

論文の英文要旨

論文題目	A Study of Final Particles "yo" , "ne" and "yone" in Japanese Sentences for teaching -----Using Examples Mainly from " Hirari" Scenario-----
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This study was conducted to analyze the differences in function between the final particles "yo", "ne" and "yone" for the purpose of teaching based on examples collected mainly from a scenario called "Hirari". The hypothesis was formulated using Chin theory and from a pragmatic point of view.

This research consists of five chapters. Introduction of the study is discussed in Chapter One while an overview of previous studies concerning "yo", "ne" is provided in Chapter Two and in Appendix. The analysis of the use of "yo" is discussed in Chapter Three and Chapter Four deals with the analysis of the use of "ne" and "yone" respectively. The conclusions are

discussed in Chapter Five. The significant findings of the study are as follows:

1. "Yo" is used when the speaker assumes that it is necessary to inform the listener of the speaker's knowledge or judgement concerning a certain matter.

2. The use of "yo" can be divided into five cases as follows:

(1)"Yo" is used in a sentence with content concerning the listener.

(2)"Yo" is used in a sentence which affects the listener such as a command, request,ect.

(3)"Yo" is used in a sentence which has a question word or "ka" particle.

(4)"Yo" is used in a sentence which contains irony or sarcasm.

(5) Other usage.

Cases(1) and (2)are the fundamental usage of "yo". It is used when the speaker assumes that the listener has a lower level of knowledge or judgement of a certain matter than himself/herself and assumes that it is necessary to inform the listener.

Cases(3) and (4), "yo" can be used appropriately although the information contained in the utterance has already been accepted by the listener.It can be said that in these cases,"yo" is attached in the utterance not to aid in conveying factual information, but rather to express the speaker's anger,dissatisfaction,astonishment or minor hint of sarcasm or blame. In these cases, the addition of "yo" will make the listener feel much more the expressed nuance in the sentence.

Moreover, in this chapter an approach for the introduction of"yo" for teaching final particles in Japanese elementary courses were discussed and three conditions for consideration consisting of"level of knowledge", "necessity" and "manner" were suggested.

3. "Ne" is used when the speaker assumes that the listener shares similar knowledge or opinion on a certain matter, regardless of whether or not the listener has knowledge of that matter.

4. The use of "ne" can be divided into six cases as follows:

(1)"Ne" is used for confirmation.

(2)"Ne" is used in a sentence with a commentation on the listener.

(3)"Ne" is used for seeking or expressing agreement with the listener.

(4)"Ne" is used in a sentence which affects the listener such as a request, invitation and others.

(5)"Ne" is used when the speaker assumes that the listener has a lower level of knowledge or dissimilar views to that of the speaker or has no information at all.

(6)Other usage.

In this chapter, it was presented that the particle "ne" can be used as a device to express the speaker's "I think that you know" attitude in the sentence. This usage distinctly indicates that "ne" plays an important, pragmatic role to make the conversation proceed smoothly.

5. "Yone" is a combination of "yo" and "ne". "Yone" does not have an independent meaning but consists of the combined meaning of "yo" and "ne". It is used when the speaker states his or her knowledge or opinion about a certain matter and at the same time assumes that the listener knows the speaker's knowledge or opinion of that matter.

6. The use of "yone" can be divided into the following five cases according to the speaker's assumption of the level of knowledge or opinion existing between the speaker and the listener.

(1)"Yone" is used for confirmation.

(2)"Yone" is used for seeking or expressing agreement with the listener.

(3) "Yone" is used in a sentence which affects the listener such as a request, ect.

(4) "Yone" is used in a sentence with content concerning the speaker himself.

(5) "Yone" is used in a sentence which expresses the speaker's discontent towards the listener.

In the first, second and third cases, "yone" is used when the speaker assumes that the listener knows or has the same level of knowledge as the speaker. In this case, the part of the sentence until "yo" is used to convey the speaker's judgement and then "ne" is added in order to confirm an opinion. In the fourth and fifth cases, "yone" is used when the speaker assumes that the listener has a lower level of knowledge or dissimilar views to that of the speaker or has no information at all. In this study, This is referred to as the "pragmatic use" which means that the speaker chooses to use the particle to achieve one's purpose in order to make the conversation proceed smoothly or used as a way of conveying irony or sarcasm.

Finally, an approach for the introduction of "ne" and "yone" for teaching final particles in Japanese elementary courses were discussed and two conditions consisting of consideration of "mutual knowledge" and "manner" in order to use "ne" and "yone" were suggested.