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SYNOPSIS OF JAPANESE ARTICLES
AND ORAL PUBLICATIONS

ON THE MEANING OF URAURA IN NARA PERIOD

Takashi Moriyama

The word uraura, a modifier which means the serenity and sunniness of spring days, has existed up to the present day following a semantic shift at the end of the Nara Period (c.600-c.800) when it meant 'not enough', 'improper.' The Japanese interpretation of the Chinese word 遲* as recorded in the Ruijūmyōgishō, a dictionary which was compiled at the end of the Heian Period (1251), reads uraura. Presumably this was the corresponding word for oro 鈍 frequently used in literature in the Heian Period (c.801-c.1100) and the Kamakura Period (c.1101-c.1300). This correspondence previously recognized between ura 遲 and ōrō 鈍, which is the origin of oro in the preceding times, illustrates one pattern of semantic differentiation in those days, that is an example of the disyllabic word correspondences in the form of u-a: ō-ō. In this sense it may be said that it possessed a remarkable semantic structure.

WORDS AND BEING

Tatsuo Shuta

Referring to Hölderlin's "Brot und Wein"(Bread and

Wine), Heidegger remarks: in 'Sagen'(saying) was once the approach to Gods, but it is not now.....; which suggests that 'being' has been already lost in the modern age. Further he goes on to quote Antigone's exclamation from Sophocles' tragedy:

"Not now, indeed, nor yesterday, but for aye
It lives, and no man knows what time it
(the unwritten and unerring law) came"

It is by these words that Heidegger makes an endeavour to express the absolute brightness of 'being' rather in the negative way contrary to Hegel's exposition of them; and he brings his endeavour to effect by analyzing Stefan George's poem "Das Wort"(The Word) after his own fashion. Here his aim is to explain that words as such cannot express the concrete brightness of 'being' directly until they are relinquished from the definition by abstract conceptions.

HOW THE JAPANESE EQUIVALENTS FOR THE WESTERN
GRAMMATICAL TERMINOLOGY WERE ESTABLISHED
--Mainly Concerning the Parts of Speech--

Yoshiharu Ida

This is an attempt to show that the grammatical terms translated into Japanese from Dutch and English, which we use now as tools for analysis in learning modern languages, had in a large amount been established before the Meiji Restoration of 1868, as the output of many an assiduous scholar's linguistic discipline.

In order to justify this view of mine, an examination of the manuscripts such as Rango-kyûhinshu (1814)

蘭語九品集, and Angeria-gorintaisei (1814) 語厄利亞語林大成, and of the printed documents such as Yakuken (1810) 訳鍵, Oranda-gohôge (1815) 和蘭語法解, and Eibun-kan (1840-1) 英文鑑, was chronologically made in this paper. From among those materials, we may single out Oranda-bunten-jirui (1856) 和蘭文典字類, as well as Igirisubunten-jirui (1866) 英吉利文典字類, in both of which we can find a large number of terms from the Western grammar books were rendered into almost the same Japanese as are prevalent today.

An appendix to this paper illustrating the growth of the Japanese grammatical terminology may help much to show the way in which they have been not only handed down but also greatly improved from generation to generation to set up the present-day usage.

ADVANCES IN AMERICAN LINGUISTICS
--Their Background and Directions--

Tetsuro Hayashi

A comparative and historical study of Indo-European languages was initiated and developed toward the beginning of the 19th century by Jones, Bopp, Rask, and Grimm, who believed that "Language changes," or "Language has history." Deutsches Wörterbuch and The Oxford English Dictionary were two of the greatest historical dictionaries ever to be compiled.

The second period (1875-1925) of the development of modern linguistics is marked by the severe phonological method and structural principle of the Jung-Grammatiker, such as Verner, Leskien, and Paul. That "Language is speech," and "Language has variety" were their view of language, by the principle of which

they came to develop a scientific study of speech-sounds and phonemes and linguistic geography.

It is usually believed that a descriptive study of American Indian languages was first introduced by Boas, a great anthropologist, and his followers, such as Sapir, Swadesh, Hoijer and Haas. Sapir and Bloomfield, both being fully versed in historical linguistics and descriptive linguistics, were the true founders and pioneers of structural linguistics in America. Its method is inductive, objective and systematic; it works by observations, hypotheses, experiments and inferences. The structuralists suppose that "Language is structured" and "Language has functions."

From 1950 on, psycholinguistics and machine-translation and such mathematical linguistics as glottochronology and generative grammars were developed as promising disciplines. The last mentioned field was initiated and cultivated by Harris and Chomsky, and it seems to aim at accounting for the ability of a native speaker to produce a number of new sentences, and to explain a universal linguistic theory underlying natural languages.

PROBLEMS OF THE STANDARD LANGUAGE

(ENGLISH) Tadayoshi Nishihara

Speech attaches itself to a certain dialectal slang, and the King's English is nothing but a dialectal slang spoken by the educated people in the southern part of England. Apart from the other types, it is actually received by all English speaking people in and out of the country; it may be said to have social prestige. The

major reason is that the area where it is used has been playing the leading role in British culture for a long period.

The standard language tends to modify the speaking habit of those who have been brought up in some other dialect or slang if they are more or less conscious of their culture. As a matter of fact, it has great influence upon school teachers, and therefore upon school education.

The case is somewhat different in the United States of America which has had no so-called cultural center in its short history. Three main dialects can assert themselves: the General American in its overwhelming population, the Eastern Type Dialect which is nearest to the King's English as far as pronunciation is concerned, in its social prestige, and the Southern Type in its neutral character. Even so, the recognition of the existence of social prestige is an intricate subtle problem, but there seems to be a tendency among university graduates, school teachers, preachers in U.S.A. to speak the Eastern Type. And what does the fact suggest that a few people belonging to the high class of American society, for example Franklin D. Roosevelt, Eleanor Roosevelt, Adlai Stevenson, speak the King's English over the sea? This fact reminds us of the psychology of those who speak the Cultivated Australian in Australia.

In English there is no linguistic regulation by law except for very small ones in the district. Its standard is, as it were, at the mercy of arbitrary natural change of the language.

The problem of the standard language is very urgent and keen in China which contains about 650,000,000 population in the territory wider than the whole of Europe. Tradition says that Confucius spoke the common language known as Yayen while he made his political tours through many states. Supposedly in those ancient days they had a kind of common language in the northern part of China.

The Mandarin Dialect was in fact the standard Chinese before the birth of the Republic of China, chiefly because Peking had been the capital of Yuan, Ming and Ching Dynasties in succession. The movement to regulate the standard language started with the Republic, and in 1913 they adopted the way of voting by the representatives of every province to decide how to read Chinese letters. The artificial system of sounds they attempted to lay down, however, came to failure in the end.

The People's Republic of China regarded the Mandarin pronunciation as standard, and with vocabulary and grammar it collected materials from all over the northern district beyond the City. It is trying to build up a refined common language by going as far as to loan foreign and archaic expressions.

At any rate the speech in the northern China has been and is held to be authoritative.