値をみても p=0.001 (p<.05) であり、ここでは有意な差が確認された。また、効果量においても大きいという結果になった。

オンライン授業では、チャット機能を用いれば、学生から教員にアプローチしやす いというメリットがある一方で、教員から個々の学生に対しての声がけやフォローが 難しいといったデメリットを感じた。対面授業であれば、学生の作業の進み具合を確 認しやすく、その場で学生のつまずきに気づき、アドバイスを行うことが可能である。 しかし、本学ではオンライン授業での顔出しは強制できないため、表情を読み取るこ とすらできない。よって、学生がつまずきを感じた際のフォローが遅れ、達成感も感 じにくかった可能性が高い。毎回の授業で達成目標を提示し、授業で何を達成できた のか意識させるように工夫をしていたが、それだけでは不十分であったといえる。



図4. 満足感に関する人数比較

表4. 満足感の結果比	:感の結果比較
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	人数	平均	標準偏差	t 検定	効果量
2018 教育(L)	36	5.64	0.93	p = 0.054	d=0.45
2020 情報 (J)	38	5.18	1.06		

効果量 d の基準: d=0.2 (効果量小), d=0.5 (効果量中), d=0.8 (効果量大)

満足感に関する検証でもオンライン授業よりも対面授業の方が平均の値が 0.46 高 かった。しかし、*p* 値は p=0.054 (p>.05) であり、有意差は確認できなかった。効 果量も d=0.45 であったため効果量の基準から少ないと判断した。

山内(2008)では、自分の伸びや達成感を得られることが満足感につながってい ると言っている。今回のオンライン授業では、達成感を感じにくかったことから、満 足感も同様に低くなったと考えられる。この授業では、反転授業の特質上、授業中は アクティブラーニングを行うため、個人作業よりもグループでの作業が主となる。対 面授業に比べてオンライン授業では、学生同士のコミュニケーションが取りづらく、 友人関係の構築が難しいことで、チームワークが生まれにくかった可能性が高い。グ ループで1つの作業を完了する際にも、チームワークができていないことで、授業中 の作業が円滑に進まない、フィードバックし合える環境を作り出せないなどの問題を 生じさせ、「できた」という達成感を削いでしまったことが達成感、満足感が上がら なかった原因と考えられる。



図 5. 仲間同士で学び合う雰囲気の有無に関する人数比較

表 5. 仲間同士で学び合う雰囲気の有無に関する結果比較

	人数	平均	標準偏差	t 検定	効果量
2018 教育(L)	35	6.49	0.82	p = 0.000	d=1.79
2020 情報 (J)	38	4.42	1.30	-	

効果量 d の基準: d = 0.2 (効果量小), d = 0.5 (効果量中), d = 0.8 (効果量大)

図 5 にみられるように、授業中に仲間同士で学び合う雰囲気があったかどうかに ついては対面授業とオンライン授業で結果が大きく異なった。平均値をみても、対面 授業が 6.49 と非常に高い結果であったのに対し、オンライン授業では 4.42 にとどま っている。また、図 5 からオンライン授業では、「まったくちがう」、「ちがう」、「や やちがう」といった否定的な意見もみられた。有意差も確認され、効果量が大きいと みなす d=0.8 の基準を大きく上回る d=1.79 という結果となった。

2020 年度のクラスでは学期期間中に友達を作れる状況ではなかったことも結果に 大きく影響したと考えられる。学生からの授業コメントでは、「友達ではない相手と ペアワークをすると緊張する」といった声も聞かれた。このような状況では、学び合 う雰囲気をオンライン授業で作り上げていくのは困難であると言える。友人関係の構 築ができていない時期にオンライン授業を実施する場合は、授業毎に話す相手を固定 するなどの工夫も必要だろう。

#### 6. まとめと今後の課題

本研究では、オンライン授業における反転授業と対面授業における反転授業の効果 を明らかにするために検証を行った。その結果、オンライン授業による反転授業は、 対面授業よりも知識獲得の面において学習効果が高いことが明らかとなった。しかし、 今回の検証では、反転授業の開始前に両クラスの英語力に差がなかったかについて検 証を行えていないため、情報データ科学部の学生の方がもともとの英語力が高く、そ の結果、期末試験の結果も高かったという考えも否定できない。今後は、反転授業開 始前にプレテストを行うなど、英語力を考慮したうえで検証を行い、教育効果を測る 必要があるだろう。また、アンケート調査の結果から、オンライン授業の問題点とし て「達成感」「満足感」「学び合う雰囲気」を感じにくいことが明らかとなった。対面 授業の良さであるコミュニケーションの取りやすさ、友人関係の構築のしやすさをオ ンライン授業で実現させるためには、グループワークではなく、ペアワークを中心に 授業設計を行うことで問題点を改善できると考えられる。オンラインという新しい授 業スタイルが確立しつつある今、オンラインによる反転授業のあり方をより確固たる ものとするためには、今まで以上に学生からの声に耳を傾けながら授業設計を見直す 必要があるだろう。

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## 是的構文への素性継承アプローチ\*

郭 楊\*<sup>1</sup>・廣江 顕\*<sup>2</sup>
\*<sup>1</sup>長崎大学(非常勤講師)
\*<sup>2</sup>長崎大学 言語教育研究センター

## A Feature-inheritance Approach to the *Shi* . . . *de* Construction in Chinese Language

Yan GUO \*<sup>1</sup>, Akira HIROE\*<sup>2</sup> \*<sup>1</sup> Nagasaki University (part-time) \*<sup>2</sup> Center for Language Studies, Nagasaki University

#### Abstract

In this paper, we will point out that Paul and Whitman's (2008) analysis faces several challenges in the relevant respects, and argue that, as in Guo and Hiroe (2020), *de* in the Chinese *shi* . . . *de* construction is a sentence particle, categorized as a complementizer ( $C^0$ ), with an aspectual specification. Moreover, the mechanism that induces a focal interpretation on the subject of the *shi* . . . *de* construction can be captured in such a way as to fit into the phase theory (Chomsky (2001, 2008)), where agreement-features are assumed to be inherited from  $C^0$ to  $T^0$  at a certain stage of derivation. However, we will propose that in the construction, [focus], a discourse-related feature, is inherited from *de* to  $T^0$ , which is contingent on the inheritance of agreement features.

Keywords: 是的構文、文助詞、素性継承、焦点解釈、フェイズ理論

#### 1. はじめに

本論では、郭・廣江 (2020) (以後、郭・廣江) で分類した、中国語の言わゆる 「是的構文」を扱い、同じ構文を扱った Paul and Whitman (2008) (以後、P&W) が提示した分析で生じる問題点を指摘する。次に、是的構文の主語あるいは付加詞が 有する焦点解釈を生じさせるメカニズムを、Chomsky (2001, 2008) の「フェイズ理 論 (phase theory)」の枠組みに位置付ける試みを行う。さらに、アスペクト性を担う 文助詞「的 (*de*)」 (sentence particle) を他の文助詞と比較することでその分布特性を 明らかにし、中国語における右方周辺部 (right periphery) における統語構造地図 (syntactic cartography)の解明の一端に寄与したい。

生成文法において、是的構文に関しては、記述的・理論的考察を行ったものがこれ まで少なからずあったものの (e.g. Cheng (2008), Chiu (1993), Huang (1982, 1988), Paris (1979), Simpson and Wu (2002), Tang (1983), and Teng (1979))、是的構文その ものの分類や整理が十分に行われているとは言い難く、<sup>1</sup>下位構文や方言変異等も含 めた是的構文全体を一括して扱ってしまう結果となっている。

そのなかで、P&W は、是的構文に関する様々な事実を整理し、郭・廣江で取り上 げた是的構文と同じ構文を "shi … de pattern proper"、shi が単独で生起している構文 を "bare shi" とそれぞれ呼び、考察の対象としている。本論では、以下(1)で例示さ れているような是的構文を扱うものとする。(1)の構文は、P&W で言うところの "shi ... de pattern proper" と同一のものである。

- (1) a. (Shi) Xiaoyong ca de heiban.
   (是) 小勇 擦 的 黑板
   shi 勇さん 拭く de 黒板
   '黒板を消したのは勇さんだ'
  - b. (Shi) Xiaoyong kan de shu.
     (是) 小勇 砍 的 树
     shi 勇さん 切断する de 木
     '木を切ったのは勇さんだ'

本論の構成は、次の通りである。第2節では、先行研究として P&W と郭・廣江を 取り上げ、P&W が是的構文に関して提示する分析には、いくつかの理論的・経験的 問題点があることを指摘する。第3節では、フェイズ理論の枠組みで是的構文が示 す特性に説明を与える試みを行う。フェイズ理論で仮定されている「素性継承 (feature-inheritance)」のメカニズムでは、補文化辞から時制を担う T<sup>0</sup>へ、一致に関 する素性 (agreement feature) が継承されると考えられているが、本論では一致に関す る素性の継承のみならず、談話素性 (discourse feature) である焦点素性 [focus] も継 承されるとの提案を行う。第4節は、結語である。

#### 2. 先行研究

是的構文は、これまで主に記述的文法書の類で言及されているものが多いなか、<sup>2</sup> 生成統語論で扱われた先行研究として、Paul and Whitman (2008) を取り上げ、 P&W の分析の理論的・経験的問題点を指摘する。また、是的構文の統語的・意味的 特性だけを考察の対象とした、郭・廣江 (2020) が提示する分析及び考察と P&W の それとを比較検証する。

#### 2.1. Paul and Whitman (2008)

**P&W** は、下記(2)で例示されているような是的構文のタイプを "*shi* … *de* pattern proper" と呼び、(3)のような特性があると主張している。

(2) a. Shi ta jiejie kai <u>de</u> men.
Be 3SG elder.sister open DE door
'It was her elder sister who opened the door.' (subject focus)

(Paul & Whitman (2008: 429))

b. Lu Xun shi shenme shihou xie <u>de</u> A Q?
Lu Xun be what time write DE A Q
'When was it that Lu Xun wrote A Q?' (Adjunct focus)

(ibid.)

- (3) a. It is a cleft: It obeys the exclusiveness condition and focuses an element in a designated position.
  - b. The presupposition may not contain material generated above vP.
  - c. Constituents other than the subject and adjuncts may not occur in the designated focus position.
  - d. *de* is associated with [past] tense. (ibid.)

(3)の特性を踏まえて、P&W では "*shi … de* pattern proper" と呼ぶ構文は分裂文の構造になっており、(2a)と(2b)それぞれが、下記(4)と(5)のような構造になっていると仮定している。まず、主語に焦点解釈がある(4)の構造に関する主張から見てみよう。



(ibid.: (436))

(4)の構造で重要なのは、*de* が相 (aspect)の投射構造 (AspP)の主要部であり、その
AspP は「是 (*shi*)」によって選択されている点である。このように仮定すると、当該
構文の前提 (presupposition)部分に、上位の VP より高い位置に生起する法助動詞や
相助動詞、また否定要素が含まれない (=(2a)と(2b))ことが説明できるとし、さらに、
是的構文には過去の解釈があるが、*de* の語彙的意味の一部である [Past]素性により
その解釈が担保される (=(2d))、と P&W は主張する。

具体的な派生としては、(4)において、*kai* 'open' が vP 投射構造の V に基底生成され、その後 v に付加され、そこから最終的に AspP の主要部 Asp<sup>0</sup>に付加される (Lin (2001))。一方、vP の指定辞に基底生成された主語 *jiejie* 'elder sister' は、Asp<sup>0</sup>が持っ EPP 素性あるいは OCC 素性により (Chomsky (2004))、AspP の指定辞の位置に移動し、最終的に、上位の VP の指定辞にある *shi* から格付与され、主語の焦点解釈 は PF での *shi* との隣接性により与えられるとする分析を提示している。

次に、付加部 *shenme shihou* 'what time' に焦点解釈が生じている(5)の派生を見て みよう。主語の *Lu Xun* は、vP の指定辞に基底生成され、AspP の指定辞に移動する ところまでは(4)と同じだが、その後  $T^0$  と素性照合が行われ、T の EPP 素性により TP の指定辞へと最終的に移動する。



(ibid.)

**P&W** の分析には、理論的な瑕疵があると考えられる。その点から見てみよう。ま ず(4)で、下位の V が v に付加され [V+v] になり、その後  $Asp^0$  に付加される。つま り、この場合の移動は理論的に主要部移動であることから [V+v+ $Asp^0$ ] となり、 [kai+v+de]というアマルガムを形成しているはずだが、kai de と膠着型にはなってお らず、事実とは異なる。

2 点目に、(4)の主語は shi より格付与されるとしているが、その根拠が述べられていない。

3 点目に、(5)における主語 *Lu Xun* は AspP の指定辞の位置から T が持つ EPP 素 性により TP の指定辞の位置へと最終的に移動すると分析されているが、(5)では *shi* による格素性の付与はなぜ行われないのかという疑問が生じる。

次に、経験的事実という面でも問題があることを見てみよう。P&W は "shi...de pattern proper"構文の shi「是」は、否定辞「不(~ない)」と共起可能なこと、それ に A-not-A 疑問文の A 要素になれることから、shi は copula であると論じている。 確かに shi が copula ならば、その前に否定辞の「不(~ない)」が付くことも A-not-A の形もいずれも可能である。以下の例を観察してみよう。

(6) a. Xiaoyong bu shi daxuesheng.
小勇 不 是 大学生。
勇さん ~ない copula 大学生
・勇さんは大学生ではない'
b. Xiaoyong shi bu shi daxuesheng?
小勇 是 不 是 大学生?
勇さん copula not copula 大学生
・勇さんは大学生ですか?'

しかし、そのような場合がすべて copula だとは限らない。(7)に示されているように、 中国語の形容詞も同様の振る舞いが可能である。

(7) a. Zhangsan bu gao. 张三 不 [形容詞 高]。 張三 高い ~ない '張三は背が高くない' b. Zhangsan gao bu gao? 张三 [形容詞 高] [形容詞 高]? 不 ~ない 張三 高い 高い '張三は背が高いんですか?'

さらに、P&W では、"*shi…de* pattern proper"構文に生起する *shi* は、コピュラ文の「是」と同様、省略が可能であると述べている。しかし、(8)に示されているように、コピュラ文の「是」は省略できない。

(8)	a.	Kai	men	de	shi	ta	jiejie.
		开	ÌΓ	的	是	他	姐姐。
		開ける	ドア	de	copula	彼	姉
		・ドアを	開けたの	のは彼	の姉さん	だ	
	b.	*Kai	men	de		ta	jiejie.
		开	门	的		他	姐姐。
		開ける	ドア	de		彼	姉

(8)の事実は、"*shi...de* pattern proper"構文の *shi* が copula であるという P&W (2008)の主張の反例になると考えられる。

次に、是的構文の主語の焦点解釈は、*shi*と主語との PF での隣接性により保証されるとの主張を P&W は行っているものの、意味解釈は(少なくとも現在のミニマリストプログラムの枠組みでは)統語部門で構築された構造形式が C-I インターフェイスを通して読み取られる際に行われるものである。したがって、PF での隣接性によ

り生じると P&W が主張する分析では、焦点解釈が保証できない。

以上、本節では、P&W が提示した分析には、理論的にも経験的にも瑕疵があることを見てきた。次節では、郭・廣江 (2020) が提示した事実と分析を再訪し、是的構文に対する分析を P&W の分析と比較・検討するものとする。

#### 2.2 郭・廣江 (2020)

本節では、郭・廣江 (2020) を概観し、郭・廣江がどのように Paul and Whitman (2008) の問題点を論じているかを概観する。

「的」については、朱 (1978) をはじめ、袁 (2003) や杉村 (1982) など、多くの先行 研究で、「的」の後には主要部名詞が省略されており、「的」は動詞句を名詞化する名 詞化接辞(nominalizer) だと主張されてきた。

(9) "小王是昨天晚上来的。"

しかしながら、是的構文における「的」が名詞化接辞であるとする分析には、二つの 問題があることを郭・廣江では指摘した。1 つ目は、もし(9)の「的」が名詞化接辞 であれば、(10)が copula 文であることが予想されるが、(10)で示されているように、 (9)は copula 文ではない。

(10)	Xiaowang	zuotian	wanshang	lai	de.
	小王	昨天	晚上	来	的。
	王さん	昨日	夜	来る	de
	'昨日の夜来	たのは王	さんです'		

(郭・廣江(2020:40))

(9)の「的」が名詞化接辞だとすると、「的」の後ろに当該名詞節の主要部「人」が省略されていると考えられるが、(9)を観察すれば、「人」だけでなく、copula の「是」 まで省略されていると言わざるをえない。しかし、中国語の copula 文にとっては、 「是」は義務的である。

「的」が名詞化接辞と分析する際のもう一つの問題点は、(11)と(12)のような目的 語の「票(チケット)」がある文で浮かび上がる。

(11)	Xiaowang	zuotian	wanshang	mai	de	piao.
	小王	昨天	晚上	买	的	票。
	王さん	昨日	夜	買う	de	チケット

(朱(1978))

'王さんが昨日の夜チケットを買ったんです'

(ibid.)

(12)	[ <sub>N</sub> Xiaowang]	shi	[NP zuotian]	wanshang	mai	piao	de	ren].
	小王	是	昨天	晚上	买	票	的	人。
	王さん	shi	昨日	夜	買う	チケット	de	人
	'王さんが昨日	日の夜チ	ケットを買	った人なんで	ごす			

(ibid.)

(12)が copula 文であることは明らかだが、(11)を(12)と同じ構造だとみなすのには、 語順の点から言っても無理があるとの主張を行った。

以上、是的構文の「的」が名詞化接辞であるという分析には問題があることを見て きた。動詞の直後(あるいは目的語の前)に「的」が生起している場合、明らかに名 詞化接辞ではない。では、「的」はいったいどういう範疇であろうか。

郭・廣江 (2020) では、以下のような事実をもとに、「的」は文助詞であるとの分析 を提示した。

(13)	a.	Xiaowang	he	de	kele.	
		小王	喝	的	可乐。	
		王さん	飲む	de	コーラ	
		'王さんが	(あの)	コーラを	を飲んだんです	<b>;</b>
	b.	*Xiaowang	he	kele	de.	
		小王	喝	可乐	的。	
		王さん	飲む	コーラ	de	

(郭・廣江 (2020: 41))

「的」が生起する位置は、完了の相助詞「了」と同じく、原則、動詞の直後に限定されている。また、「的」を含む普通のSVO語順の文の意味解釈は、イベントの完了 にしかならない。よって、「的」は未来や一般現在を表す時間副詞の「一会儿(のち ほど)」や「总是(いつも)」とは共起できない。

(14)	a.	*Xiaowang	yihuier	he	de	kele.
		*小王	一会儿	喝	的	可乐。
		王さん	のちほど	飲む	de	コーラ
	b.	*Xiaowang	zongshi	he	de	kele.
		*小王	总是	喝	的	可乐。

## 王さん いつも 飲む de コーラ

(ibid.: 43)

しかも、完了の aspect「了」は、イベントの状態が完了していることだけを表すのに 対し、「的」は完了だけでなく、イベント前に比べてイベント後に、何かの状態が変 わることを表わしている。さらに重要なのは、その変化をもたらしたのは誰なのかを 指摘する、focus 解釈が必要であるという点を議論した。

(15) A: Fasheng le shengme? 发生 了 什么? 記きる le なに 'なにが起こったの?' B: #Xiaowang kan de shu. 小王 砍 的 树。 王さん 切断する de 木 '王さんが木を切ったんです'

(ibid.)

3. 新しい分析

本節では、前節及び郭・廣江 (2020) で得られた是的構文に関する経験的知見をフ エイズ理論の枠組みに位置付ける試みを行う。前節では、(13)と(14)の事実をもとに、 「的」は完了を表す相 (aspect) 助詞の「了」と同じように、文の右方周辺部に生起す るという分布特性を示し、「的」が用いられている場合にのみ主語に焦点解釈が生じ ていることを観察した。この点を踏まえると、以下の例でも示されているように、 「的」も「了」と同じく、相を担う文助詞と考えるのが自然だろう。

(16) a. Xiaoyong de heiban. ca 小勇 黒板。 擦 的 勇さん 拭く de 黒板 '黒板を消したのは勇さんだ' b. Xiaoyong ca le heiban. 小勇 擦 T 黒板。 勇さん 拭く le 黒板 '勇さんは黒板を消した'

文助詞というのは、少なくとも中国語における生成文法の理論的研究というコンテ キストでは、これまで補文化辞 (C<sup>0</sup>) と分析されてきた (e.g. Hun-tak Lee (1986), Paul (2009, 2014), among others)。Rizzi (1997) は、補文化辞層 (CP-layer) 一般に関する 階層構造を以下のように提案した。<sup>3</sup>

# (17) Rizzi's (1997) CP-layer Force >(Top) >(Foc) >(Top)> Fin

Paul (2009, 2014, 2015) は、(17)における階層構造が中国語の場合も当てはまるかど うか検討を行なっている。以下の例を観察してみよう (Q: question-marker; IMP: imperative)。

- (18) a. Ta bi ye le ma /\*ma le?
  3SG finish study C Q Q C
  'Has she graduated?'
  - b. Kuai dinar zou ba.Fast a bit walk IMP'Walk a bit faster (please) !'

(Paul (2015:(4)-(5))

(18a)で観察されるように、*le*「了」と疑問マーカーの*ma*の語順は決まっている。 「了」は完了を表す文助詞なので、(17)の Fin に、*ma*は疑問マーカーなので Force に、それぞれ相当すると考えられる。また、(18b)で観察されるように、軽い程度の 命令文マーカーの*ba*も Force と考えられる。このような事実から、Paul (2015) は、 以下のような中国語における補文化辞層を提案し、(18a)で「了」が占める位置を Fin ではなく、Low C と呼んでいる。

(19) Paul's (2015) CP-layer

 $Low \ C < Force$ 

さらに、Paul は中国語の補文化辞構造では、話し手あるいは聞き手に関連する、い わゆる談話関連の投射構造を仮定する必要があると主張し、以下のような例を挙げて いる(ATT: attitude)(cf. Haegeman (2014), Haegeman and Hill (2013))。

(20) Bu zao l'ou [le + ou]/\*[ou le]. Kuai zou b'ou [ba+ou] /\*ou ba

NEG early LOWC+ATT fas go FORCE+ATT 'It's already late! Hurry up and go!'

(Zhu Dexi (1982: 208))

(20)では、warning reminder を表す文助詞 *ou* が生起する位置は、LowC それに Force よりも上位の位置であることが分かる。この事実を(19)と合わせて、Paul は最 終的に以下のような階層構造を提案している。

#### (21) Chinese CP-layer

Low C < Force < Attitude

さて、本論で考察の対象としてきた「的」は、(21)のいずれの要素であろうか。 「的」が「了」と相補分布をなすこと、アスペクト解釈がある(郭・廣江 (2020))と いう2点から考えれば、LowCに属する要素であると考えらえる。

最後に、主語に焦点解釈があることを如何にして保証するかを考えてみよう。2.1 節で、P&Wの分析では、「是」が当該主語と PF において隣接することで焦点として の解釈を保証する分析を概観し、その分析は、反循環的 (counter-cyclic) な操作を仮 定するという点で問題であることを指摘した。そこで、フェイズ理論の枠組みにおけ る素性継承を用いて説明を与えたい。

フェイズ理論では、補部化辞 ( $C^0$ ) が派生に導入され、外的併合 (external merge) が行われた場合、 $C^0$ が時制を担う  $T^0$ に素性継承を行う仕組みとなっている。例えば、 Miyagawa (2017) では、以下のような素性継承を仮定している。



(22)で、δ-素性は、談話における焦点やトピックに関わる素性、φ-素性は一致素性で、 例えば、英語の主語と T の一致、日本語における丁寧体の主語との一致などに関わ っている素性である。

しかし、だからといって、Miyagawa は、(22a)タイプの言語では  $\varphi$ -素性、(22b)タ イプの言語では  $\delta$ -素性だけが継承されると主張しているわけではなく、(22a)では  $\delta$ -素性、(22b)では  $\varphi$ -素性が素性継承されることも許容している。本論では、「是」で はなく、「的」という LowC が、(他の一致素性に加えて) T<sup>0</sup>に [focus] という素性を 継承すると仮定する。



素性継承により T<sup>0</sup>に与えられた [focus] 素性は、T<sup>0</sup>と主語の一致操作 (Agree) に 付随する形で与えられる。具体的には、T<sup>0</sup>の最小探索 (minimal search) により vP の 指定辞にある主語と一致素性に関する値付与 (value assignment) が行われるのと同時 に、談話素性の [focus] 素性が与えられる。この分析では、統語部門において、主語 がすでに [focus] 素性を持っていることから、C-I インターフェイスで読み取られ、 主語に正しく焦点解釈が生じることになる。

ここで、英語と異なるのは、英語の場合、主語は T<sup>0</sup>の端素性 (edge feature) により最終的に TP の指定辞に移動するが、是的構文の主語に焦点解釈が生じる場合、 2.1 節で観察したように、その場合の主語は TP の指定辞の位置に移動せずに vP の指 定辞の位置に留まる。つまり、T には端素性が無いということを意味している。

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次に、付加詞に焦点解釈が生じている場合を見てみよう。

(24) Ta shi zai Beijing xue yuyanxue de.3sG be at Beijing learn linguistics de 'It's in Beijing that he studied linguistics'



(25)で、(23)と同様に、C から T への素性継承により、一致に関する素性と焦点素性
[focus] が T に与えられる。下位の VP の指定辞に基底生成された zai Beijing が、T より [focus] 素性を付与され、vP の指定辞という端 (edge) 位置にvの端素性により移動する。ここでも、焦点解釈が生じる主語の場合と同様に、T は端素性を持たないため、zai Beijing はその位置に留まる。一方、(25)の主語は、(23)の場合とは異なり、
基底生成された位置から T の端素性により、TP の指定辞の位置に移動する。

本分析の骨子は、「的」が中国語において LowC である文助詞という仮定だが、 「的」が Force でも Attitude でもないとすると、是的構文をより上位構造に埋め込ん だとしても、Force や Attitude を担う文助詞とは異なり、その作用域は当該節を超え ないことが予測される。事実、その予測は正しい。以下の例を観察してみよう。4

(26)	a.	Xiaowang	shuo	shi	xiaoyong	ca	de	heiban.
		小王	说	是	小勇	擦	的	黑板。
		王さん	言う	shi	勇さん	拭く	de	黒板
		'王さんは、	黒板を消したの	は勇さ	んだと言っ	ている,		
	b.	Xiaowang	renwei	shi	xiaoyong	ca	de	heiban.
		小王	认为	是	小勇	擦	的	黑板。
		王さん	思う	shi	勇さん	拭く	de	黒板
		'王さんは、	黒板を消したの	は勇さ	んだと思っ	ている,		
	c.	Xiaowang	jianshi	shi	xiaoyong	ca	de	heiban.
		小王	坚持	是	小勇	擦	的	黑板。
		王さん	主張する	shi	勇さん	拭く	de	黒板
		<b>王さん</b> '王さんは、						黒板
	d.	'王さんは、		は勇さ	んだと主張			黒板 heiban.
	d.	'王さんは、	黒板を消したの	は勇さ	んだと主張	してい	3,	
	d.	'王さんは、 Xiaowang	黒板を消したの kiaoshengshuo	は勇さ shi	んだと主張 xiaoyong	してい。 ca	z, de	heiban.
	d.	'王さんは、 Xiaowang 小王	黒板を消したの xiaoshengshuo 小声说 ささやく	は勇さ shi 是 <b>shi</b>	んだと主張 xiaoyong 小勇 <b>勇さん</b>	してい <sup>2</sup> ca 擦 <b>拭く</b>	る <sup>,</sup> de 的 <b>de</b>	heiban. 黑板。
		'王さんは、 Xiaowang 小王 王さん	黒板を消したのは xiaoshengshuo 小声说 ささやく 黒板を消したのは	は勇さ shi 是 <b>shi</b>	んだと主張 xiaoyong 小勇 <b>勇さん</b> んだとささ	してい <sup>2</sup> ca 擦 <b>拭く</b>	る <sup>,</sup> de 的 <b>de</b>	heiban. 黑板。
		'王さんは、 Xiaowang 小王 <b>王さん</b> '王さんは、	黒板を消したのは xiaoshengshuo 小声说 ささやく 黒板を消したのは	は勇さ shi 是 shi すう	んだと主張 xiaoyong 小勇 <b>勇さん</b> んだとささ	してい; ca 擦 <b>拭く</b> やいてい	る, de 的 de いる,	heiban. 黑板。 <b>黒板</b>
		'王さんは、 Xiaowang 小王 <b>王さん</b> '王さんは、 Xiaowang	黒板を消したのは xiaoshengshuo 小声说 ささやく 黒板を消したのは xiangxin	は勇さ shi 是 <b>shi</b> よ 引 shi shi	んだと主張 xiaoyong 小勇 <b>勇さん</b> んだとささ xiaoyong	してい ca 擦 拭く やいてい ca	る' de 的 <b>de</b> いる' de	heiban. 黑板。 <b>黒板</b> heiban.

(26)では、是的構文がさまざまなタイプの動詞に選択される節に埋め込まれたものだが、是的構文の作用域は埋め込み節を超えてはいないことが分かる。

#### 4. 結語

以上、本論考では中国語の是的構文を扱い、Paul and Whitman (2008) が提示する 分析の問題点を指摘し、是的構文の「的」を文助詞、具体的には、中国語の補文化辞 体系における LowC として分析を行った。次に、位相理論における素性継承におい て、「的」が T<sup>0</sup>に一致素性と談話素性である焦点素性を付与するという提案を行った。 その場合、是的構文の主語が焦点になる場合は、主語と T<sup>0</sup>間で Agree 関係を結び、 値付与を行う際に、その操作に付随する形で、焦点素性が主語に与えられる。一方、 付加詞が焦点になる場合は、一致素性に関する操作とは別に、T が付加詞に焦点素性 を付与するというメカニズムで捉えられるとの主張を行った。 本論の意義は、これまで是的構文における焦点解釈を「是」に帰する多くの分析と は異なり、文助詞「的」が焦点解釈を生じさせているとの主張を裏付ける新しい事実 を提示し、フェイズ理論の枠組みで捉え直した点にある。

残された課題は、是的構文の場合、主語であれ付加詞であれ、焦点として解釈される場合に、T に端素性が無く、vP の端に留まる理由が明らかではないことである。 中国語の場合、vP フェイズ内に焦点構造の層がある可能性もあるが、いずれにせよ 今後の研究の課題としたい。

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#### 註

- <sup>1.</sup> 同様の指摘が P&W でもなされている。
- 2. 詳細は、郭・廣江 (2020) を参照。
- <sup>3.</sup> Rizzi (1997) は、経済性の観点から、話題要素あるいは焦点要素が生じた場合にのみ、C<sup>0</sup>は(17)のような構造が投射されると主張している。
- 4. 叙実動詞の補文に是的構文を埋め込んだ場合、以下(i)で観察されるように、容認 性が下がるようである。

(i)	a. ??Xiaowang	zhidao	shi	xiaoyong	ca	de	heiban.
	小王	知道	是	小勇	擦	的	黑板。
	王さん	知る	shi	勇さん	拭く	de	黒板
	'王さんは、	黒板を消し	たのは	勇さんだとい	いうこと	を知	っている'
	b. ??Xiaowang	buganxin	shi	xiaoyong	ca	de	heiban.
	小王	不甘心	是	小勇	擦	的	黑板。
	王さん	悔しい	shi	勇さん	拭く	de	黒板
	'王さんは、	黒板を消し	たのは	勇さんだと悔	ましがっ	てい	る'
	c. ??Xiaowang	houhui	shi	xiaoyong	ca	de	heiban.
	小王	后悔	是	小勇	擦	的	黑板。
	王さん	後悔する	shi	勇さん	拭く	de	黒板

(i)において、(26)と比較して容認性が低下している理由は、叙実動詞の補文は「前

提」になっており、それが是的構文の聞き手が前提としていない焦点と、語用論的な 矛盾が生じているためだと考えられる。本論では、この問題にはこれ以上立ち入らな いものとする。

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# Husbands and wives in English and Japanese: A cognitive, corpus-based semantic and sociopragmatic analysis

# コーパスを用いた英日の夫と妻の使用における 認知的・社会語用論的考察

Carey BENOM Center for Language Studies, Nagasaki University

## Abstract

In order to examine the way married men and women are represented in English and Japanese, a study of various terms for husband and wife in English and Japanese was undertaken based on data collected from two huge, comparable corpora. The English terms husband and wife, as well as their Japanese translational equivalents otto, shujin, danna, okusan/okusama, tsuma, and yome were investigated. The results show that, in both English and Japanese, collocates of terms for married women primarily pertain to the semantic fields of physical appearance and sexuality, victimization by violence, subservience, and the capacity for childbearing, while the results for married men are more varied, but frequently involve the semantic fields of power, personality traits, physical appearance, and virility/sexuality. These results will be considered within the context of the study of gender and language (e.g. Connell 2002, Lakoff 1975/2004), and in particular as they relate to Ide's (e.g. 2004) claim that women are not subordinate to men in Japanese culture.

*Keywords*: language and gender, corpus linguistics, contrastive analysis, semantic and pragmatic typology

# 1. Introduction and Overview

Within the context of the study of language and gender, sociocultural linguistics, and semantic and pragmatic typology, I wish to ask the following question: *How do* 

we talk about married men and women in various languages? I choose to focus on married people in order to contrast men and women while controlling for variables involving age and various social factors.<sup>1</sup>

How are husbands and wives categorized in various languages? What is the nature of these categories, along which lines and to what extents can languages differ in their treatment of married men and women, and are there any (near-) universals in languages' treatments of these cultural roles? Beyond the existence of overt categories, what do broader, subconscious patterns of language use reveal about the gender-based stereotypes of married people that exist within the cultural matrix? In other words, how do cultural biases surrounding husbands and wives manifest linguistically? These are the broader questions which inspired this research.

Alternately, taking instead a bottom-up approach, as an L2 learner of Japanese, I am interested in distinguishing the many terms speakers employ for husbands and wives, so what I can do here to (begin to) address both concerns is to undertake a contrastive study of terms for husbands and wives, using Japanese and English as a sample of convenience.

To begin, I examined some English and Japanese translational equivalents for *husband* (*otto, shujin, danna/dannasan*) and *wife* (*okusan/okusama, tsuma, kanai, yome, nyoubou*) based on data derived from two large (~10 billion word), comparable, Web-derived corpora. The specific questions I addressed were as follows:

- 1) How do speakers refer to married men and women?
- 2) In what ways do we <u>describe</u> them?
- 3) What are they most frequently said to do, and what is most often done to them?
- 4) The way we talk about it, what do we give them, and what do they give us?
- 5) The way we talk about it, what do we do together with them?

To address these five questions, I studied grammatical constructions used to refer, modify, express agentivity, and so on, and examined the lexical collocates (= word combinations that habitually co-occur) of each term for husband and wife in each construction. Using statistical analysis of co-occurrence data, I identified the words that "belong" in these environments, and measured the strength of attraction (or repulsion) of various words to these specific linguistic contexts. In addition, I contrasted the results (e.g. husbands vs. wives, or two categories of wives such as *yome* vs. *tsuma*; I also contrasted the overall results in Japanese vs. English), to better

identify the specific patterns associated with each term.

This relates to the research of Sachiko Ide (e.g. 2004), who argues that women are *not* subordinate to men in Japanese culture. Ide originally applied Lakoff's (1975) pioneering revelations – that language by and about women marks their lower status – and her vision of feminist theory to Japanese, and published prolifically using this perspective, but ultimately recanted, arguing that, in Japan, what is relevant is not a gender difference but a role difference. She contends that Lakoff's underlying assumptions are based on the egalitarian idealism of an individualistic society, and that this doesn't fit Japanese society, where role differences are assumed.

"If one is subordinate to the other, it may be called imbalance under egalitarian idealism. However, if one has a different role from the other, it is a matter of difference that may work complementarily." (Ide 2004: 185)

Ide argues that Japanese women are satisfied with their power, which simply belongs to a different domain than men's power. However, even if Ide is correct about this, "working complementarily" does not imply "valued equivalently", and here, I would like to ask if the different roles are valued differently.

With a focused effort toward arguing against Ide's conclusions, I will attempt to use the corpus data as evidence that, in Japan, just as in the English-speaking world, women are primarily valued for their physical appearance and sexuality, their childbearing capacity, and their ability to quietly serve...in other words, in ways in which they serve men's purposes (from a patriarchal, gender normalized, heteronormative perspective). Here, I will present evidence that, in Japanese, just as in English, speakers talk about (married) women in ways that reveal that they are primarily valued for their service to men.

In order for this evidence to be relevant to Ide's claims, I need to make the following assumption: the values of a society are reflected in its language use (or, more simply, a society talks about what it cares about). However, I will not assume that the language of the internet is the same as spoken language, and therefore I will interpret the results, which reveal how speakers write about married people on the internet, as valid for the "culture" / medium of the Web, and as merely suggestive of the situation with other types of language use.

#### 2. Background and Methods

The questions on which I focus here belong to gender studies, sociolinguistics, and cultural linguistics, but to address them, I have utilized a cognitive linguistic approach to semantic analysis, as well as the tools of corpus linguistics. However, I also modified the cognitive approach to reflect the perspectives and approach of cultural linguistics (cf. Frank 2016) in an effort to have the two approaches inform one another for the purpose of gaining deeper understanding of this social behavior.

Only relatively recently have cognitive linguists begun to pay attention to the relevance that sociocultural approaches to linguistics have to (and the influence they should have within) cognitive linguistics, but in this brief period a significant effort to make cognitive linguistics more social has arisen (e.g. Croft 2009; Geeraerts 2003, Geeraerts et al. 2010; Kristiansen and Dirven 2008, Pütz et al. 2014). Here, I will face the other direction, beginning with social/cultural questions and concerns and showing how the analyst can benefit from adopting a cognitive linguistic approach (as does e.g. Gries 2013). I aim to demonstrate that the primary strengths of cognitive linguistics, including detailed, cognitively-motivated semantic analysis, the theory of conceptual metaphor, frame semantics, and a constructionist, usage-based approach to grammar, as well as the use of a corpus-based methodology, are useful tools for addressing sociocultural questions by giving insight into social structure and social psychology.

Because this work draws on cognitive semantic theories to investigate the sociocultural bases of variation in use / meaning, considering cognitive, social and cultural factors that shape the patterns of use that are observed, and it applies the cognitive linguistic vision of meaning as a non-discrete yet structured category as part of the effort to account for this social, linguistic (behavioral) variation, my efforts can and should be seen as contributing to the emerging research paradigm known as cognitive sociolinguistics (e.g. Pütz et al. 2014).

My research utilizes this cognitive sociolinguistic approach to interact with sociolinguistic work on gender, especially with respect to the relative position of, and biases surrounding, men and women in English- and Japanese-speaking cultures.

One of the core concepts of the cognitive paradigm is that of neural embodiment, an approach that (re)unites perception and conception, but precisely how it does this is the issue. In the modern, mainstream cognitive linguistic treatment, this theory has become almost exclusively focused on the physical or bodily basis of embodiment.

Cognition is embodied when it is deeply dependent upon features of the physical

body of an agent, that is, when aspects of the agent's body beyond the brain play a significant causal or physically constitutive role in cognitive processing.
The Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy, entry on embodied cognition, accessed 2020/11/15 at http://plato.stanford.edu/entries/embodied-cognition/

*Embodied Realism, in contrast to Representationalist theories, rejects the notion that mind and body are two ontologically distinct kinds...* - Johnson and Rohrer 2007: 17.

This, however, was not always the case (Frank 2016). The original conception of metaphor theory in cognitive linguistics recognized the essential contribution of culture to embodiment, where Lakoff and Johnson use the phrase *direct physical experience* to encompass cultural experience:

(W)hat we call 'direct physical experience' is never merely a matter of having a body of a certain sort; rather, every experience takes place within a vast background of cultural presuppositions. It can be misleading, therefore, to speak of direct physical experience as though there were some core of immediate experience which we then 'interpret' in terms of our conceptual system. Cultural assumptions, values, and attitudes are not a conceptual overlay which we may or may not place upon experience as we choose. It would be more correct to say that all experience is cultural through and through, that we experience our 'world' in such a way that our culture is already present in the very experience itself. (Lakoff & Johnson 1980: 57)

It is not my purpose to examine why this focus on culture as a basis of embodiment was lost in cognitive linguistics (except to note that the phrase itself lends itself to such a misunderstanding), but rather to observe that the cultural basis of experience was not lost in cultural linguistics (e.g. Varela, Thompson, and Rosch, 1991/1993 used Lakoff and Johnson's original conception in their theory of the embodied mind; see Frank 2016). Benefits of using a modified cognitive approach include the ability to analyze the metaphorical patterns not as existing purely "between the ears" but as higher-level, cultural conceptualizations which are nonetheless embodied. This in turn provides converging evidence to support my argument that the corpus results speak to larger social themes regarding the valuation of gender roles, and that they point to

striking similarities in how different sexes (or genders; it is not always clear if speakers are primarily concerned with the physical or social differences between married men and women, and the two are often conflated in folk philosophy) are conceptualized by speakers in English- and Japanese-speaking cultures.

The first part of my argument is based on a study of the collocates of the English terms, in order to use this as a kind of baseline. The second part of the argument shows that the Japanese results display similar patterns, reflecting similar cultural biases. In addition to considering speakers' mostly implicit attitudes as exemplified in the corpus data, I cite sociolinguistic research studying speakers' explicit attitudes, such as Takemaru (2005), in order to support my argument.

## 2.1 Previous studies

Previous research focused on words for wives in Japanese. Cherry (1987) is based on subjective, intuitive analysis but makes use of social/historical motivation, and Takemaru (2010) is based on data from questionnaires, interviews, and also employs social/historical motivation. Their results: the common words for wives in Japanese (*tsuma, oku-san / -sama, kanai, yome(-san), nyoubou*) are all viewed as sexist and offensive.

*Okusan*: "I find it very depressing...to be called *oku-san*...There should be much more respectful terms in the Japanese language to address married women..." (Takemaru 2010: 96)

*Kanai*: "...I do not appreciate my husband referring to me as *kanai* to other people, because it makes me feel that I am less of a person than my husband." (Ibid: 97)

*Nyooboo*: "My heart sinks every time when I overhear my husband...referring me (sic) as *furu nyooboo*..." (Ibid: 98)

"The vast majority of the Japanese terms that refer to wives and husbands such as *oku-san, kanai, shujin*, and *teishu*, not only sound very old-fashioned, but also reflect and foster existing gender-based role division. I personally do not want to use any of these when I get married. They need to be replaced with more modern terms that are free from gender bias." (26 y.o. part-time office worker, cited by

Takemaru 2010: 162)

Here, I will try to provide converging evidence that is empirically grounded (both reliable and replicable). Instead of basing my analysis primarily on intuition (mine or others'), I will examine the usage patterns of these terms in the linguistic system to gain a deeper understanding of their behavior (and therefore their meaning) within the cultural system.

# 2.2 Methods

For data, I used two comparable corpora created by Web crawling: the enTenTen12, an English corpus containing 11 billion words (Jakubíček et al. 2013), and jaTenTen11, a Japanese corpus with 8 billion words (Srdanović et al. 2103). (TenTen refers to  $10^{10}$ , or 10 billion words, and the number at the end refers to the final two digits of the year it was collected.)

There are many benefits to using a corpus. One key is that using a corpus allows the researcher to access statistical co-occurrence information that is not available to intuition, though sociolinguistic and psycholinguistic evidence shows that, as speakers, we are unconsciously aware of and extremely sensitive to such statistics, including frequencies of word combinations (see e.g. Bybee 1985, Bybee and Hopper 2001, Caldwell-Harris et al. 2012, Durrant and Schmitt 2009, Ellis 2002, Ellis et al. 2009, Labov 1966, Labov et al. 2006, Rumelhart and McClelland 1986, Teddiman 2012).

For instance, Durrant and Doherty (2010) show that collocations found in a corpus are psychologically real in speakers' minds. Baayen and Lieber (1997) argue that differences in semantic structure can be reflected in probability density functions for word frequency distribution. Labov et al. (2006) showed, through several experiments, that subjects are extremely sensitive to differences in frequency, even those as small as 10%. The work of Ellis and colleagues should be considered in any discussion of co-occurrence and mental representation:

"Accurate and fluent language perception...rests on the comprehender having acquired the appropriately weighted range of associations for each element of the language input." (Ellis 2002: 144, see also Ellis et al. 2009).

In linguistics, similar conclusions have been drawn, both historically (e.g. "You shall know a word by the company it keeps"; Firth 1957: 11) and more recently in usage-

based linguistics:

"Frequency of exposure and use is an important factor in the establishment and maintenance of linguistic structure" (Bybee & Hopper 2001: 3; see also Bybee 2006; Goldberg 2006; Tomasello 2003).

Therefore, frequency – including frequency of co-occurrence – is part of the semantic structure of a word, and speakers' mental representations of linguistic items are determined by use, or, as relevant here, by frequency of (co-)occurrence). We could also describe this in the following way: meanings of collocates are cross-linked and simultaneously activated when we process a lexeme.

The careful reader might ask: isn't this semantics, not pragmatics? Semantics is the study of "conventional" or "encoded" meaning. Pragmatics involves meaning in context, as well as the speaker's intention and beliefs, etc. However, linguistic context is one type of context. Using a corpus, we can study a culture-wide propensity to use a term in a given context, revealing both social belief patterns and the (shared) understanding of the individual. Attempts to sharply differentiate semantics and pragmatics are typically doomed to fail, e.g. "Semantics deals with the question of meaning, while pragmatics deals with questions of use." (Kracht 2014: 1) And yet, as we have just seen, the meaning of a word lies in its pattern of usage. Collocational information therefore involves both meaning and use. How a word is used – the linguistic contexts in which it frequently appears – is (at least a large part of) the meaning of the word.

This approach is different from traditional / formal semantics, which might differentiate the terms in the following way: *husband* (+ male, + married); *wife* (+ female, + married). This type of "dictionary" approach allows semantics to be sharply distinguished from pragmatics (or "encyclopedic knowledge"). On the other hand, in cognitive linguistics, and functional or usage-based approaches in general, lexemes are considered to be access points to encyclopedic knowledge, thereby blurring the distinction between semantics and pragmatics. Therefore, grounded in a cognitive, usage-based approach, I will use co-occurrence data as I attempt to support my sociopragmatic arguments.

To access the corpora, I use the Sketch Engine interface, which is very useful, but below I will briefly discuss two types of situations in which the analyst must carefully analyze the results and delve deeper than a simple comparison of statistical correlation rankings.

Collocations are ranked based on the statistical assessment known as LogDice, in which two scores are compared in this way: +1 point = collocation twice as frequent/often, and +7 points = collocation roughly 100 times as frequent/often (Rychlý 2008). Unlike the MI score and the t-score, LogDice does not rely on the problematic assumption of the random distribution of language, because it does not include expected frequency in its equation. It also eliminates the low-frequency bias of MI scores (Gablasova et al. 2017).

# 3. English Results and Discussion

I will present the English results first as a type of baseline against which to compare the Japanese results. In English, there are two unmarked terms, *husband* and *wife*, in addition to many non-standard or slang terms such as these for *wife*: *ball and chain*, *other half, better half, the missus, trouble and strife, her who shall be obeyed, my old girl, my old lady, the old bird, my bird, partner* etc. All of these return relatively few results, however, so it is not possible to study their behavior with much detail. Therefore, I have focused on the unmarked terms *husband* and *wife*.

I will begin with a cautionary tale. Performing a "Word Sketch Difference" for the terms *husband* and *wife* (including all variations, such as plural and possessive forms), we find that Sketch Engine makes two errors, which I will explain here. First, an example of the results:

Subject of	Husband	Wife	Husband LogDice	Wife LogDice				
snore	269	42	4.7	1.9				
abuse	389	68	4.7	2.1				
swap	0	697		5.8				

Table 1: As "Subject" of Verb

As for the first error, the prevalence of the set phrase *wife swapping* (and the interface's categorization of this nominalized phrase in the same way as a subject + main verb) can be said to be skewing the results. The examples with *swap* cannot be said to be equivalent to those with *snore* and *abuse*. However, it is also telling that the compound *wife swapping* occurs, and with such frequency, and that *husband swapping* was absent from the corpus. The metaphor WOMEN ARE OBJECTS is a prerequisite to the use of *swap*, which invokes the exchange frame, involving the

exchange of goods for goods.<sup>2</sup> This semantic evidence interacts with discussions in sociology about the objectification of women by male-dominant hegemonies. The study of the semantics of this compound, as I have analyzed it here, overlaps with the study of its pragmatics.

Note that to study the sociopragmatics of *wife* without using frame semantics (Fillmore 1982) and Conceptual Metaphor Theory (Lakoff and Johnson 1980) would lead to missing this important point which provides converging evidence for the analysis of (married) women's place in English-speaking societies. And, to study the lexical semantics of *wife* without considering the social aspects of women's roles in a male-dominated culture would be missing the point of WHY such a metaphor exists.

As for the second error, in many cases, where the Sketch Engine interface tells us "subject of", it actually should usually say "agent of". It is in most cases not a syntactic but a semantic relationship that is the basis of the category or results. For instance, both of the following are included among the 389 examples listed for *abuse* and *husband*:

# Margaret Dunn was being abused by her husband After revealing her status, her husband abused her

The first example involves the use of a passive construction, and the syntactic subject of the sentence aligns with the victim. In the second, an example of an active transitive construction, the syntactic subject of the sentence is the abuser. Therefore, we might replace Sketch Engine's label of "subject" in such cases with the semantic term "agent" (roughly = 'the doer of the action'), which expresses what the husbands in (1) and (2) have in common. However, cases such as the idiomatic expression *wife-swapping* involve a wife who is the "patient" (roughly = 'one to whom the action is done'), and therefore, even this attempt to fix the results is ultimately insufficient.

Despite the limitations of Sketch Engine, it can be useful in various ways, and I will present some meaningful data below, highlighting some of the most striking results based on contrastive analysis. I will begin with these results for the "subjects" of adjectives (which here refers to the noun that is modified by the adjective) in copular constructions.

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<b>Subject of Adj</b> (e.g. <i>impotent husband</i> )	Husband	Wife	Husband LogDice	Wife LogDice
impotent	34	0	5.1	
self-employed	39	0	4.6	
diabetic	56	0	4.3	
abusive	109	20	5.2	2.7
pregnant	15	1,389	0.1	6.7
bi-curious	0	14		4.4
submissive	0	33		4.5
childless	0	22		4.6
barren	0	72		5.4

Table 2: "Subject" of Adjective in Copular Construction

Here, three of the five collocates for *wife* relate to child bearing, one to sexuality, and one to subservience. The collocates for *husband* relate to his medical condition and sexuality, to his relationship with his wife (asserting dominance via abuse) and his professional status.

Note the metaphor presupposed by *barren*: A WIFE IS A FIELD (to be farmed). (Notice that the wife takes a passive role.) This means that her husband is the farmer (active role), and the harvest is one of children (not food). A field is only valued for what it can provide for us. A wife that doesn't provide children is like a barren farm – pointless, or worse, a waste of time and energy. This is clear thanks to Conceptual Metaphor Theory (Lakoff and Johnson 1980, 1999).

Next, let's consider the results for "objects" of verbs in transitive constructions.

<b>Object of</b> (e.g. <i>deploy her husband</i> )	Husband	Wife	Husband LogDice	Wife LogDice			
deploy	449	0	4.9				
philander	245	14	5.5	0.9			
obey	375	37	5.3	1.7			
cuckold	163	27	4.9	1.9			
outlive	178	56	4.9	2.			
abuse	84	421	2.9	5.0			
assault	42	256	2.5	4.8			
fuck	179	1,204	3.2	5.8			
beat	209	2,416	2.6	6.0			
rape	0	381		5.4			

**Table 3**: "Object" of Verb in Transitive Construction

Here, again, the Sketch Engine parser fails to differentiate between main verbs and nominalized verbs, so we get *deploy her husband* as well as *her philandering husband*. Here, all collocates for *wife* involve violence and/or sex. Collocates for husbands include mention of extramarital sexual affairs (*philander, cuckold*) and a wife's submissiveness (*obey*). Next, observe predicates for *husband* and *wife*:

Predicate of	Husband	Wife	Husband LogDice	Wife LogDice
(e.g. husband is a workaholic)	IIuspallu	whe	Husbanu LogDice	whe LogDice
workaholic	18	0	4.5	
snorer	14	0	4.3	
cheater	19	0	4.1	
carpenter	38	0	4.0	
drunkard	12	0	3.9	
trucker	18	0	3.8	
fireman	19	0	3.6	
jerk	30	0	3.5	
pastor	94	0	3.3	
firefighter	42	0	3.3	
whore	0	27		3.4
heiress	0	10		3.4
housewife	0	27		3.5
nag	0	10		3.7
Sarai	0	11		4.1
Filipina	0	14		4.2
tilth	0	11		4.2
bi	0	28		4.3
homemaker	0	22		4.3
Gangster	0	16		4.6

 Table 4: Nominal and Adjectival Predicates

Husbands are defined by their professional status or their personality. For wives, their sexuality and unpaid professions (heiress, housewife, homemaker) are frequent collocates.

Now let's observe modifiers of the nouns husband and wife.

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Tuble 5. Woulders						
<b>Modifier</b> (e.g. <i>abusive husband</i> )	Husband	Wife	Husband LogDice	Wife LogDice		
abusive	1,355	36	7.6	1.7		
handsome	439	36	5.7	1.5		
horny	46	498	2.7	5.4		
lovely	255	2,930	3.6	6.8		
trophy	49	1,021	2.4	6.2		
Russian	37	972	1.3	5.6		
beautiful	74	3,445	0.1	5.6		
pregnant	27	2,054	0.6	6.6		
plural	0	612		6.0		

 Table 5: Modifiers

Here, we see wives modified more often based on their sexuality, reproductive status, beauty, and appearance. To understand the collocation "trophy wife", we need to employ the metaphor that WOMEN ARE OBJECTS, and specifically prizes for men to win and collect. Next, I will present the results in possessive constructions.

Possessed Element (e.g. husband's pyre)	Husband	Wife	Husband LogDice	Wife LogDice		
pyre	43	0	5.5			
sperm	107	0	4.4			
ex-wife	30	0	4.1			
mistress	53	0	4.0			
headship	13	0	3.8			
dismay	0	20		3.4		
pussy	0	117		3.6		
Lament	0	10		3.7		
nagging	0	13		4.0		
great- grandfather	0	19		4.2		
cunt	0	68		4.2		
misgiving	0	23		4.2		
dowry	0	23		4.4		
lament	0	29		4.4		
chagrin	0	24		4.5		
decease	0	28		4.9		

Table 6: As Possessors

Here, taboo terms for women's genitals, likely relevant primarily to sex, appear on the list, but cannot be said to be truly parallel to men's *sperm*, which is relevant to virility

and producing children as well as sex. A husband's (sexual) partners (*mistress*, *exwife*) are present, but a wife's are not.

Next, observe the results for objects of to in table 7 below.

Adj/V/N before to PP (e.g. submissive to her husband)	Husband	Wife	Husband LogDice	Wife LogDice
submissive	173	0	6.7	
subjection	110	0	6.5	
obedient	121	0	6.0	
subservient	53	0	5.5	
helpmeet	27	0	5.0	
subordinate	42	0	4.6	
ungrateful	22	0	4.3	
helpmate	18	0	4.3	
reconcile	49	0	3.9	
submit	706	90	4.1	1.2
bequeath	0	30		4.3
cleave	0	137		6.3

 Table 7: As Object of the Preposition to

Here, the semantic field of wives submitting to their husbands is defined in substantial detail. Six of the top 10 collocates are *submissive, subjection, obedient, subservient, subordinate,* and *submit.* No such phenomenon exists for husbands.

Next, I present the results for objects of from.

Adj/V/N before <i>from</i> PP	Husband	Wife	Husband	Wife
(e.g. alimony from her ex-husband)		_	LogDice	LogDice
alimony	11	0	3.5	
splitting	13	0	2.8	
spanking	11	0	2.5	
hug	19	0	2.4	
beating	18	0	2.4	
depart	35	0	2.4	
alienate	0	11		2.5
stray	0	12		2.8
loose	0	22		2.9
abstain	0	28		4.6
franklin	0	51		5.8

Table 8: As Object of the Preposition from

What do we receive from them? From husbands, we get alimony, as well as hugs, spankings, and beatings. From wives, we stray, get alienated, or get loose. Notice that nearly all collocations describe the husband as the active participant or focus of attention. One receives alimony/ a spanking / hug / beating from one's husband, but the husband strays / abstains / is loosed from/ is alienated from his wife.

Finally, I present the results of agents in passive constructions including *husband* and *wife* in table 9.

V/N before <i>by</i> PP in passive	Husband	Wife	Husband	Wife
(e.g. raped by her husband)			LogDice	LogDice
rape	93	0	5.3	
father	16	0	4.4	
mistreat	19	0	4.2	
assault	41	0	4.1	
batter	22	0	3.7	
insemination	12	0	3.7	
spank	12	0	3.6	
neglect	43	0	3.5	
abuse	259	39	5.3	2.5
abandon	249	38	4.4	1.7
scold	0	13		3.4
flank	0	29		3.9
cuckold	0	10		4.3
pre-deceased	0	12		4.6
emasculate	0	16		4.7

Table 9: As Agent of Passive

Here, I will simply note that many of the collocates for husband involve violence.

# **Overview of English results:**

1) The way we talk about it (on the internet), what do they do? Husbands tend toward violence and *assault, rape, abuse, batter, abandon* and *neglect*, while wives *submit to, obey,* and flank their husbands, unless they *cuckhold* or *emasculate* them.

2) What are they? With Predicate Nominals or Adjectives (e.g. *wife is a nag*), husbands' professions or professional status defines them. They are also *impotent*, *diabetic, abusive*, and *adulterers*. Wives are *nags, whores, pregnant, childless,* or *barren*, and they are *heiresses* (rather than professionals).

3) How do we describe them? Husbands are abusive or handsome, while wives are

*lovely* or *beautiful*, or *horny* or *pregnant*, in addition to being *trophy wives* (which define them in terms of their value to a husband, based on their physical appearance).

4) What do we get from them? From husbands, we get alimony, as well as hugs, spankings, and beatings. From wives, we stray, get alienated, or get loose.

5) What do they have? Husbands have things that suggest their sexual potency such as sperm, mistresses, and ex-wives, while wives' genitals are a frequent topic, as well as misgivings, dismay and chagrin, not to mention nagging.

Some overall trends: husbands are described as committing many violent acts toward their wives, though they can also be *loving, wonderful, supportive,* and even *godly*. The semantic field of wives submitting to their husbands is defined in substantial detail.

The way we write about wives on the internet in English, it is clear that, unlike husbands, they are primarily valued for their physical appearance and sexuality, their child-bearing capacity, and their ability to quietly serve. Husbands, on the other hand, are often powerful and violent, and are valued for their professional and other contributions to society as well as (though apparently less than wives) for their childbearing capacity and appearance.

# 4. Japanese Results and Discussion

It would be ideal to contrast grammatical constructions that are translational equivalents in two languages, and therefore the function of the construction was matched as closely as possible. Referring constructions, modifying constructions, etc. were also investigated in Japanese. I pursued an inductive, data-driven approach to analysis, observing the corpus results and noting patterns in the semantic and pragmatic aspects of the data.

To begin, I will present the results for the terms themselves, i.e. how we refer to spouses in Japanese.

	1 /	$\mathcal{S}$
Term	<b>Tokens in Corpus</b>	Frequency per million words
<i>tsuma</i> (term for one's own wife <sup>3</sup> )	553,247	53.6
oku-san/-sama ("Ms. Interior")	398,206	38.1
yome ("bride")	307,921	29.8
<i>nyōbō</i> ("women's room")	50,363	4.9
kanai ("inside the house")	39,388	3.8
waifu (borrowed word)	11,059	1.1

Table 10: Words for wives found in the corpus, their literal meanings, and their frequencies:

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	1 ,	<b>U</b> / 1
Term	<b>Tokens in Corpus</b>	Frequency per million words
<i>shujin</i> ("master/owner of store")	1,007,062	97.6
<i>danna</i> ("one who offers money")	553,736	53.6
otto (term for one's own husb.)	553,348	53.6
<i>teishu</i> ("shop owner")	24,440	2.4

Table 11: Words for husbands found in the corpus, their literal meanings, and their frequencies:

Table 12: Words for partners found in the corpus, their literal meanings, and their frequencies:

*	1 /	<u> </u>
Term	<b>Tokens in Corpus</b>	Frequency per million words
paatonaa (borrowing)	177,822	17.22
haiguusha (legal term)	36,501	3.53
tsureai (companion)	7,882	0.76

Due to data sparseness, only the top three terms in Tables 10 and 11 could be examined in detail. Due to the polysemy of *paatonaa* "partner", it was excluded from consideration, and lack of data on other terms for partners prevented them from being considered.

Data for collocations with three terms each for husbands (shujin, danna, and otto) and wives (tsuma, okusan/okusama, and yome) were examined. To report on the results for the six terms, I will describe generalizations that hold over multiple terms and unique patterns that apply to just a single term. This is partly due to the fact that the polysemous grammatical constructions of Japanese do not allow us to respond to the questions posed in part 1 of the paper neatly. For example, when a polysemous dative case marker *ni* follows a noun, it could mean that the following verb represents something that the implied "subject" (e.g. the speaker) will receive from his wife (as in one reading of *yome ni morau* 'I will get (sth.) from my wife'<sup>4</sup>), something that will be done by the wife to the implied "subject" (yome ni bareru 'my wife will discover my secret'), something that the implied "subject" will do or give to his wife (yome ni kuwasu 'I will feed my wife'), the fact that some woman (the topic of conversation) is going to become someone's wife (yome ni iku 'she is going to get married'), etc. Therefore, to try to answer our questions, we need to observe the collocates for each term in more than a dozen constructions, and then collect the subset of data that are relevant to each question from the various constructions where it can be found. Therefore, unlike the English results, here I will present representative highlights, rather than raw data.

Furthermore, due to space limitations, I will focus on ascertaining whether the

terms participate in patterns of collocation similar to the English terms, and only take small steps toward differentiating the terms for husbands, as well as those for wives. My priority will be to examine if husbands are powerful, violent, and valued for their professional status, as well as for their child-bearing capacity and appearance, and if wives are submissive, subject to violence, and valued for their looks, sexuality, and child-bearing capacity.

To answer the question, "How do people describe their husbands and wives?", I focused on adjectival collocates (both -na ADJ and -i ADJ, which are distinct in Japanese grammar). For each type of ADJ, I collected the 25 strongest collocates for each term, as long as they did not return negative LogDice values, and categorized the semantic field of the collocates. The results are presented in summary form in Tables 13 and 14 below.

 Table 13: ADJ collocates describing physical appearance

(out of max. 25	strongest -na and 25	strongest -i collocates	with non-negative	LogDice scores)

Term	Number
Danna (husband "one who offers money")	5
Otto (one's own husband)	3
Shujin (husband "master")	4
Okusan (wife "Ms. Interior")	13
Tsuma (one's own wife)	12
Yome (wife "bride")	11

# Table 14: ADJ collocates involving sexuality and fidelity

(out of max. 25 strongest -na and 25 strongest -i collocates with non-negative LogDice scores)

Term	Number
Danna (husband "one who offers money")	0
Otto (one's own husband)	1
Shujin (husband "master")	0
Okusan (wife "Ms. Interior")	9
Tsuma (one's own wife)	5
Yome (wife "bride")	1

To be clear, these numbers represent generalizations. Some collocates could be used to describe e.g. personality or physical appearance or both, such as *kawaii* 'cute'. In such cases, I excluded the data from consideration, focusing on clear instantiations of the categories.

Table 13 shows a gap between linguistic treatment of husbands and wives, and such a gap is also visible in Table 14, but is even more striking. The specific adjectival collocates involving sexuality and fidelity that are referred to in Table 14 are given below. Taboo terms are prevalent.

<u>Okusan</u> only: youen 'voluptuous, bewitching' eroero 'erotic', eroi 'erotic, pornographic', hashitanai 'improper, immodest', iyarashii 'filthy, lewd, obscene' <u>Tsuma</u> only: futei 'unfaithful' <u>Both okusan and tsuma</u>: sukebe 'lecherous', inran 'lecherous, lewd', midara 'loose, bawdy, improper', teishuku 'faithful, chaste, virtuous' <u>Yome</u> only: eroi 'erotic' <u>Otto</u> only: fujitsu 'faithless, insincere'

One point to be made is that speakers are deeply interested in the sexuality and fidelity of both *okusan* and *tsuma*, but fewer terms for (in)fidelity collocate with *yome*, and nearly none with the terms for husbands, at least in this construction. This is not to say that speakers do not describe husbands' sexuality or fidelity. In fact, *danna* and *otto* both collocated with some words for sexuality in a few of the other grammatical constructions investigated. However, those collocates are mostly of a different type:

<u>Otto</u>: sekkusu 'sex', seiseikatsu 'sex life', sekkusuresu 'sexless' <u>Danna</u>: sekkusu 'sex', sekkusuresu 'sexless', seikoui, 'intercourse'

Note that these words refer in foreign and fairly formal terms to the plain fact of sexual relations (or lack thereof). There is no judgment. This is not the case with wives, as we saw above. Collocates for wives include many taboo terms which are neither scientific nor foreign, and, being both native terms and highly taboo, they are emotionally forceful. Many involve (negative) judgment, as suggested by translations such as 'lecherous', 'improper', 'filthy' and 'lewd'.

We also find terms relating to submission that collocate with some of the words for wives, and none of the terms for husbands, such as *juujun* 'submissive, obedient', which collocates with *tsuma* and *yome*.

Already, we can see that words for wives in Japanese look similar to English *wife* in that they collocate with many terms for physical appearance, sexuality and fidelity. Husbands in Japanese do collocate with these types of words, but less frequently, and

not in the same way. For instance, other data reveal an interest in husbands' fidelity and sexuality that was not present in the results for adjectives. This is seen in the results for e.g. genitive constructions, presented below.

 Table 15: Husband's NOUN (= Genitive construction) with collocates involving fidelity

 Numbers represent LogDice values

Husband's affair	Otto	Danna	Shujin
uwaki 'affair'	8.3	7.2	5.7
<i>furin</i> 'affair'	6.3	4.9	3.7
<i>futei</i> 'affair'	5.1	3.7	0

 Table 16: Husband's NOUN (= Genitive construction) with collocates involving sexuality

 Numbers represent LogDice values

<b>Collocates with Husband's NOUN<sup>5</sup></b>	Otto	Danna	Shujin
sekkusuresu 'sexless'	6.9	7.3	5.2
sekkusu 'sex'	4.3	4.1	2.3
ecchi 'sexual'	1.8	4.4	0
seiko 'intercourse'	2.9	0	0

Here, most of the collocates are scientific or foreign borrowings that somewhat avoid directly invoking the taboo, although *ecchi* should be considered an exception, as it refers to sexuality in a relatively direct manner.

Further differentiating the husbands, we have deep interest in killing our own (*otto*). Let us examine the construction <u>husband wo V suru</u> ('do V to husband', in which the husband is the D.O.).

Table 17: Husband as Direct Object with collocates involving killing

Husband as Direct Object	Otto	Danna	Shujin	
dokusatsu 'poison'	6.8	0	0	
shisatsu 'stab to death'	5.6	0	0	
shasatsu 'shoot dead'	4.5	0	0	
zansatsu 'murder brutally'	4.4	0	0	
shokei 'execute'	2.4	0	0	

An analogous pattern holds with wives; we go into similar detail about methods of killing our own wives (*tsuma*), but not other wives. Interestingly, the LogDice scores

for killing our wives (*tsuma*) are higher than those for killing our husbands (*otto*) for nearly all methods (in the same construction, we have *zansatsu* 'murder brutally' (6.1 vs. 4.4)<sup>6</sup>, *shasatsu* 'shoot dead' (5.0 vs. 4.5), *shisatsu* 'stab to death' (5.9 vs. 5.6), *satsugai* 'murder' (6.2 vs. 6.0), *yakusatsu* 'strangle' (6.0 vs. 0), *kousatsu* 'strangle' (5.7 vs. 0), and *jyuusatsu* 'shoot' (4.7 vs. 0), as opposed to *dokusatsu* 'poison' (4.9 vs. 6.8) and *ansatsu* 'assassinate' (0 vs. 1.9)). We talk about killing our wives with brutal violence more often, but as for sneaky violence, we talk about doing it to our husbands more often.

After having digressed from the questions we initially asked in order to investigate collocates related to the semantic fields of sexuality, fidelity, and violence in other constructions, in order to contrast the Japanese and the English terms, we will now return to our attempts to address our initial questions. As for what they do: contrasting *tsuma* '(my) wife' and *otto* '(my) husband' in the construction <u>husband/wife ga V</u> ('husband/wife SUB + V'), we find that *tsuma*, but not *otto*, collocate with *netoru* 'cuckhold' (4.7), *migomoru* 'conceive' (4.4), *moushitateru* 'complain' (3.1), *umeku* 'groan' (3.0), and *hizamazuku* 'kneel' (2.5) while *otto* but not *tsuma* do things like *yoitsubureru* 'get drunk' (2.5) and *neshizumaru* 'fall asleep' (3.3).

Observing the same terms in the similar construction <u>husband/wife ga V suru</u> ('husband/wife SUB V suru', in which what Sketch Engine calls V is actually a verbal noun which combines with suru 'do' to act as a verb), we find that tsuma do things like getting pregnant and giving birth, and we find, once again, elements of sex and violence such as rinkan 'gangbang' (2.8) and goukan 'rape' (2.4) – both of which are used with passive forms of the verb suru 'do' (i.e. the wives are subjected to the sexual violence, rather than perpetuators of it). Other terms for husbands and wives follow similar patterns, though with less sexual violence among the collocates. For instance, yome in the same constructions collocates with netoru 'cuckhold' (3.4) and terms for 'get angry' such as kireru (2.0) and okoru (1.7), as well as hakkyou 'go crazy' (2.7), but not the terms for sexual violence.

As for what we do to them: we have already contrasted the collocates involving murder for *tsuma* '(my) wife' and *otto* '(my) husband' in the construction <u>husband/wife wo V suru</u> ('husband/wife D.O. V *do*', in which the husband/wife is the direct object). Other collocates in this construction for *tsuma* but not *otto* include *rien* 'divorce' (7.6) , *ribetsu* 'divorce' (6.0), *shikan* 'ogle, eye lecherously' (5.1), *hikinige* 'hit and run' (4.8), and *goukan* 'rape'(4.4). For *otto* but not *tsuma* we get terms such as *keibetsu* 'despise' (4.4), *shitta* 'scold' (4.2), and *shusse* 'promote' (3.3). In the

similar construction <u>husband/wife wo V</u> ('husband/wife D.O. V', in which the husband/wife is the direct object) we find collocations only with *tsuma* such as *nurasu* 'make wet' (5.2), *oshitaosu* 'push down' (4.5), and *hazukashimeru* 'rape' (3.8). Another term for rape, *okasu*, collocated with both *tsuma* and *otto*, but with the former much more strongly than the latter (4.5 to 1.1). Overall, our behavior is much gentler with our husbands, based on collocates such as *mikagiru* 'abandon' (4.4), *taburakasu* 'coax' (3.7), and *isameru* 'admonish' (3.4), which do not collocate with *tsuma*.

As for what they give us: one representative example can be found by contrasting *tsuma* '(my) wife' and *otto* '(my) husband' in the construction <u>husband/wife *kara no*</u>  $\underline{X}$  ('X from husband/wife'). The only things we get from *tsuma* but not *otto* are *henshin* 'replies' (1.3) and *machigae* 'mistakes' (0.6), whereas things we receive from *otto* but not *tsuma* include *DV* 'domestic violence' (5.5), *bouryoku* 'violence' (3.1), *youiku* 'feeding/care' (3.3) and *isya* 'consolation' (3.1).

As for what we give them: contrasting the same two terms in the construction <u>husband/wife he no N</u> ('N for/to husband/wife'), we find these among the terms which collocate only with *tsuma* but not otto: wabijyou 'apology' (7.2), *isya* 'consolation' (4.2), boukou 'assault' (2.3), and gyakutai 'abuse' (1.1). Conversely, the following terms collocate only with otto but not tsuma: teisetsu 'chastity' (6.4), haitoku 'imorality' (5.1), uragiri 'betrayal' (4.4), misao 'manipulation' (4.3), and shikaeshi 'revenge' (4.2). Overall, the picture is one of husbands who assault and abuse their wives, as well as consoling them and apologizing (which, interestingly, is typical of the pattern of behavior of domestic abusers). What wives give their husbands is frequently based on sexuality and sexual- and other moral codes, including immorality, betrayal, and chastity.

Investigating what we give them also turned up some data that are best analyzed using Conceptual Metaphor Theory. In the construction <u>husband/wife *ni* V</u> (in which *ni* is a dative marker, and therefore, depending on the specifics of the verb, this can mean V 'to' or 'from' a husband or wife) we find the collocation *yome ni morau* 'to marry (a woman)' (4.2), which employs the verb *morau* 'receive' and therefore literally means 'receive as a bride'. It can be used by both the husband and the husband's parents, meaning 'to receive a daughter-in-law'. We see similar data in the results for the direct object construction, as *yome wo morau*. *Morau* is used prototypically when receiving material goods, and is also used for abstract concepts like permission, catching a cold, and marrying a woman or adopting a child. Therefore, it seems that the metaphor BRIDES/WOMEN ARE OBJECTS is motivating this

usage.

Finally, and least interestingly, as for what we do together with them: searching for verb collocates after to 'together / with' in the similar constructions <u>husband/wife to V</u> and <u>husband/wife to V suru</u>, we find for all six terms verbs describing marriage, divorce, living together or apart, and daily life (*machiawaseru* 'meet', *hanashiau* 'discuss', *kurasu* 'live', *dekakeru* 'go out', *hozaku* 'grumble', *kenka* 'argue') as well as death (*shi ni wakareru* 'be separated by death'), and *netoru* 'cuckhold' and, less frequently, *sekkusu* '(have) sex'.

After having previously observed the behavior of the English terms, in this section we saw strikingly similar patterns emerge with the Japanese terms, in which terms for women collocate with semantic fields including physical appearance, sexuality, and fidelity. Terms for men did collocate with a smaller number of terms for fidelity and (even less frequently) sexuality. However, the absence of taboo terms and negative judgments among collocates for men contrasted with the results for women. We saw much talk involving husbands inflicting violence, including sexual violence, on wives, and far less of the converse. The ways that we kill both our husbands and our wives were enumerated, but the violent methods all collocated with killing our wives more strongly, whereas the sneakier methods were used more frequently with our husbands. Wives submitting to their husbands was far less frequent of a topic in Japanese than in English, but a few such collocates did appear with wives (but not husbands), and we also saw that a wife's chastity, (im)morality, betrayal, and cuckholding of her husband were frequently mentioned.

# 5. Conclusions, future directions

Overall, there was a great extent of similarity between the two languages. All the words for wives in both languages collocated with many terms for physical appearance, sexuality, and fidelity. Words for husbands in both languages included reference to his fidelity and sexuality, but less frequently and in a less taboo manner than the terms for wives. In both languages, women were described as subject to violence, including sexual violence, and the extent of their sexual experience was frequently described in negative, taboo terms. In both languages, husbands were described more often based on their character or profession. Wives' subordination to their husbands was defined in detail in English, and less so in Japanese. Behavioral patterns of words for wives in both languages support the argument that they are valued in large part for their physical appearance and sexuality, their child-bearing

capacity, and their ability to quietly serve.

The application of Conceptual Metaphor Theory allowed us to recognize some implicit metaphors underlying terms and collocations of terms, most notably WOMEN ARE OBJECTS (that can be traded by their owners, that are prizes for men to win), which we saw in both English and Japanese, and A WIFE IS A FIELD (to be farmed), in which a wife is a specific object.

This is evidence against Ide's claims, and supports the idea that (married) women are subordinate to men in both Japanese and English-speaking cultures. While the data were all gathered from the internet, I take this to be suggestive that these patterns of behavior are likely to exist in the larger society. (If not, it would be hard to make sense of them if one were suddenly confronted with them on the internet, for instance.)

As a future step, I plan to distinguish the Japanese terms in more detail, as well as investigating the use of taboo terms that collocate with the terms for husbands and wives. Such terms have a unique power to express taboo concepts in a direct, emotionally forceful way. Their heightened emotion and power makes them a fitting object of study as part of research such as that which I undertake here. Patterns of use of taboo terms in conjunction with the terms for husbands and wives in both languages will serve to strengthen the argument by providing converging evidence. In particular, taboo terms involving the use of metaphor will be analyzed in terms of the light they shed on the larger picture.

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<sup>2</sup> One anonymous reviewer suggested that more evidence would better support this argument. However, I would contend that, for the compound *wife swapping* to make sense, the employment of the metaphor is a necessary prerequisite, and therefore no additional evidence for the use of this metaphor is needed.

<sup>3</sup> The kanji for *tsuma* represents a woman with a broom, according to Cherry 1987. While *tsuma* and *otto* (in Table 11) are both prototypically used when referring to one's own wife and husband respectively, they may occasionally be used to refer to someone else's spouse, given specific types of relationships between the speech act participants and an appropriate social context. More research is needed to ascertain how widespread this phenomenon is and under which conditions it is possible.

- 4 Note that this compound typically means "receive as a bride", as discussed below, but in some instances in the data it clearly has the meaning of receiving something from one's wife.
- 5 Note that the collocates themselves are not nouns, but these words are strongly attracted to the construction "Husband's Noun".
- 6 All numbers in parentheses here and below refer to LogDice scores.

## A Corpus Stylistic Study of Mind-Style in William Faulkner's Sanctuary

William COLLINS Center for Language Studies, Nagasaki University

### Abstract

Stylistics investigates how formal linguistic and semantic patterns, conceptual metaphor, pragmatics, and discourse architecture interact to enable the activating consciousness of the reader to access the text world and fictional minds in a work of literature. Recent research in corpus stylistics has shown how quantitative evidence of key words and semantic fields combined with close reading can yield valuable insights into the mind-style of author, narrator and characters, enhancing our understanding of the cognitive processes involved in reading literature. This study uses the UCREL Semantic Annotation System in the corpus annotation tool Wmatrix to explore the mind-style of the narrator and the character of Horace Benbow in William Faulkner's *Sanctuary*.

*Keywords*: corpus stylistics, cognitive poetics, mind-style, conceptual metaphor, Wmatrix, semantic-tagging, discourse architecture

## 1. Introduction

William Faulkner's *Sanctuary* tells a sordid story of spiritual and moral decay in a small Southern town. Set in Faulkner's fictional Yoknapatawpha County during Prohibition, it chronicles a chance encounter between a coed from a wealthy family and a seedy underworld of bootleggers and gangsters that ultimately leads to her kidnapping and assault. The crime is committed by a gangster who is sexually impotent, and the idea of impotence, both sexual and moral, defines the novel. The writing of the novel has been interpreted as a kind of exorcism of the author's own fears of impotence as he prepared to marry, and the sexual impotence of the gangster

Popeye and the moral impotence of the lawyer Horace Benbow, who, while wellintentioned, is defeated by the forces of corruption at every turn as he tries unsuccessfully to save a man wrongly accused of murder and protect the man's wife and infant child, have been viewed as representing two sides of the author's own psyche.

The discourse architecture of the novel is complex enough to allow subtle blurring between commentary, description and character delineation provided by the neutral unaligned narrator and that provided through the thought processes and impressions of a specific character. In particular, many of the impressions and descriptions that occur in close proximity to Horace Benbow's textual appearances could arguably be ascribed to either the narrator or to Benbow himself. Given the evidence presented by Wittenberg (1980) concerning the connection between Faulkner's psychological state and the depictions of the two characters, the novel presents an opportunity to explore how the stylistic elements of the text shape the reader's perception of the relationship between the narrator (as author stand-in), and the character of Horace Benbow.

This study uses UCREL Semantic Annotation System (henceforth USAS) developed at Lancaster University (see Rayson et al. 2004), a part of the web-based text analysis tool Wmatrix. USAS allows the automatic semantic analysis of uploaded texts, and the findings of this study will be based on such analyses of the narrator and Benbow passages. The study investigates the following research questions:

## **Research Questions**

(1) What can quantitative corpus analysis of key semantic fields, followed by close reading of the resulting data, tell us about the mind-style of the narrator and of Horace Benbow?

(2) To what extent do the narrator and Horace Benbow share key semantic fields and what do continuities in key semantic fields tell us about character differentiation between the narrator and Benbow?

(3) What do conceptual metaphors found in the overused semantic fields reveal about the mind-style of the narrator and Benbow?

## 2. Literature Review

## 2.1. Discourse Levels and Literary Discourse

Widdowson (1975: 51) argues that "literary discourse does not arise in the normal course of social activity as do other messages" and that it is not a "means of furthering the business of ordinary social life." Leech and Short (2007: 209) explore this unique discourse situation of literature, describing it as a "rather odd embedded one where an implied author communicates a message disengaged from an immediate situational context to an addressee (implied reader) who cannot talk back." Leech and Short stress that this inherent situational disconnect necessitates a distinction between author and *implied* author as well as between reader and *implied* reader, otherwise the views expressed through the work would be tantamount to those of the author himself, and every reader of a novel would possess the same knowledge and cultural schemas as the author's intended or envisioned reader. In addition to these discourse levels, Leech and Short (2007) draw two further distinctions between author and narrator and between narrator and characters. Regarding these multiple embedded discourse levels, Leech and Short (2007: 212) note that "novels, as discourse, can have highly individual architectures" and argue that "levels of discourse, particularly where the author withholds the signals of transition from one level to another, can be a rich source of ambiguity and complexity of interpretation."

## 2.2. Mind-Style

Leech and Short (2007) use Fowler's (1977:103) definition of the term "mind style" who describes it as "any distinctive linguistic presentation of an individual mental self." Fowler (1977) defines this distinctive linguistic presentation as

cumulatively, consistent structural options, agreeing in cutting the presented world to one pattern or another, give rise to an impression of a world-view, what I shall call a "mind style." (1977: 76)

Leech and Short (2007) emphasize that evidence of mind-style can be found at all levels of the discourse situation, so that we can speak of author, narrator or character mind-style. In one example, they analyze the deviant mind-style of the mentally-retarded character Benjy in Faulkner's *The Sound and the Fury*. They find that Benjy must use general words in place of more technical ones, concrete nouns, and limited

adjectives drawn only from highly visual semantic-fields, suggesting "a simple and extremely restricted mind-style." Also, Benjy's tendency to use transitive verbs without direct objects suggests a limited grasp of cause and effect connections.

Stockwell (2002) explores the process he terms *mind-modelling* wherein readers draw on a range of speculations, memories and possibilities to mentally develop characters. Stockwell (2002) notes that in mind-modelling, readers recognize and process textual cues to shape characters along a cline of prototypical personness from flat, tokenistic characters to more fully rounded characters that develop and evolve through the narrative. Stockwell (2002) stresses this process depends upon the reader responding to textual cues such as characters' physical descriptions, direct speech, thoughts, beliefs and intentions. The responses of other characters (including the narrator) can also provide input to influence reader reactions.

## 2.3. Conceptual Metaphor and Embodied Cognition

Stockwell (2002: 2) defines language broadly as "the entire involving experience of a social individual interacting with texts and utterances" and emphasizes that understanding how readers construct a character depends on recognizing language as more than linguistic strings on a page composed of formal patterns and syntax. It is *experiential*, and therefore cannot operate without an activating consciousness. A key to exploring how that consciousness activates the meanings in the text that bring the fictional mind of the character to life is the fundamental principle from cognitive linguistics that minds are embodied. From this embodied cognition, we have the capacity to extend physical, material, sensory experiences into more abstract domains. Stockwell (2002) cites conceptualizing understanding and analysis as grasping and handling an idea as an example of this transfer from concrete to abstract domains. Stockwell (2002) contends that conceptual metaphors, such as ANGER IS HEAT, LIFE IS A JOURNEY, UNDERSTANDING IS SEEING and IDEAS ARE OBJECTS are derived from embodied experience and stresses that without them human minds would be incapable of understanding and articulating the world around us. The findings in this study on conceptual metaphor were based on the Master Metaphor List compiled by George Lakoff, Jane Espenson, and Alan Schwartz (1991).

Semino (2007) argues that patterns of metaphor can be used by the author to signal different mind styles of the various characters within the same novel, particularly unusual or distinctive metaphorical patterns which can encode how the character conceptualizes reality. Semino stresses the readers' ongoing participation in the

construction of mind-style, which take shape through linguistic patterns we process as we read a story or novel.

## 2.4. Mind-Style and Faulkner

Bockting (1994) adopts a psychostylistic approach, which "combines the findings of narrative psychology and psychology with those of literary stylistics," to explore the mind-style of the Compson brothers in Faulkner's The Sound and the Fury. Bockting (1994) touches on the debate in literature and stylistics about how to approach literary characters, noting the dichotomy between the humanising approach which treats characters as fully realized people and an analytical-structuralist approach that treats characters as sets of attributes, qualities and dialectical dichotomies. Faulkner himself, according to Bockting (1994: 158), treated his characters as real, calling them "flesh and blood people he had known all his life." Bockting (1994) emphasizes the centrality of narrative to modern psychoanalysis, and the importance of individual perception in definitions of personality, perception grounded in language. Bockting (1994) focuses on the idiosyncratic use of the attributive clause of the three Compson brothers. In Benjy's case, the full stop between attribution and attribution clause in examples like "Come on. Luster said." is a disruption of transitivity that suggests Benjy is detached from or uncomprehending of the speech-act purpose of such utterances. Bockting (1994) finds that Quentin Compson has the opposite problem, with there being virtually no attribution, and "no commas, no colons, no quotation marks, and, in the last examples, no attributive verbs even, to separate the attribution from the rest of the clause." (161) This reflects the predominance of stream-of-consciousness in Quentin's passages and his psychological instability. Finally, Bockting (1994) finds Jason Compson's passages are characterized by a profusion of attributive clauses "I say" and "I says" and the semantically equivalent tags "what I say" and "like I say" reflecting his egocentric and controlling temperament.

Wittenberg (1979) also takes a psychoanalytical approach to characterization in Faulkner's work, although not through a focus on stylistics. She notes that Faulkner was struggling to perform as a lover with his fiancé during the period that *Sanctuary* was written, and that he viewed his impending marriage with a measure of apprehension. Wittenberg (1979) argues that because of these difficulties, the themes of impotence came into play not only in explicitly sexual terms with the character of Popeye, but also with Horace Benbow's professional and moral failure as a defence

attorney for the doomed Godwin Stevens and an advocate for the humane treatment of his wife Ruby Lamar and their infant child. Wittenberg (1979) also discusses the parallels between Popeye's assault on Temple Drake and Benbow's unsavory infatuation with his step-daughter, Little Belle. Wittenberg (1979: 94) argues that "images of enclosure suggest the death-in-life at the core of the world of *Sanctuary*."

## 2.5. Corpus Stylistics and Mind-Style

There have been a range of studies of mind-style that adopt a corpus-stylistics approach. Macintyre and Archer (2010) note that most research into mind-style up to that point had taken a qualitative approach, and argue that since Fowler's (1977) definition stresses the importance of "cumulatively *consistent* options," the ability to gather quantitative evidence over an entire work strengthens claims about a character's mind-style. Macintyre and Archer (2010) emphasize that rather than simply "counting the number of instances" of a particular linguistic or semantic indicator of mind-style, they look at "the statistical significance of its occurrence within a text." (170) Macintyre and Archer (2010) use USAS in Wmatrix to explore the "the potential for semantic domains to indicate mind style," by examining the semantic domain distribution in Alan Bennett's play *The Lady in the Van*. Macintyre and Archer (2010) find that the semantic domain LIKELY is key for the character of Miss Shepherd, and suggests that a reluctance to commit to the propositions she makes is characteristic of her mind-style. Another key domain, RELIGION AND THE SUPERNATURAL supports the idea that Miss Shepherd is obsessed with religion.

Balossi (2014) uses Wmatrix and USAS to investigate character differentiation in Virginia Woolf's *The Waves*, with a focus on resolving the critical debate about the six characters in the novel, a debate

encompassing their ontological status, development, differentiation and communication along their life stage. On one side, we find critics who claim that they are merely structural devices to convey ideas representing the consciousness of the invisible narrator/author, as if they were six facets of one single mind, sometimes said to be Woolf herself. On the opposite front stands the humanizing view, which regards them as representations of real people, with their own individuality and personal development. (2014: 11)

Balossi (2014) divides each characters' text into separate files and uses USAS to

ascertain each character's key semantic domains and key conceptual metaphors. He finds that each character has distinct domains and adduces this as evidence of the existence of six distinct characters in the novel.

Stockwell and Mahlberg (2015) also employ a corpus stylistics approach to mindmodelling, and use CLiC (Corpus Linguistics in Cheshire), developed for the investigation of 19th-century fiction, to examine the relationship in Dickens' David Copperfield between the narrator and the character of Mr. Dick. Both Stockwell and Mahlberg (2015) and Balossi (2014) employ the study of concordance lines, which Stockwell and Mahlberg (2015) deem a fundamental method in corpus linguistics and tout as a text-driven approach to characterization. Stockwell and Mahlberg (2015) find that Dickens' use of suspensions, where quoted text is interrupted with attributions such as Mr. Dick, dropping his voice to a whisper, enables the narrator to indirectly convey information about his state of mind and his cognitive processes, body language and gestures. Noting that "the characters of Mr. Dick and of David Copperfield have been taken as a mirror and shadow of the author himself" (2015: 142), Stockwell and Mahlberg (2015) argue that the "emphasis on cognition that is explicit in much of what we might call the Mr. Dick sub-corpus of 164 lines can easily be interpreted as an index of the authorial mind" and that "mind-modelling Mr. Dick and David Copperfield also involves meta-modelling of such mirroring and textual patterns, and assigning them to the mind of Dickens [so that] we are building authorial intention." (2015: 143)

### 2.6. Wmatrix and the Log Likelihood Test

Wmatrix (Rayson 2003, 2008) has the unique ability to carry out automatic semantic analysis of contemporary written and transcribed spoken English texts. USAS, part of Wmatrix, conducts this analysis in two stages. First, it assigns a part-of-speech tag to all lexical items in the text, a process which has a 97% accuracy. This is then tagged by comparing the text to two computer dictionaries. This stage has 92% accuracy. The researcher then examines the results and performs manual checks and revisions. To ascertain the statistical significance of frequency counts generated by the POS and semantic tagging, statistical tests like the *log-likelihood test* can be used (Dunning 1993). With this test, comparison of the observed frequency of a word/tag between two corpora can be made that take into consideration the sizes of the corpora being compared. Higher log-likelihood values indicate a higher statistical significance for the difference between the target and reference corpora.

## 3. Analysis

In this section the selection and preparation of the reference and target corpora are explained, and the results of the POS and semantic tagging using CLAWS and UCAS, the log-likelihood test of resulting frequency lists, and the close study of concordance lines are analyzed for the evidence they yield concerning the mind-styles of the narrator and Horace Benbow. [*Note:* All quoted phrases and lines in section 3 are extracted from concordance lines shown in Figures 1 and 2. Semantic fields are shown in italics.]

## 3.1 Preparing the Target Corpus and Selecting the Reference Corpus

As a first step in identifying similarities and differences between the narrator and Horace Benbow, the researcher went through the novel and isolated all of the narrator's passages into a separate text file. The passages considered for this classification were passages describing (1) a scene; (2) an event; (3) a character's actions; (4) a character's thoughts or perceptions. All of the direct character speech of the novel was omitted from this text. Then, given the intention of comparing and contrasting the language of the narrator with that of Horace Benbow, all of (3) and (4) passages involving Benbow's actions, descriptions or thoughts were omitted from the file. All the remaining portions of the novel comprised the narrator text.

Once this plain text-file (TXT) was prepared, the next step to enable identification of grammatical and semantic features of the narrator's language was to feed it into Wmatrix for part-of-speech (POS) tagging by CLAWS and semantic-category tagging by UCAS. Then, in order to determine which semantic categories were key for the narrator, it was necessary to compare the narrator's target text with one of the reference corpora stored in Wmatrix. Selection of the reference corpus was guided by Culpepper's (2009) principle that the reference corpus should be as close as possible to the target corpus to increase the likelihood that the comparison will yield POS and semantic category data relevant to target text. Accordingly, narrator's target text was compared to the BNC Written Imaginative sampler which contains 222,541 words of fiction taken from the British National Corpus.

Before the texts were compared, an initial analysis of the target text was performed by Wmatrix and frequency lists for words, parts of speech and semantic categories were compiled. Then the narrator's text was compared against the BNC Written Imaginative sampler in USAS. To evaluate the significance of the results, and to obviate unsupported claims, I compared the frequency of word/tag between the two corpora and applied the log-likelihood test, calculating the expected frequencies using a formula that corrects for corpus size.

## 3.2 Narrator's USAS Analysis

Comparison of the narrator's text against the BNC Written Imaginative sampler in USAS using the log-likelihood test yielded a list in which 42 keywords and 39 key semantic categories had a statistical significance above the log-likelihood critical value of 15.13 (p < 0.0001, indicating 99.99% confidence of significance). Before delving into the key semantic categories, the narrator's key words can offer insights into themes of importance to the narrator. After eliminating character names, a list of 30 keywords remained as shown in Table 1:

		-	
wouldn't	224.21	scared	43.27
eyes	207.58	soiled	38.41
didn't	195.41	cringing	31.87
can't	178.34	rigid	29.78
porch	141.22	jerking	26.81
lawyer	94.45	descended	24.41
folks	88.75	faintly	23.57
motionless	83.21	weeds	20.08
wasn't	78.15	shapeless	18.54
don't	72.14	whiskey	17.35
shadow	68.41	savage	17.31
reckon	64.77	gaunt	16.72
dark_room	58.63	matted	15.92
couldn't	54.17	barred	15.58
tankard	49.26	writhing	15.58
attorney	44.58		

 Table 1: Narrator's key words compared against BNC written imaginative sampler

The set of negative contractions in the list ("wouldn't," "didn't," "can't," "wasn't," "couldn't") reflects the thematic emphasis on inertia, inaction, or impotence of the key characters, often through constraint and confinement, also seen with "rigid," "barred," "motionless" and "writhing." The words "eyes," "shadow," "shapeless," "dark\_room," and "faintly" reflect the importance of watching, hiding, and obstructions to visual detection in elaborating the novel's theme of voyeurism.

Moving on to key semantic domains, a partial list is shown in Table 2. Fr1 is observed frequency in the Narrator target file, Fr2 is observed frequency in the reference file, %1 and %2 values show relative frequencies in the texts, and LL shows the log likelihood value for each semantic category.

Fr1 $\%1$ Fr2 $\%2$ LLSemantic Category19462.473057 $1.37 +$ 388.02Anatomy and physiology1430.1837 $0.07 +$ 383.80Light11261.431737 $0.78 +$ 236.83Putting, pulling, pushing1450.1847 $0.02 +$ 203.93Smoking and non-medical drugs6860.871002 $0.45 +$ $167.63$ Clothes and personal belongings540.0768 $0.04 +$ $144.93$ Darkness2344329.7760412 $27.15 +$ $142.29$ Grammatical bin4930.63690 $0.31 +$ $134.15$ Vehicles and transport on land3270.42388 $0.17 +$ $126.70$ Shape620.0855 $0.00 +$ $117.87$ Quantities: little277 $0.35$ 350 $0.16 +$ $94.79$ Law and order264 $0.34$ 331 $0.15 +$ $91.79$ Stationary137 $0.17$ $132$ $0.06 +$ $74.84$ Constraint191 $0.24$ 246 $0.11 +$ $62.79$ Judgement of appearance: Negative53 $0.07$ 27 $0.01 +$ $56.31$ Unnoticeable676 $0.86$ $1370$ $0.62 +$ $48.07$ Sensory: Sight34 $0.04$ 29 $0.01 +$ $21.88$ Closed; Hiding/Hidden82 $0.10$ 116 $0.05 +$ $21.74$ Speed: Slow50 $0.$	Table 2.	11111110	n Key S		aleguile	3
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264       0.34       331       0.15 +       91.79       Stationary         137       0.17       132       0.06 +       74.84       Constraint         191       0.24       246       0.11 +       62.79       Judgement of appearance: Negative         53       0.07       27       0.01 +       56.31       Unnoticeable         676       0.86       1370       0.62 +       48.07       Sensory: Sight         34       0.04       29       0.01 +       21.88       Closed; Hiding/Hidden         82       0.10       116       0.05 +       21.74       Speed: Slow         50       0.06       56       0.03 +       21.51       Sensory: Touch	62	0.08	55	0.00 +	117.87	Quantities: little
137       0.17       132       0.06 +       74.84       Constraint         191       0.24       246       0.11 +       62.79       Judgement of appearance: Negative         53       0.07       27       0.01 +       56.31       Unnoticeable         676       0.86       1370       0.62 +       48.07       Sensory: Sight         34       0.04       29       0.01 +       21.88       Closed; Hiding/Hidden         82       0.10       116       0.05 +       21.74       Speed: Slow         50       0.06       56       0.03 +       21.51       Sensory: Touch	277	0.35	350	0.16 +	94.79	Law and order
191       0.24       246       0.11 +       62.79       Judgement of appearance: Negative         53       0.07       27       0.01 +       56.31       Unnoticeable         676       0.86       1370       0.62 +       48.07       Sensory: Sight         34       0.04       29       0.01 +       21.88       Closed; Hiding/Hidden         82       0.10       116       0.05 +       21.74       Speed: Slow         50       0.06       56       0.03 +       21.51       Sensory: Touch	264	0.34	331	0.15 +	91.79	Stationary
53       0.07       27       0.01 +       56.31       Unnoticeable         676       0.86       1370       0.62 +       48.07       Sensory: Sight         34       0.04       29       0.01 +       21.88       Closed; Hiding/Hidden         82       0.10       116       0.05 +       21.74       Speed: Slow         50       0.06       56       0.03 +       21.51       Sensory: Touch	137	0.17	132	0.06 +	74.84	Constraint
6760.8613700.62 +48.07Sensory: Sight340.04290.01 +21.88Closed; Hiding/Hidden820.101160.05 +21.74Speed: Slow500.06560.03 +21.51Sensory: Touch	191	0.24	246	0.11 +	62.79	Judgement of appearance: Negative
34       0.04       29       0.01 +       21.88       Closed; Hiding/Hidden         82       0.10       116       0.05 +       21.74       Speed: Slow         50       0.06       56       0.03 +       21.51       Sensory: Touch	53	0.07	27	0.01 +	56.31	Unnoticeable
820.101160.05 +21.74Speed: Slow500.06560.03 +21.51Sensory: Touch	676	0.86	1370	0.62 +	48.07	Sensory: Sight
50 0.06 56 0.03 + 21.51 Sensory: Touch	34	0.04	29	0.01 +	21.88	Closed; Hiding/Hidden
6	82	0.10	116	0.05 +	21.74	Speed: Slow
119 0.15 195 0.09 + 20.80 Damaging and destroying	50	0.06	56	0.03 +	21.51	Sensory: Touch
	119	0.15	195	0.09 +	20.80	Damaging and destroying

 Table 2: Narrator Key Semantic Categories

Examining some of these key domains in the narrator's text in closer detail can reveal useful information about the mind-style of the narrator. Wmatrix allows us to look at a concordance of each semantic domain resulting from the USAS tagging. Once the list of key semantic domains was generated, an inventory of the domains suggested potential connections between overused domains and important themes in the novel. The keyness of semantic domains *sensory: sight* and *close; hiding, hidden* both raised the possibility of a connection to the theme of voyeurism. Also, given the centrality in the novel of corruption, both moral and psychological, close reading of concordance lines from semantic domain *judgement of appearance negative* might show how the narrator uses details of physical/material corruption to develop the abstract theme of corruption in the reader's mind. Wmatrix found 191 occurrences of this semantic field in the narrator's text. Figure 1 shows a partial list of concordance lines from this

semantic field:

Figure 1: Narrator Concordance '	<b>(Τ . ] / . Γ /</b>	
HIGHTE I. Narrator Concordance	"Indoement of Annearance"	Negative" Semantic 1966
	Judgement of Appearance	The all the Demantic Tags

house was a gutted ruin rising furious eyes, a short soft beard like dirty massed and matted cedars, lightless disty massed and matted cedars, lightless disty faint path where feet had worn the of it. She looked about , at the state angin , stark and a planted field in sight, only a washed until the lace resembled a between the lids two objects like dirty washed up on hands and knees in a the barn . Beside the entrance a an earthenware jug from a pile of test ha had were stained and as shough they were performing a Still smiling her aching , rigid many whisper of shadow across its quand moribund , and at night now the soled bared window in d wistaria and redbuk , even the the hang whisper of shadow across its quised and rord the high darkness where the damp whisper of shadow across its quised and rord the high darkness where the quised upon the barred window in d wistaria and redbud , even the quised upon the kared by species ? guint divide the for some shabby species ? guint divide the fup northed and rigidly moribund, nodding in ay. h Huge and thick he loomed, fupon him , her mouth gaped and scen was vivid , with a hushed, fupon him , her mouth gaped and scen was vivid , with a hushed, fupon him , her mouth gaped and scen was vivid , with a hushed, fupon him, her mouth gaped and scen was vivid , with a hushed, increasing the atmosphere ofand stark sut of a grove of unpruned ceda dirty solut in a solute of a scena was vivid , with a hushed and scena was vivid , with a hushed , increasing the atmosphere ofand stark sut of a dirty we and that hushed and solut in a solute of a scena solution in a solution in a solution in a solution in a solution in a solution in a solution in a solution in a solution in a solution in a solution in a solution in a solution in a so	Figure 1. Narrator Concordance	Juugemen	of Appearance, Negative Semantic Tags
massed and matted cedars, lightless faint path where feet had worn the faint path where feet had worn the rottingand profound . The road was an vegetation down to the clay. Overhead apron . They went to the rear and yellow station, the overalled men in the fresh morning. She sprang in the sprang of the cloth itself splacked from the soft tauty toothed coquetry. He did dance, and clinging together they lurched solled grimace the walls , it was of rough planks lifted her foot and examined the solled moribund , and at night now the ragged und moribund , and at night now the ragged und moribund , and at night now	house was a gutted ruin rising	gaunt	and stark out of a grove of unpruned ceda
faint path where feet had worn the It was empty save for a man in a of it. She looked about , at the at the station again , stark and a planted field in sight, only a washed until the lace resembled a between the lids two objects like fetched up on hands and knees in a the barn . Beside the entrance a an earthenware jug from a pile of teet ha had were stained and instant she faced Popeye with a as though they were performing a Still smiling her aching , rigid his breath hissing through his instead the root and examined the the walls , it was of rough planks lifted her foot and examined the am moribund , and at night now the adam whisper of shadow across its gauntrotting ragged vegletation down to the clay. Overhead approve the first of of ashes and tin cans and bleached bones ladder mounted . Better wait hay in the corner. One place he wont within his soft, tawny beard. of taut, toothed coquetry. He did dance, and clinging together they lurched teeth . He saw Van take hold of the soiled on behind them . From time to tragged soiled and reaged soiled as though they were performing a bistered the high darkness where the damp whisper of shadow across its gaunt d wistaria and redbud, even the dar performing a little awry . In the at rigidly moribund, nodding in ay. h Huge and thick he loomed, type lead and redbud, ewen the shabby soiled and redbud, ewen the darged within her mouth gaped and soiled so the store it two of fulse macabreveined skull, a thin cressent of whit the aven-trees , had never been fin , lopbranched magnolias, a stunted elm grassplot before it two of those wassail. Us poor girls his featureless face, moonlike itself like that of a dying fish as she writhed air a little febrile .	furious eyes, a short soft beard like	dirty	gold in color . I be dawg if he ain't a
It was empty save for a man in a of it. She looked about , at the at the station again , stark and a planted field in sight, only a a planted field in sight, only a between the lids two objects like dictwy yellow station, the overalled men in the fresh morning. She sprang a quant ragged instant she faced Popeye with a as though they were performing a Still smiling her aching , rigid his breath hissing through his looked back at the house , then he the walls , it was of rough planks lifted her foot and examined the solud fump whisper of shadow across its quart the jail ? a square building slashed and moribund , and at night now the gaunt d wistaria and redbud , even the shabby d wistaria and redbud , even the eleaning a little avry . In	massed and matted cedars, lightless	desolate	and profound . The road was an
of it. She looked about , at the at the station again , stark and a planted field in sight, only a gauntbleak ugly in the fresh morning. She sprang gaunta planted field in sight, only a vashed until the lace resembled a between the lids two objects like fetched up on hands and knees in a the barn . Beside the entrance a an earthenware jug from a pile of instant she faced Popeye with a as though they were performing a Still smiling her aching , rigid his breath hissing through his lifed her foot and examined the the walls , it was of rough planks lifted her foot and examined the the jail ? a square building slashed damp whisper of shadow across its the jail? a square building slashed am moribund , and at night now the jused upon the barred window in d wistaria and redbud , even the glean d mich he har with that of the igh darkness where the jused upon the barred window in d wistaria and redbud , even the glean d mich he har with ha hushed , macabrebleak the yule vert of some shabby species ? gauntyellow station, the overalled men in the fresh morning. She sprang (atry yellowish clay marbles were fixed of ashes and tin cans and bleached bones ladder mounted . Better wait hay in the corner. One place he wont within his soft, tawny beard. Temple backed from the room. In the stambled on behind them . From time to liaid, each plank separated from the soiled sole of her stocking, brushing at it with of cringing and placative assurance shadow of the heaven-tree which snood , veined skull, a thin crescent of whit by pale slits of light. Only the central shadow of full-fledged leaves pulsed shadby heaven-trees, had never been fin macabre wassail . Us poor girls macabre wassail . Us poor girls macabre wassail . Us poor girls macabre <b< td=""><td>faint path where feet had worn the</td><td>rotting</td><td>vegetation down to the clay. Overhead</td></b<>	faint path where feet had worn the	rotting	vegetation down to the clay. Overhead
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damp whisper of shadow across its the jail ? a square building slashed and moribund , and at night now the raggedgaunt harshly ragged, veined skull, a thin crescent of whit by pale slits of light. Only the central shadow of full-fledged leaves pulsedpulsed upon the barred window in d wistaria and redbud , even the e leaning a little awry . In the at rigidly moribund , nodding in ay. h Huge and thick he loomed , f upon him , her mouth gaped and scene was vivid , with a hushed ,, veined skull, a thin crescent of whit by pale slits of light. Only the central shabby rise and fall . The window was in heaven-trees , had never been fin grimy grassplot before it two of those wassail . Us poor girls hunched i, his featureless face, moonlike itself ugly like that of a dying fish as she writhed air a little febrile .	-	grimace	of cringing and placative assurance
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d wistaria and redbud, even the dy tree of some shabby species ? e leaning a little awry . In the at rigidly moribund, nodding in ay. h Huge and thick he loomed, f upon him, her mouth gaped and scene was vivid, with a hushed,	and moribund, and at night now the	ragged	Ũ I
dy tree of some shabby species ?gaunt, lopbranched magnolias, a stunted elme leaning a little awry . In thegrimygrassplot before it two of thoseat rigidly moribund , nodding inmacabrewassail . Us poor girlsay. h Huge and thick he loomed ,hunched, his featureless face, moonlike itselff upon him , her mouth gaped anduglylike that of a dying fish as she writhedscene was vivid , with a hushed ,air a little febrile .	pulsed upon the barred window in	shabby	rise and fall . The window was in
e leaning a little awry . In the at rigidly moribund , nodding in ay. h Huge and thick he loomed , f upon him , her mouth gaped and scene was vivid , with a hushed ,	d wistaria and redbud, even the	shabby	heaven-trees, had never been fin
at rigidly moribund , nodding in ay. h Huge and thick he loomed , f upon him , her mouth gaped and scene was vivid , with a hushed ,macabre hunched uglywassail . Us poor girls , his featureless face, moonlike itself uglyike that of a dying fish as she writhed macabreair a little febrile .	dy tree of some shabby species ?	gaunt	
ay. h Huge and thick he loomed , f upon him , her mouth gaped and scene was vivid , with a hushed ,hunched ugly, his featureless face, moonlike itself uglylike that of a dying fish as she writhed macabreair a little febrile .	e leaning a little awry . In the	grimy	grassplot before it two of those
f upon him, her mouth gaped and ugly like that of a dying fish as she writhed scene was vivid, with a hushed, macabre air a little febrile.			· ·
scene was vivid, with a hushed, macabre air a little febrile.	•	hunched	
	· · ·	ugly	
increasing the atmosphere of macabre paradox . The women, the younger			
	increasing the atmosphere of	macabre	paradox . The women, the younger

The list ranges from descriptions of physical features, to manner of movement, to ominous natural settings, to facial expressions and what they reveal about the state-of-

mind of the character, to the overarching atmosphere of a scene. "Gaunt" is used to describe a dilapidated house, the skull of a malnourished infant, and a "lopbranched" magnolia tree. "Ragged" is used to characterize a fraying cloth, decaying teeth, and the shadow of a heaven-tree, while the shadow's pulsing rise and fall on a jailhouse window is "shabby." Trees and leaves are "rotting," "grimy", and "shabby"; a cedar grove is "massed and matted, lightless and desolate"; a jailhouse is "slashed harshly by pale slits of light." Modifiers applied to characters' movements suggest deformity. Characters "shamble" and move in a "clumsy dance, lurching," and one character manages to be both imposing and stunted, as "Huge and thick he loomed, hunched, his featureless face." "Grimace" is used repeatedly to capture the dissonance of a smile of terror ("aching, rigid grimace," "grimace of cringing and placative assurance"). Finally, "macabre" is also used to characterize scenes of surreal incongruity. The first instance refers to "moribund flowers" on a hat "wassailing," atop the head of a dissolute madam amid the moral decay of a seedy house of prostitution. The other two uses of "macabre" occur in a scene with the paradoxical juxtaposition of a funeral held not in a mortuary but a roadhouse.

The extensive use of words belonging to the semantic field judgement of appearance: negative reflects a focus in the novel on dilapidated architecture, natural decay and moral corruption, and the statistically significant overuse of this semantic field in the narrator's text represents textual evidence for construing a narrator mindstyle keenly attuned to how corruption spreads from decay in nature and material structures, to social relations and then to the cognitive processes of the self. The importance of conceptual metaphors in mapping material processes on to social and mental processes is reflected in this and other semantic fields with statistically significant overuse in the narrator's text. Extensive use of words from semantic field *constraint* befit a novel centering on an abduction and a wrongful imprisonment, but instances referring to outward physical imprisonment are equaled by those describing characters' posture and gestures reflecting not outward but inward psychological constriction. "Rigid" is used to describe Temple's terrified grin, manner of lying in bed in terrified anticipation, "fury of terror" and, at the end, her spiritually frozen emptiness and rejection of moral obligation to truthfully testify to save an innocent man. "Clasping" describes Goodwin's crouching in grim resignation; "clutching" covers to hide shame, "clinging" vainly to quickly dashed hope of protection. With this constant repetition of words connoting constraint throughout the story, the narrator fashions an atmosphere of psychological imprisonment, fastening rivets and

shackles on each of the main characters that seal off every means of liberation through legal vindication or moral redemption, and contributes to a pervasive sense of hopelessness.

The narrator is an observing consciousness in the novel, yet remains untouched by direct participation in the events themselves, and is therefore not a flesh-and-blood character for the reader to establish emotional empathy with. Subsequent analysis will provide evidence that Horace Benbow occupies the role of the narrator's (and perhaps Faulkner's) most direct representative. Benbow is the character who comes closest to the narrator in mind-style. Benbow is also the character who is the least physically constrained, but the most trapped psychologically by a sense of failure and impotence before events, and whose horror at the corruption in the novel is most palpable.

## 3.3 Horace Benbow's USAS Analysis

In order to gather evidence of Horace Benbow's mind-style, two text-files were prepared. The first contained narrator-descriptions of Horace, including his actions, impressions, thoughts and perceptions. The second contained all of Horace's direct-speech. After the POS and semantic-tagging was completed, the reference corpus for each target corpus was selected. First, the direct speech target corpus of Horace's was compared to the BNC Sampler Spoken Corpus. Then, the Horace description target corpus was compared to the BNC Written Imaginative sampler. A partial list of the semantic domains whose overuse in each target corpus relative to the reference corpora was statistically significant is shown in Table 3:

## **Table 3: Horace Benbow Key Semantic Domains**

Horace	Horace Description						
171.47	Light (Narrator LL=393.3)						
75.45	Moving, coming and going						
50.01	Darkness (Narrator LL=144.93)						
49.09	Sensory: Sound						
39.13	Unnoticeable (Narrator LL=56.31)						
35.16	Dead						
31.93	Sensory: Sight (Narrator LL=44.07)						
24.37	Stationary (Narrator LL=91.79)						
17.81	Constraint (Narrator LL=74.84)						
16.88	Closed; Hiding/Hidden (Narrator LL=21.83)						
15.13	Non-existing						

Horace	Horace Direct Speech					
49.47	Speech: Communicative					
34.56	Probability					
33.78	Law and order (Narrator LL=94.79)					
24.41	Stationary (Narrator LL=91.79)					
23.01	Dead (Narrator LL=144.93)					
20.33	Darkness (Narrator LL=144.93)					
15.58	Closed; Hiding/Hidden (Narrator LL=21.83)					

The log likelihood value is shown next to the corresponding semantic category. For reference, the log likelihood value for the same category in the narrator's text is shown in parentheses. Many of the key semantic fields (defined as statistically-significant overuse) of the narrator are also overused to a statistically significant degree in both the descriptions of Benbow's actions, impressions and perceptions and in Benbow's direct speech. Of particular interest in revealing the similarities of Horace Benbow's mind-style to the narrator's is the category *closed; hiding/hidden* as it links to the themes of voyeurism and secrecy. Figure 2 shows a partial list of concordance lines from this semantic field:

## Figure 2: Concordance for "Closed; Hiding/Hidden" Semantic Field

## [Horace direct speech]

nature is a she; because of that conspiracy between female flesh and female her watching the back of my head with pure dissimulation. That's why nature is 'she' reaffirmation of the old ferment hiding the hammock ; the green-snared promise thing out of her life when all you sheltered chaste women-- It 's not that, Horace injustice-- Well, that irony which lurks in events , then . Anyway, I 've talked globe in which the motionless world lurked profoundly in miniature . spoiled, the flatulent monotony of their sheltered lives snatched up without warning **[Horace descriptions]** 

sitting in the dim parlor behind the closed blinds, when he heard his sister come treading in one spot with the intense oblivion of alchemists. He could remember face more blurred than sweet, at eyes more secret than soft. In reaching for it dead eyes into which personality returned in secret opaque waves. He got off, had in furious snatches leaving a series of cryptic, headless and tailless evocations radio music, a man 's voice spoke in a guarded, tomb-like tone. Against Horace's ear invitation and voluptuous promise and secret affirmation like a scent itself. against the book. The image blurred into the highlight, like something familiar sin than he would ever be, a face more blurred than sweet, at eyes more secret swoon in a voluptuous languor, blurring still more, fading, leaving upon his eye

## [Narrator text]

staring up at an oblong yawn that closed with a clattering vibration of loose plank moisture like frosted silver. She closed the compact and from beneath her smart she flung herself again in an agony for concealment as she had when they took crystal ball holding in its still and cryptic depths the ordered chaos of the intricate like something both symbolical an cryptic cut carefully from purple paper and her mouth gaped, shaping the hidden agony of her thwarted lungs, her eyes pale wreath came too, attached to him by a hidden end of a wire driven into his cheek whirl onward at dizzy speed into darkness lurking with new disasters. She was squealing in the gravel, feeling her secret blood. Then he gripped her by the back chin and lay there, listening to the secret whisper of her blood. They knocked at

What is fascinating about the use of words from this semantic category is the range of literal and metaphorical meanings encompassed. Many of the instances refer to the physical action of closing a door, window, eyes or hands, or someone physically lurking or hiding to avoid detection. However, many uses are metaphorical and point to a deeper secrecy of meaning, a groping for understanding clouded by mystery, a hidden intention or feeling between two opposed characters, a self-knowledge that eludes a character because of unconscious repression, or the unknowability of a future locked and hidden away from man but foreshadowed by ominous portents. Horace Benbow is writerly and poetical in his direct speech as well as in his impressions rendered by the narrator, and part of his impotence lies in his frustrated search for the meaning behind appearances and in his fatalism about man's cosmic insignificance and powerlessness before inscrutable fate. In his inebriated ramblings when Popeye first brings him to the Frenchman Place, he betrays his repressed desire for his stepdaughter Bella, referring to a "conspiracy between female flesh and female nature" as if his illicit desire is a kind of entrapment perpetrated by duplicitous nature and perfidious female. In the same speech, he recalls standing behind Belle standing in front of a mirror, and catching a look of "pure dissimulation" in her eyes, uncovering her secret intention with the aid of the mirror, a product of male-identified "progress." His antipathy towards women working against him extends to the delegation of Baptist women who prevail on the hotel manager to expel Ruby Lamar from the hotel Horace had placed her in. The hiding in this instance is a "sheltered" seclusion from the hard knocks of life that allows "chaste" women to sit in judgement of another who has not been similarly sheltered. These women are later ironically echoed by the "sheltered," petulant dogs belonging to Miss Reba, the madam of the whorehouse. The word "lurk" is used to anthropomorphize fate as an adversary

devising ironic events to mock man's presumption that the future can be anticipated and planned for. In another use of "lurk" in Horace's direct speech, the same inimical workings of fate are captured in a stark and disturbing juxtaposition of the globe of the planet with the spherical eyes of the dead, in which the world "lurked profoundly in miniature."

## 3.4. Conceptual Metaphors in Narrator and Benbow Texts

Close analysis of the narrator's and Horace Benbow's overused semantic fields revealed underlying conceptual metaphors indicative of mind-style. The narrator's overuse of semantic category judgement of appearance: negative was structured by two conceptual metaphors included in Lakoff, et. al's (1991) master metaphor list: MORALITY IS CLEANLINESS and MENTAL DISAFFECTION IS UNPLEASANT VISCERAL REACTION. This can be seen in a sample of concordance lines such as "house was a gutted ruin rising gaunt and stark out of a grove of unpruned cedar trees," "stark and ugly in the fresh morning," "shabby heaven-trees," "massed and matted cedars, lightless desolate and profound," "his breath hissing through his ragged teeth," "smiling her aching, rigid grimace," and "rigidly moribund, nodding in macabre wassail."("gutted," "ruin," "gaunt," "unpruned," "ugly," "shabby," "matted," "desolate," "ragged," "grimace," and "macabre" all tagged as judgement of appearance: negative). The accumulation of such sensory details from concrete words suggesting "unclean" and "decayed" build an atmosphere of moral dissolution and psychological disintegration in the novel. The statistically significant overuse in all three of the target texts of semantic categories constraint and closed; hiding, hidden was structured by conceptual metaphor KNOWLEDGE OF PAST EVENTS IS AN EXTERNAL EVENT EXERTING FORCE ON PRESENT EVENTS with submetaphors "The Past is an Instrument of Constraint," and "The Past is a Place of Confinement." Much of this mapping concerns the way in which two characters, Horace Benbow and Temple Drake are haunted by past events that control their present actions. Temple Drake is haunted by her rape at the hands of Popeye, and this traumatic memory imprisons her with fear in the present. This can be seen in the recurring image of her "smiling her aching rigid grimace" every time Popeye appears threaten her ("rigid" tagged as constraint). Horace's incestuous and to unconsummated infatuation with his step-daughter "Little Belle" is a shameful aspect of his past that haunts him psychologically. Two sets of concordance lines from closed; hiding and constraint appear in two key episodes. "Conspiracy between

female flesh and female season" and "she clinging to me... I saw her face in the mirror watching the back of my head with pure dissimulation," both occur during Horace's drunken reverie early in the novel, and are anchored by two words from "closed; hiding," "conspiracy," and "dissimulation." Both show Horace's fixation on the idea that he is somehow the victim of his own his unsavory fascination, that it is the product of a conspiracy between dissimulating Little Belle and treacherous Nature itself. "She clinging to me" refers not only to a moment in the past when she physically clung to him, but to ironically underscores how the memory itself clings to and constrains him in the present ("clinging" tagged as *constraint*). This episode is bookended by another near the end of the novel when he sits alone gazing at a photo of Little Belle. In the photo Horace finds "a face more blurred than sweet, at eyes more secret than soft" ("blurred," and "secret" tagged as *closed; hiding*). Another concordance from domain *close; hiding* "that irony which lurks in events" ("lurk" tagged as *close; hiding*) points to a fateful irony in the novel, the implied pairing of Horace's unconsummated ardor for Little Belle with Popeye's rape of Temple Drake. Horace's final defeat in court is sealed by Temple's perjury, adding the humiliation of a second moral impotence to his unsatisfied lust for Little Belle.

## 4. Conclusion

The aims of this study were to use Wmatrix's USAS semantic tagging capability to analyze the language of the narrator and Horace Benbow to discover what it would reveal about their respective mind-styles, about continuities and differences between the two mind-styles, and about the conceptual metaphors underlying the overused semantic fields of each. USAS analysis of the narrator's text revealed statistically significant overuse of semantic fields *light*, *putting*, *pulling*, *pushing*, *darkness*, *judgement of appearance: negative*, and others. Close reading of concordances for the last semantic field found that words describing physical features and movements often suggested deformity, psychological dissonance or surreal incongruity. This indicated a narrator mind-style sensitive to the confluence of natural decay, moral corruption and psychopathology. USAS tagging of Horace Benbow's speech and narrator description of him, and comparison with the USAS results of the narrator text, found that all shared statistically significant overuse of semantic-fields *sensory: sight*, *stationary*, *constraint*, *closed; hiding/hidden*, and *darkness*.

The findings suggest that Horace and the narrator share many of the same salient semantic fields relating to sensory experience and physical enclosure. Horace's consciousness registers many of the same sensory-induced impressions rendered by the narrator, and his emotional responses to them extend the narrator's presence in the novel by embodying the narrator's descriptions of sights, sounds and constraint in subjective experience. Horace, acting and living inside the narrative, gives the sensory inflow and sense of physical entrapment a human poignancy by being shaped and altered and even scarred by them in ways that the narrator, by definition, cannot be as an omniscient observer above and removed from the story.

The current study has various limitations and the findings could be strengthened and extended in the following ways. While continuities and differences in narrator and Horace Benbow mind-style were found based on comparing each target corpus to outside corpora BNC Spoken English and BNC Written Imaginative samplers, further evidence on shared mind-style could be gleaned by comparing narrator target text to Horace Benbow reference text. Looking at word-frequency and part-of-speech tagging in Wmatrix would also add to the understanding of how language contributes to mindstyle in *Sanctuary*. The focus of the current study is limited to one novel of Faulkner's and only two characters. Using Wmatrix to focus on the entire body of Faulkner's novels and characters with a view to establishing broad character type categories based on shared overuse of semantic fields and shared conceptual metaphors could give a more complete picture of author, narrator, and character mind-style in the works of Faulkner.

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# 授業実践報告

## Flipgrid: Creating Video Blogs to Build Fluency

David CUPCHAK & May KYAW OO Nagasaki University

## Introduction

Assigning video blogs as an assignment is a great way to give students a chance to practice language outside the classroom in a meaningful way. Creating these opportunities gives students a chance to improve their fluency and confidence. There are degrees of fluency and all levels of proficiency can have some range of fluency (Brown, 2004). Even learners with a low proficiency respond well to meaning-focused activities compared to more formal structured ones (Duff, 2014). Using Flipgrid to make video blogs is a somewhat familiar tool among the various digital platforms that can be incorporated into a course allowing students to interact with each other and practice their language skills.

## **Quick Guide**

- Keywords: Flipgrid, vlog, oral fluency
- Learner English level: Intermediate and above
- Learner maturity: Higher education
- Preparation time: Initially 10-20 minutes
- Activity time: 3-5 minutes per students
- **Materials:** Flipgrid app, speaking prompts (Appendix 1), rubric (Appendix 2), survey questions (Appendix 3), sample Flipgrid page (Appendix 4)

## What is Flipgrid?

Flipgrid is a free web-based platform which offers a safe environment for educators to assign, create, and submit vlogs for students (http://flipgrid.com/hc/en-us). The application is available on the web and also downloadable as an app for mobile devices.

## **Benefits of Flipgrid**

- Can be embedded in any learner management system (LMS) or website
- One teacher account can be used for multiple classes
- Adjustable rubric and video length guidelines available
- Classmates can watch and respond to each other's videos and teachers can observe all activities easily
- Videos can be created either using the built-in recording option on Flipgrid or they can be pre-recorded and uploaded
- Suitable for both online and face-to-face classes and can be extra beneficial for online classes to use as a tool to build rapport among students

## Preparation

**Step 1:** Signup for an educator account and create a group for your class.

Step 2: Add a topic and prompt for the vlog assignment (see Appendix 1).

**Step 3:** Set up essential requirements such as recording time, rubric (see Appendix 2), comments (either video or text or none), and the due date. The teacher can also set up secondary features such as allowing sticky notes and likes.

**Step 4:** Create a practice prompt to introduce the assignment. The teacher demonstrates making a video by responding to the prompt.

Step 5: Prepare to share the class and assignment codes and assign the first vlog.

## Procedure

**Step 1:** Setup the prompts and deadlines.

Step 2: Assign the vlog and share the assignment code with the students.

**Step 3:** Give feedback to students according to the rubric. The response can be either in the form of a video or text comment.

Step 4: Designate class time to work on the areas of improvement.

**Step 5:** Repeat this assignment with different prompts throughout the school term in order to have students engage in meaningful speaking activities.

**Step 6:** Add even more speaking and listening opportunities by having students watch and respond to a classmate's video.

## How did the students perceive this activity?

At the end of the semester, the students were asked to answer a survey on the vlog assignments (Appendix 3). The following is a summary of their responses.

- Attempts On average, students took two or three attempts and as many as five or more to complete one vlog (question no. 1).
- Enjoyment 63% indicated they enjoyed creating the video (question no. 2).
- Learned new technical skills 55.4% felt they learned new technical skills (question no.3).
- Enhanced their speaking ability Over 80% of the learners felt that the vlogs enhanced their speaking ability (question no. 4).
- New vocabulary 57% said they tried to use new vocabulary in their vlogs (question no. 5)
- **Confidence** -78.4% of the learners indicated the vlogs increased their confidence (questions 6).
- Watching classmates' vlogs 83% of the learners enjoyed watching their classmates' videos (question 9).
- Making response videos 61.5% enjoyed making response videos (question no.10).
- Motivation 64.7% were motivated to improve their vlogs after watching their peers' vlogs (question 11).
- Receiving peer response 60% enjoyed getting a peer response (question no.12).
- Teacher feedback 72.3% appreciated the teacher feedback (question 7).
- **Teacher response** 90.7% appreciated the teacher's comments regarding the topic (question 8).

## Conclusion

Using Flipgrid to assign vlogs is an engaging task to promote speaking and listening opportunities beyond the classroom. The students not only take multiple attempts to make their own vlog but also watch many of their classmates' videos (see Appendix 4). Vlogs are a simple yet meaningful assignment to encourage interactivity and to help build confidence. The vlogs can also be used by the instructor to identify strengths and weaknesses of individual students or the class as a whole. Flipgrid is a flexible tool that can be used for various activities such as presentations, storytelling, IELTS & TOEFL prompts, or role plays.

## Appendices

## Appendix 1: Sample Topics/Prompts

## Sample Topics/Prompts

- Tell us how you spent your spring break.
- Teach us how to do something. For example, show us how to make a dish, draw something or play an instrument.
- You can talk about whatever you like.
- What are you thankful for and why are you thankful for this?
- Choose a piece of art but don't display it yet. Tell us the title, describe it to us, and tell us why you chose it. In the conclusion, show us the piece of art.
- Tell us about your favorite summertime memory.
- What are your future plans?

## Possible IELTS Prompts

- Describe a place in your country that you would really like to visit. You should say: where this place is, how long you would like to spend there, who you would like to go with, and explain why you would really like to visit this place in your country.
- Describe an interesting discussion you had as part of your work or studies. You should say what the subject of the discussion was, who you discussed the subject with, what opinions were expressed, and explain why you found the discussion interesting.

Role Play Ideas

- Make a mini movie
- News broadcast

## **Appendix 2: Sample Vlog Rubric**

Video Blog Rubric			
1. Turned it in on time and at least 1 min. long			
2. Included a brief introduction of themselves and the topic	1		
3. A fair and honest attempt to speak in English for about 1 min	1		
4. Followed the prompt and/or used an appropriate topic	1		
5. Included a proper conclusion or appropriate ending			
Response Video Rubric			
1. Turned it in on time	1		
2. At least 30 seconds long			
3. The response was relevant to the video	2		
Total points	10		

## **Appendix 3: Survey Questions**

Item	1 time (%)	2 times (%)	3 times (%)	4 times (%)	5 times (%)
1. On average, it took me to complete the video.	6.2	30.8	30.8	13.8	10.80%
Items	Strongly disagree (%)	Disagree (%)	Not sure (%)	Agree (%)	Strongly agree (%)
2. I enjoyed making the videos.	1.5	10.8	24.6	29.2	33.8
3. I learned some new technical skills from creating my videos.	3.1	15.4	26.2	24.6	30.8
4. I feel that these video assignments improved my speaking ability.	3.1	0	15.4	49.2	32.3
5.I tried to use new vocabulary when making my videos.	1.5	15.4	26.2	26.2	30.8
6. I feel more confident in speaking English now than I did at the beginning of the semester.	1.5	3.1	16.9	33.8	44.6
7. I appreciate receiving teacher feedback regarding my language ability (e.g., pronunciation, vocabulary, grammar, intonation)	3.1	7.7	16.9	24.6	47.7
8. I appreciate the responses and comments my teacher gives regarding the topics of my videos (e.g., Teacher shares their thoughts and opinion on the topics or teacher gives me a reference or a link)	0	1.5	7.7	16.9	73.8

9. I enjoy watching my classmates' videos.	1.5	1.5	13.8	29.2	53.8
10. I enjoy making a video response to my classmate's videos.	4.6	7.7.	26.2	33.8	27.7
11. I am motivated to improve my videos after watching my classmates' videos	1.5	7.7	26.2	26.2	38.5
12. I enjoy getting video responses from my classmates.	6.2	6.2	27.7	26.2	33.8

## Appendix 4: Sample Flipgrid Page

Taiki M	Apr 26, 2020		5	Active V Share Actions V +
Haruna O	Apr 26, 2020	1 Comment	5	Active V Share Actions V +
Arisa A 7 views	Apr 26, 2020	-	5	Active V Share Actions V
Mana U	Apr 26, 2020	1 Comment	5	Active V Share Actions V
Shiyuto A 15 views	Apr 26, 2020	1 Comment	5	Active V Share Actions V +
Shiho S 5 views	Apr 26, 2020	÷	5	Active V Share Actions V
Akiharu T	Apr 26, 2020	2 Comments	5	Active V Share Actions V
Natsumi K 22 views	Apr 25, 2020	2 Comments	5	Active V Share Actions V
Haruka A	Apr 25, 2020	2 Comments	ę	Active V Share Actions V +

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- (投稿論文種別) 投稿可能なものは、研究論文(査読付き)、研究ノート、授業実 践報告とし、翻訳,書評は含まない。また、未発表のものに限る。ただし、ロ頭 発表したもので、その旨を記してある場合はこの限りではない。授業記、講義ノ ート、随想などで学術的な意味を持たないものは、掲載しない。
- 4. (投稿資格) 投稿資格は、次の各号に掲げるとおりとする。
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  - (2) 本学の戦略職員及び長大グローバル事業「長崎グローバルプラス」における英 語特別プログラム(SCAS)の英語担当教員で、編集委員会が認めたもの
  - (3)本学の英語教育に寄与していると編集委員会が認めた長崎大学の教員(非常勤講師を含む)で、共著者に長崎大学言語教育研究センターの専任教員を含むもの。なお、授業実践報告に限り、教養教育の外国語担当の非常勤講師からの単著も受け付ける。
- 5. (研究論文審査)研究論文(査読付き)は、編集委員長が指名する計 5 名程度の センター外部の査読委員の審査結果を受けてセンター内に設置させる査読委員会 により最終的に審査される。なお、研究論文で査読に合格しなかったものについ ては、編集委員会の判断で研究ノートとして掲載することがある。また授業実践 報告に関しては、応募されたものを査読委員会でチェックを行い、授業実践報告 としてふさわしいと判断されたものを掲載する。
- 6. (査読方法)査読委員会が委嘱する学内外の複数の論文審査委員によって匿名式 で査読され、査読委員会が査読結果に基づいて掲載の可否を決定する。なお掲載 順序に関しては、編集委員会で決定する、
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#### 長崎大学言語教育研究センター論集執筆規定(新)

- 1. 原原稿の使用言語は、原則日本語および英語とする。
- 2. 原稿は、A4 サイズの横書きとして、編集委員会作成のテンプレートを参考に作 成する。
- 3. 和文の場合は、テンプレートに従い 38 字×38~39 行にて作成し、英文の場合もそ れに準じる。
- 4. 原稿書式として、マージンは上下 25 mm左右 20mm とする。本文使用フォントは、日本語は MS 明朝、英語・数字は Times New Roman とし、章、節の見出しは、ゴシック体とする。フォントサイズのポイントは、テンプレートに従い、タイトルを 14 ポイント、本文の日本語は 12 ポイント、英語も 12 ポイントで作成する。
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- 7.研究論文(査読付き)、研究ノートおよび授業実践報告の投稿者は、10月31日までに、編集委員長まで原稿を電子データにて提出する。研究論文(査読付き)、研究ノートの審査結果は、「掲載可」「修正条件付」「掲載不可」のいずれかとして投稿者に通知される。修正条件付論文は、修正後再び査読委員会により再審査され、審査の結果、編集委員会より掲載が認められた場合は、研究論文として掲載される。授業実践報告に関しても同様のチェックが行われ、掲載の可否を決定し、通知する。
- 8. 言語教育研究センター事業報告は、発行年度の1月20日までに、原稿の電子デ ータを編集委員長まで提出する。
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- 1. Journal of Center for Language Studies, Nagasaki University, is published once a year.
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Specify the section to which you are submitting your paper at the upper left-hand corner of the title page.

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- 9. Manuscripts length must not be longer than 20 pages for Articles and Research Notes, and Teaching Reports must not be longer than 6 pages.
- 10. All information including figures, tables, notes and references should be included within the length limit. Figures and tables should be appropriately integrated and placed within the test of the manuscript.

Established: August 1, 2018

# Developing a Prediction Equation for the G-TELP Scores from the TOEIC Scores Using Linear Regression Model: A Comparison of Four Data from 2014 to 2015 (Times 14)

(Space)

Shinji OGASAWARA (Times 12)

Nagasaki University (Times 12)

(Space)

Abstract (Times 12, Within 200 words)

The purpose of this study is to investigate the possibility of predicting the scores of G-TELP Level 3 from the scores of TOEIC tests, by using four different data collected in July 2014, January 2015, July 2015 and January 2016. To obtain estimated scores of G-TELP in this study, linear simple regression analyses were used. The G-TELP scores were regarded as a dependent variable, while the TOEIC scores were....

(Space)

*Keywords*: G-TELP, TOEIC, linear regression analysis, coefficient of determination (Times 12 Within 5 words) (Space)

## Introduction (Times 12)

The purpose of this study is to examine how time lag of the two tests influences the overall prediction of the G-TELP scores from the TOEIC scores. To pursue the aim, we use four data collected from all first-year students of a national university from 2014 for the first semester to 2015 for the second semester.

## (Space)

## **Background of the Study** (Times 12)

Before reporting the results of our study, we will give an overview of prior studies in which TOEIC (or TOEFL) scores are predicted and estimated from the similar reliable English proficiency test or vice versa.

#### (Space)

## Method (Times 12)

## Purpose of the study

The purpose of this study is to continue to predict G-TELP scores from TOEIC scores, seeking a higher coefficient of determination in the analyses of regression. This study particularly focuses on how much the implementation time gap between the two tests influences the coefficient of determination. So in this study, the scores of G-TELP collected from the different months will be used to ascertain the influence.

(Space)

## **Participants**

Participants were first-year students in a national university who took both G-TELP and TOEIC in the same academic year. *Procedure* 

## (Space)

## **Results** (Times 12)

Figures 1 to 4 show the scatterplots of the G-TELP and TOEIC-IP scores....

#### TOEIC and G-TELP (LM) FY2014



*Figure 1* 2014 Simultaneous Data

(G-TELP Level 3 Form 310)

(Space)

Table 4. Results of the regression analysis for the 2014 Simultaneous Data

Residuals	Min	1Q	Median	3Q	Max
	-79.042	-16.242	-0.346	17.556	100.672
	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(>/t/)	
Intercept	65.410153	2.635225	24.82	<2e-16	
TOEIC	0.238661	0.006109	39.06	<2e-16	
Residual standard error	24.71				
Degree of freedom	1,174				
Multiple $R^2$	0.5652				
Adjusted $R^2$	0.5648				
F-statistics	1,526				
p-value	<2.2e-16				

G-TELP scores =65.410+0.238×TOEIC scores ( $R^2$  = .56) . . . . . . (1)

G-TELP scores = 76.378 + 0.209 × TOEIC scores  $(R^2 = .49)$  · · · · (2)

G-TELP scores =65.745 + 0.233 × TOEIC scores  $(R^2 = .51)$  · · · · · (3)

G-TELP scores =72.105+0.212×TOEIC scores 
$$(R^2 = .46)$$
 · · · · (4)

#### (Space)

## **Discussion** (Times 12)

We found a fairly high coefficient of determination in the 2014 Simultaneous Data ( $R^2$ =.56) and offered a reliable equation to predict...

## (Space)

## Conclusion (Times 12)

Finally, we would like to suggest the alternative analyses.

(Space)

## Notes (Times 12)

1. This word ....

## (Space)

## Acknowledgment (if necessary)

This study was partially supported by Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research (C) (Grant Number 25370633). We would like to express our deep gratitude to ...

#### (Space)

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