

## 英文要旨 (Abstract)

論文題目	Contrastive Studies of the third person honorifics of Japanese and Korean
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Honorifics are one of the common characteristics of the Japanese and Korean languages. The essence of honorifics cannot be understood only by reading the research that considers honorifics as an abstract system (langue), which consists of three kinds of honorifics, *sonkeigo*, *kenzyoogo*, and *teineigo*. The very behavior and uses of honorifics in various relations between people and society should also be studied from a sociolinguistic perspective.

What affects honorific use are factors related to the speaker himself / herself such as age, sex, dialect, scene, social status, intentions of speaker (for example, general education and grace maintenance, etc.) of the speaker, as well as factors related to the relationship between the speaker and the listener, such as intimacy relation, emotional relation at the time of utterance, etc.

In actual language use, however, it is often the case that a third person is referred to in the topic, which makes the speaker take into consideration other factors such as the relation between a speaker and a third person, and the relation between a listener and a third person.

In this process, the speaker would face difficulty in language use and may produce "speech variation", which would gradually lead to "language change". In this paper, the problem of relative honorific phenomenon in Korean, known as the absolute honorifics, will be regarded as an "an on-going language change", which I consider important to predict the direction of change in the use of honorifics in the future.

Moreover, research of the third person honorifics, which depends on the human relations between conversation participants, is also very important for inter-personal communication. This paper attempts to clarify the mechanism of third person honorifics usage of Japanese and Korean based on the results of questionnaire surveys or discourse analysis. The result of such a research may be helpful for those who study Japanese and Korean.

The outline of the core chapters of this paper is as follows.

First, Chapter 3 describes the results of the questionnaire survey conducted with college students. These are summarized as follows:

- ① In both languages, not so much difference was observed in the rate of using the polite form towards the listener. However, the rate of using the polite form towards the third person was much higher in Korean than in Japanese.
- ② In Korean, the "father" is respected whether he is the listener or the third person, whereas in Japanese, this is not the case.
- ③ When the "father", to whom the highest respect is expected to be shown, is the third person, and a listener is equivalent to the speaker, a quarter of the respondents do not use the *sonkeigo*. It can be said that the change from absolute honorifics to relative honorifics begins from the scene which mentions families.
- ④ "Speech variation" was observed in both languages when the listener is the "president", and the third person is the "supervisor". Although respect for the third person has traditionally been suppressed in both languages, this is presumably going through change.

Chapter 4 describes the results of a questionnaire survey conducted with working members of society. These are summarized as follows.

- ① The size of the *Ogino's* value is influenced not by the difference in the third person but the difference in the listener. This result coincides with that of college students.
- ② In the case of Japanese as well as a college student's case, the third person honorifics is hardly used when a listener is fundamentally equivalent to speaker. But in Korean the rate of using of respect form is high.
- ③ When the third person is the "father", 30% of the respondents did not use the respect form to the "subordinate" and the "coworker".
- ④ In Korean, only half of the respondents observe the standard usage, called "apconpep". This may imply that a new type of honorifics, in which respect is shown towards both the third person and the listener, is being used.
- ⑤ The tendency to show respect to the third person is more remarkable in women than in men, and in the 20~30's than in the 40~50's in both languages.

In Chapter 5, a scenario discourse is analyzed as follows:

- ① In Japanese, when the third person is intimate with the speaker, the respect form is not used. This is affected by the UCHISOTO consciousness, but in Korean, this is not the case.
- ② The most polite form is seldom used in both languages. But the tendency to show respect to the third person is higher in Korean than in Japanese.
- ③ In Japanese, when the listener is superior to the speaker, the speaker tends to use the respect form towards the third person mentioned in the topic, who is also superior to the speaker. Thus, the third person honorifics is presumably linked to the listener honorifics in Japanese, whereas in Korean, this is not the case.
- ④ However, also in Korean, when a listener is equivalent to the speaker, the rate in which the "respect form" is not used is over 40 percent. I regard this as the relative honorific-ization of absolute honorifics.
- ⑤ In Korean, the "respect form" was used more towards younger listeners. This is due to the "educational consideration" that the right honorifics should be taught to the younger listener.
- ⑥ As the polite particle is seldom used in Korean, it can be presumed that the respect for a third person is mainly expressed with the predicate or the variation of address form.

Finally, natural discourse analysis of Japanese in Chapter 6 is summarized as follows:

- ① Since there were few examples in this natural discourse which contained third person's reference, the validity of a questionnaire and scenario discourse analysis was confirmed.
- ② The more formal the scene is, the more honorific usage towards the third person is observed.
- ③ As a result of considering the concord relation between a third person honorifics and a listener honorifics, "listener honorific-ization of a third person honorifics" was observed.

This study confirms the predominance of personal honorifics in both Korean and Japanese as well as the similarities between the two languages in its acceptance process. This is related with the tendency of language change which progresses towards valorizing personal functions. This paper may be regarded as a case study in which this point is successfully demonstrated from the viewpoint of changes in honorific use.