

2021年度

大学院文学研究科博士課程後期3年の課程入学試験

( 春期・一般選抜 ) 問題

筆記試験 日本語教育学 専攻分野

試験開始の合図があるまで、この問題冊子を開いてはいけない。

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I. 次の1)～5)の各項について知るところを述べよ。

1) 21世紀型スキル

2) コード・スイッチング

3) トップダウン処理

4) 訓練上の転移

5) 会話の含意

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Ⅱ. 「コミュニケーション能力」とは何か、これまでの知見を踏まえて考えるところを述べよ。

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Ⅲ. 談話分析をする際に、コーパスを使用して分析する場合と、自身で自然談話のデータを収集して分析する場合がある。それぞれのメリット・デメリットについて述べよ。

IV. 次ページから始まる英語の Turn-taking に関する英文を読み、以下の質問に日本語で答えよ。

1) 自身が知るところの日本語の Turn-taking と比較しながら、本文をもとに英語の Turn-taking の特徴についてまとめよ。

Much has been made in discourse analysis of the study of turn-taking, and one can hardly write an introductory survey of discourse studies without noting the work done in this field. In the classic ethnomethodological way, discourse analysts have observed how participants organise themselves to take turns at talk. In any piece of natural English discourse, turns will occur smoothly, with only little overlap and interruption, and only very brief silences between turns (on average, less than a second). People take turns when they are selected or *nominated* by the current speaker, or if no one is selected, they may speak of their own accord (*self-selection*). If neither of these conditions applies, the person who is currently speaking may continue. While the current speaker is talking, listeners are attentive to the syntactic completeness or otherwise of the speaker's contribution, and to clues in the pitch level that may indicate that a turn is coming to a close. There are specific linguistic devices for getting the turn when one is unable to enter the normal flow of turn-taking or when the setting demands that specific conventions be followed. These vary greatly in level of formality and appropriacy to different situations ('If I may, Mr. Chairman', 'I wonder if I might say something', 'Can I just come in here', 'Hang on a minute', 'Shut up will you, I can't get a word in edgewise'). There are also linguistic means of *not* taking the turn when one has the opportunity, or simply of making it clear to the speaker that we are attending to the message. These are usually referred to as *back-channel* responses, and consist of vocalisations such as *mm*, *ah-ha*, and short words and phrases such as *yeah*, *no*, *right*, *sure*. Back-channel realisations vary interestingly from culture to culture (some languages have back-channel vocalisations that sound odd in English, such as *eh-eh*, or highly nasalised sounds). Another feature of turn-taking is the way speakers predict one another's utterances and often complete them for them, or overlap with them as they complete.

Michael McCarthy. 2002. *Discourse Analysis for Language Teachers*. 13<sup>th</sup> printing. p.127. Cambridge University Press. による。