

2025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

( 冬期・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。

受験記号番号	
--------	--

成	
績	

2025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

(冬期・一般選抜) 問題

専門科目 ( 日本語教育学 専攻分野)

I. 次の1)～5)の各項について知るところを述べよ。

1) 仲介

2) エンゲージメント

3) インプット処理タスク (processing instruction)

4) ヒドゥン・カリキュラム

5) あいまい文

Ⅱ. ピア・ラーニングとは何か、具体例を挙げながら説明せよ。また、ピア・ラーニングのメリットとデメリットについても述べよ。

Ⅲ. 日本語において、結束性のある談話とはどのようなものだと考えるか、例を挙げて具体的に説明せよ。

そのような談話を学習目標とした場合、何をどのように教えるか、いくつかの要素に分けて考えを述べよ。

IV. 次ページから始まる英文を読み, 以下の質問に日本語で答えよ。

1) linguistic landscapes research とは何か。本文に則して説明せよ。

2) 下線部に書かれていることは具体的にどういうことか。具体例を挙げながら説明せよ。

The study of language and other semiotic resources on written signs displayed in public space is known as linguistic landscapes research. This new approach to sociolinguistic research emerged in the 1990s with the work of Rodrigue Landry and Richard Bourhis, who wrote: 'The language of public road signs, advertising billboards, street names, place names, commercial shop signs, and public signs on government buildings combines to form the linguistic landscape of a given territory, region, or urban agglomeration' (Landry & Bourhis 1997: 25).

As we've seen in the examples above, all sorts of signs can make up the linguistic landscape of a particular place. Early scholars in the field classified signs into two categories: top-down and bottom-up (Ben-Rafael et al. 2006). Top-down signs are official messages produced by public institutions, like the government, councils, and municipalities. They include things like street name signs and road and direction signs, and they often contain official (institutional) information like regulations, public announcements, and official designations. Bottom-up signs are created by commercial and other private organisations and include shop signs or notices in offices, factories, and companies.

With the development of the field, the notion of what constitutes linguistic landscapes has expanded to include more ephemeral things such as posters, stickers, receipts, graffiti, and street art. These kinds of signs are called ephemeral because they tend to be less permanent. They are often created by members of the public, and their emplacement in specific locales usually involves less conscious planning. Other sociolinguists like Mark Sebba (2010) and Alastair Pennycook (2010) have explored transient signs. These include moving signs such as advertisements on buses, trains, and taxis and people's clothing. Pennycook says that even sounds, like music, and smells (such as those coming from street stalls or markets) should also be considered part of linguistic landscapes as they have the potential to communicate meaning and contribute to the social construction of a given place. As we will see, all these different kinds of signs and semiotic objects work together to represent the sociolinguistic reality of a place, generating configurations of meanings that index identities, power relations, and ideologies.