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Abstract

The original model of dialogue and the origin of dialogism: Intonation in “Discourse in life and discourse in poetry”

NISHIGUCHI, Koichi

This paper re-examines Bakhtin’s argument in “Discourse in life and discourse in poetry” (Bakhtin, 1926/2002), in which he expounds the social-communicational nature of discourse in life and locates the same nature in discourse in poetry, with particular focus on his discussion of the social-communicational nature of discourse in life. While paying particular attention to intonation, Bakhtin argues that social communication in life is operated through heuristics in which intonation with “choral support” and utterance as “password” are involved. And he assumes that intonation generates the orientation toward the listener and the theme (an object or a person), and explicates the social-communicational nature of discourse in life. Though his argument is plausible, Bakhtin did not probe the relationship among intonation, heuristics based on utterance and life (“жизнь” (zhizn) in Russian). In this paper I will argue that intonation embraced in the breadth of life delivers words in social communication, thus enabling us to get out of the physical milieu and enter the sociocultural one of humans. This, I will argue, makes it possible for each of us to live as a “person” in that world.

Abstract

Perception of Japanese moraic nasal (/N/) sounds followed by a vowel: A comparison of native Japanese speakers and Korean learners of Japanese

HAN, Heesun

This study examines the difference in the perception of the Japanese moraic-nasal (/N/) between Japanese native speakers JN and Korean learners of Japanese (KA: advanced level learners, KB: beginners). The intervocalic /N/ is generated not solely as nasal vowels (or vowels) but includes variations such as a nasal stop [N] (or [ŋ]) with complete closure in the oral cavity and intermediates between these two. On the other hand, in the Korean language, it is necessary to clearly distinguish the place of articulatory (/m, n, ŋ/) in the nasal codas. Therefore, there is the possibility of differences in the perception of /N/ between Japanese native speakers and Korean learners of Japanese due to differing attentiveness towards the degree of closure.

This study employs the meaningful word (/gosenen/: five thousand yen) consisting of five morae. Seven native Japanese speakers are asked to pronounce /gosenen/ in varying speech rates to collect various sounds at the third mora of the test word. Ninety listeners (JN: 30, KA: 30, KB: 30) participated in the perception experiment and were instructed to identify stimuli by choosing one of two choices (/gosenen/, /gose:en/: encouragement).

The results showed that the JN judgment rate of /N/ is higher than that of the KB. In conclusion, KB depend on “the degree of closure” more than JN in judgments of /N/. The KA proficiency had results similar to the JN.