

# Repairs in Conversation

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# 会 話 の 修 正

中 川 友 吉

0.1. Schegloff その他 (1977) は英語を母国語とする人々における会話修正の仕方を調査し、問題を起した人が自分で修正することが相手によって修正されるよりも望ましいとする社会慣行があることを明らかにした。Gaskell (1980) は英語を母国語とする人とそうでない人との会話を同じ方法で調査し、前者による修正が多いことに着目して問題を起した相手の人による修正に重点をおいて研究した。又 Schwartz (1980) は英語を第2言語として学習する人々間に行なわれる会話の修正について、お互いに知らない単語を模索する仕方に重点をおいて研究した。

本論文においては、日本人学生間の英会話練習における修正について調査し、その特徴を明らかにしようとした。調査対象としては、教養部英語1年後期の学生に約300語の“Entertainment”に関する作文を宿題として課し、教室において4人1組の会話グループを編成して各人15分、グループ計60分間作文を読んでそれに関する会話を行わせて転記させた。その中、男女各々2組、(女子2、3組、男子7、10組)の転記を調査の資料とした。

1.1. Schegloff 等のいう会話修正は単なる間違いの訂正だけではなく、話し手間の伝達を阻害するものをすべて除去することを意味している。そして修正の方法として

1. 問題を起した人が自分で修正する。
  - a. 自分で気がついて修正する。
  - b. 他人に注意されて修正する。

2. 相手の人から修正される。

に分類して検討を加えた。

1.1.1. 自分で気がついて修正する方法の1として単語の入れ替えがある。(→は修正箇所を示す)

B: ...then more people will show up. Cuz they won't feel obliged tuh sell

→ tuh buy.

Ken: He siz uh (1.0) w'l then what you so

→ ha- er wuh- unhappy about it.

Schwartz は名詞の例をあげている。

Mari: We talked about this school-

→ university (・) mm and aftar (.2) we went to (・) umm to Berbery Hills.

1.1.2. 学生の会話にもこの例が多く見られる。

(1) 名詞・代名詞 (数字は会話グループの番号、文字は学生の番号、下に加えた数字は各々の学生が始めた会話の順位を示す。)

2A<sub>1</sub>: My little brother, he is forty-six years old, and my little brother-

→ my little sister, she is: ehtoh ten years old...

B:

2D<sub>2</sub>: I- I- ehtoh I- uh I am—when I am: free: time, I ehtoh I wa- I eh? I watched

I watched — I watch TV in all day, ehtoh five time six time. I- I continue to

watch TV

→ for: five or six hours. ...

B: ...

3B<sub>2</sub>: What do you think ?

C: I think it is: true. But western influence — has come into Japan, so — the nature —

→ the character of: recreation or amusement has changed.

10D<sub>2</sub>: Who- whom: do you like about: enka-singer —

→ enka-singer ?

B: sss I like — Ryu Tetsuya, and: Hiroshi Itsuki.

(2) 形容詞・限定詞

3A<sub>2</sub>: Do you think about it ?

C: ... But mm we — I think we Japanese have uh cannot have mm real recreation —

→ pure recreation

7D<sub>1</sub>: Do- do you know — do you know they ?

A: Oh yes, uh but I like sohsob best.

D<sub>2</sub>: Sohsob ? This story is — this story is published: on: mo-

→ weekly no monthly magazine.

10B<sub>2</sub>: Which do you like, Japanese movies or: foreign-

→ American movies ?

C: I like- I like — the American movies.

2C<sub>1</sub>: ... So I think mm toh mm to do one thing mm to do one thing at-

→ to do two things at the same time ...

D: ...

10D<sub>2</sub>: Is- isn't it hard to climb Mt Utatsu by bicycle ?

A: Mm about Utatsu, it is: not so hard, because about: twen-

→ uh two hundred meters.

3A<sub>3</sub>: Mm do you have — do you have an actor — do you have actress or actor — favorite actor or actress in the cinema ?

B: ... Toh in Japan, I like — Nakamura Koshiro, uh he- he- he is named toh Ichikawa Somegoro toh ehtoh few- year few toh.

→ one years ago.

10B<sub>1</sub>: What sports uh what sports can you play uh eh ?

→ can you play other sports ?

D: In — high school days I'm- I'm- I'm a member of: rowing club.

(3) 動詞・助動詞

10A<sub>9</sub>: Do you know-  
→ do you like Tiger Mask ?

B: No, I like- I don't like- I don't like Tiger Mask.

10A<sub>1</sub>: Mm is your team: strong mm in Ishikawa-ken ?

D: Uh our- our team is: still young. Last year for the first time — took part in—  
the- in: the league and: we are —  
→ we got third prize ehtoh in five teams.

2D<sub>4</sub>: Ehto have- have you- have you ever been  
→ have you ever: seen kabuki ?

B: I don't — I haven't- ...

2D<sub>1</sub>: Ehtoh ehtoh as eh as amusment do- do you- do you do-  
→ do you play: any sports ?

C: ...

2A<sub>1</sub>: When I was a free time I should: do my hobby, but I did—  
→ I spend my life dully, ...

C: ...

2D<sub>2</sub>: Ehto what- what cinema will you- will you see mm what cinema will you  
→ uh uhm eh are you- are you going to see ?

A: I- I- I am going to see Yamaneko.

7A<sub>5</sub>: Uh mm uh do you get something in the pinball saloon ?

B: Uh 'sss uh I sometimes'ss uh get'ss uh some cigarette, uh but- but I don't go  
there so often, so: I don't-  
→ can't get: so much.

(4) 副詞

10D<sub>5</sub>: Mm do you go to: training center, often ?

A: I- I go to: training center: two time-  
→ twice: in a week.

(5) イントネーション

2D<sub>1</sub>: Your family very very good custom.

B: Uh my family and- my family and I — when: we: watch the TV, we choose: the  
program. We never watch the TV in all ↘ day  
→ in all ↘ day.

10B<sub>1</sub>: Where are- where is the farest place you have been — on bicycle ?

A: It is — ↗ Akita-

→ ↘ Akita.

1.1.2.2. 所謂文法上の誤りを直す例も多い。

B: ...

3C: One of- one of the bowling alleis in kanazawa is mm in: the town of Nishi-izumi mm that haz- that have- haz not only bowling lane-  
→ lanes, but also tennis courts, I think.

7C<sub>2</sub>: Ss do you: have — mini-cars: now ?

A: Yes, I have — I have it: even —

→ I have these even now.

10D<sub>2</sub>: Who-

→ whom: do you like about: enka-songer- enka-singer ?

B: Ss I like: Ryu Tetetya and: Itsuki Hiroyuki.

(2) 形容詞・限定詞

10D: I- I also like Giant Baba.

C<sub>5</sub>: Why- why ?

D: Baba is: most strongest

→ uh strongest.

2D: Ehtoh what eh? who eh ?

→ whose DJ ehtoh did- do you listen: ... ?

B: ...

(3) 動詞・助動詞

3B: Not good for children ?

C<sub>6</sub>: Toh I think — there are many programs on TV, and some is —  
→ some are very good.

3D<sub>5</sub>: ...

B: ... mm usually children- children doesn't — toh usually children  
→ isn't conscous for man's die.

3A<sub>2</sub>: In "Chohkoh," mm the people in the film mm did eh spea- eh ? spea-  
→ eh ? spoke Chinese ?

D: Yes, ehtoh the Chinese people — then Chinese: children said: "Bu tong"

2D<sub>4</sub>: Ehtoh have- have you- have you ever been — have you ever: seen Kabuki ?

B: I don't —

→ I- I haven't ever seen to kabuki, ...

(4) 副 詞 (句)

2D<sub>1</sub>: Mm ehtoh I have- I have never been to the theatre — ehtoh eh to-  
→ eh for concert. ...

A: ...

2A<sub>1</sub>: ... What's the case of you ?

C: Mm I said: my hobby is — is to see films, so .... But in-in my house mm as  
-as you —

→ like you, I—I tried to use my time dully.

3A<sub>3</sub>: .... do you have actress or actor — favorite actress or actor — in the cinema ?

B: Yes, toh I like — toh actor for-

→ mm in: ehtoh in the foreign cinema.

2D<sub>2</sub>: ... Ehtoh what—

→ eh how long time — how long time — do you watch TV in: all day ?

B: .... At present I- I watch the television little in a day.

(b) 間違った訂正もある。

2C<sub>1</sub>: What-

→ how do you think ?

A: I think: to eat: is forbidden .... but ....

7D<sub>1</sub>: .... Do- do you make it- do you make it of yourself-

→ for your- of yourself ?

B: Yes, I made: it for myself.

1.2. Schwartz は再編成を定義して、「文が終る前に切れて新しい要素が加えられ、節が再編成される」として

Natasha: Wha- what kind of English do they—

→ what do they say ?

の例をあげているが、必ずしもその意味がはっきりしない。1.1.の修正が単語の意味やその語形変化等が問題となるとすれば、ここでは語順が問題となると考えてもよいのではないか。

1.2.1 (1)再編成 Schwartz の定義に最も近いものとして次例がある。

7D<sub>2</sub>: .... uh what things did you like best ?

C: I liked — I liked best scenes — many —

→ I liked many scenes best.

(2) 再 叙

2A<sub>1</sub>: My little brother,

→ he is forty-six years old, and my little brother- my little sister,

→ she is ehtoh ten years old ....

B: ....

3B<sub>2</sub>: ....What do you think ?

C: I think it is true. ... um but mm bonsai mm and other examples,

→ uh th- they remain mm now, I think, mm as: hobbies of: elder people, or: tra-  
dition- as tradition.

3C<sub>6</sub>I think: there are many programs: on TV, and some are very good, but others  
are: not good.

B: Mm toh I think — I think mm the sort of the TV programs toh mm

→ its- its theme — for: too — for adults too much.

2D<sub>1</sub>: Your family very very wonderful custom.

B: Mm uh my family and: I,

→ when we: watch the TV. we choose: the program.

3D<sub>4</sub>: Example many people died.

B: Died ?

D<sub>5</sub>: Killed.

B: Oh, killed, killed. I think so, but the theme of man's die, toh I think,

→ it is. good for children.

7A<sub>6</sub>: How about the: mm Rocky Beelark ?

B: Yes, uh I didn't hear — I haven't heard him so much, but uh uh his recent work,

→ I like it.

### (3) 文の転換

2B<sub>2</sub>: What hobby: do you have or what amusement ?

C: As for hobby I —

→ my hobby is mm film — to: see film.

2D<sub>2</sub>: In short words.

C: .... mm I think hobby:

→ mm by hobby we are pleased: by oneself.

2C<sub>3</sub>: I- I listen to that program — mm I- uh since- since one month-

→ one month ago.

D: ....

7C<sub>3</sub> Can't you record: for me: some day ?

D: Yes, of course. But I have —

→ no, my player-system have no cartridge.

### (b) 転換が途中で中止になるものがある。

2D<sub>2</sub>: Ehto what eh how long time — do you watch TV in- in a day ?

B: Uh toh in dormitory, TV is-

→ there is — TV is only in dining room.

3C<sub>4</sub>: Toh do you think — what kind of: TV programs — are —  
→ are there — what kind of TV programs are not good for children?

B: Not ?

C<sub>5</sub>: Not good.

(b) あるものは挿入句の役割を演ずる。

2D<sub>1</sub> What- what

→ ehto you don't like — though you don't like — ground hockey ehto and so on,  
what- what sports do you like ?

C: Mm I like: mm sports — I like I like almost mm toh I like: almost all kinds  
of sports.

2A<sub>1</sub>: When I come home — come back home, I turned on radio switch to-  
→ it is not to- to do — to listen.

10A<sub>6</sub>: Mm who do you like — sumo wrestler — best ?

B: I like —

→ eh I- I come from Ni-igata, then: I like Daijuyama too, mm and eh I like Kai-  
ketsu best.

1.2.2. 新しい要素を加えて文法的な誤りを直し正しい構文にするのは、1.1.2.2.の単語の入れ  
替えによる誤りの訂正に該当する。

(1) 名詞句

3B<sub>1</sub>: What kind — what kind: do you like — what kind- what kind of —  
→ pictures — do you like for your index cards ?

A: I like mm pictures with mm children —

(b) 名詞句の修飾部門はなくても非文ではない。

2C<sub>1</sub>: Mm I- I like also like — listening to music —

→ mm uh classical music — mm Beethoven — R. Strauss for example ...

D: ....

3B<sub>4</sub>: Since — since then, do you like — do you like the sort of: music — Naoya  
Matsuoka ?

A: Mm mm when: I mm I went to junior high school, mm I like mm I like the  
songs with vocals —

→ Japanese vocals.

2D<sub>1</sub>: .... Ehto what sports do you like ?

C: Mm I like — mm sports. I like almost —

→ I like almost all kinds of sports.

(2) 動詞句

3D<sub>1</sub>: Mm what kind of the music is: the — is — who ?



A: Naoya Matsuoka ?

D<sub>2</sub>: Naoya Matsuoka.

A: He is: jazz pianist. Mm his music is: mm mainly — instrument. Sometimes he makes with —

→ he makes song with vocals.

3B<sub>1</sub> Do you think about it —

→ what do you think about it ?

C: I think it is difficult.

2B<sub>1</sub>: What concert — what concert have you- have you been to and — then — and then — did you- you listen to — making —

→ uh someone making the noise ?

A: I have never been to concert ...

2D<sub>2</sub>: I- I can't- I can't spor-

→ I can't play sports well too. ...

C: ....

3C<sub>4</sub>: Even if we don't: like them, mm mm when we see the film, I like-

→ I can like him.

(3) 副詞句

7D<sub>5</sub>: ... Why- why do you dislike pro wrestling ?

C: No, I don't say I dislike pro wrestling.

I- when I was child, I like pro wrestling. But I: am interes- I

→ I am not interested in it.

3B: ... I- I don't know toh the story of: Yamaneko ...

A<sub>2</sub>: I hear- I hear Yamaneko is Italy-

→ is in Italy.

3B<sub>2</sub>: ... what do you think ?

C: ... uh th- they remains: now, I think, mm as: hobbies of: elder people — mm or: tradition —

→ as a tradition.

7B<sub>3</sub>: ... Uh uh what- what means uh 's s

→ by what means do you get — the money.

D<sub>2</sub>: ... And I- I work — side job and: I: get money.

10A<sub>9</sub>: Do you know — do you like Tiger Mask ?

B: No. I like- I don't like: Tiger Mask. He is —

→ because he is: a showman.

2D<sub>1</sub>: Uh at- what ehto you don't like —

→ though you don't like — ground hockey ehto and so on, what- what kind sports do you like ?

C: Mm I like: mm sports — I like- I like almost mm toh I like: almost all kinds of sports.

(b) 動詞句の修飾部はなくても非文でない。

3D<sub>2</sub>: When do you want to — listen to music, when I mean — what mood — your heart ?

A: .... and mm when I feel sorrow, and happy, uh my mm I- I sel-

→ I always select: music mm mm toh I always select music mm according to my mm mind.

1.3.1. 単語の模索には2通りあって、母国語の場合通常人名を探す。

Clacia: B't a- another one then went uh school with me.

→ wa : s a girl na:med wh (0.9) w't th' hell wz

→ er name. Karen. Right. Karen.

Olive: → Yihknow Mary uh:: (0.3) oh:what was it.

→Uh:: Thompson.

1.3.2. 外国語学習者は物の名を探すこのになる。

Mari: .... for junior high school ? or adults because that's uh many kind of uhn (1.0) mmmm.

→ example Jet Corso? and uh mm mm.

→ watershuot ? very, very mmm (1.9) very

Hamid: inter 

esting
yeah

 interesting and huh

huh huh Jet Corso is uh very fast.

“I mean” “you know” とともに使用する。

Natasha: Becuz I- I wanna like (.4) you know (.2) I wanna take something to- → to make ya know just (.2) to have fun.

Ming: But the test will be on that, too

→ I mean (.2) today's quiz.

3D<sub>2</sub>: When do you want to — to listen to the music ? when-

→ I mean what mood — your heart ?

A: Mm mm I: listen to the music mm all day long, and: mm when I: feel sorrow, and: happy, uh my mm I- I sel- I always select: music mm mm toh I always select music mm according to my mm mind.

1.4. 指示する人を言い換える。

L: .... and uhn I don't know where we're going. I really don't think there's much

→ more they — y' know anybody c'n do for me.

3C: ... Mm hobby — I think hobby: mm. By hobby we: are: pleased — by oneself.

D<sub>3</sub>: I see.

C: And hobby: reflects mm ea- the character of: other- each of people. They are:

→ everyone of- has: his own hobby.

1.5. 次の話し手に単語の選択を任せる。

Dot: → Yer gettin s- look how thin he's gettin.

Mike: → Sh'd I jist s- eh- Jim.

Jim [Huh ?

Mike: [Sh'd I j's send it or uh:: (0.3)

Jim: Send it.

Ken: Hey why didn't you show up las week

→ either of you two.

Jim: → No, Sam, I taw- I talked to you on Thursday. (1.0)

Sam: [Me ?

Jim: [I tried tuh talk Sam on Thursday but he wan' // home.

2.0. 他人に言われて修正するのに色々な方法がある。

2.1. 話し手の言ったことを確認する。

(1) huh, hmm, what ?

D: Wul did'e ever get married 'r anything ?

C: → Hu:h ?

D: Did jee ever get married. ?

C: I have // no idea.

Hamid: How long did you spend there ?

Mari: Hmm ?

Hamid: How long did you spend there ?

A: Have you ever tried a clinic ?

B: → What ?

A: Have you ever tried a clinic ?

B: ((sigh)) No, I didn't go to a clinic.

学生の例には以上の外に "I beg your pardon" 母国語の "eh" の例が多く見られる。

7C<sub>2</sub>: Can't- can't you record for me some day ?

D: → I beg your pardon ?

C<sub>3</sub>: Can't you record for me some day ?

D: Yes, of course.

10A<sub>6</sub>: I hear you can't play: bowling. Is it true ?

C: → Eh ?

A: Is it true ?

B: Yes, it is.

(b) 前に使用されていた表現が返事されることがある。

5C<sub>4</sub>: What's called: this play, is this ?

A: → What ?

C<sub>5</sub>: What is the title ?

(2) 疑問詞 who, where, when ?

B: Oh Sibbie's sister hadda ba:by ba:wy.]

A: → Who ?

B: Sibbie's sister.

(b) 前に使用されていない返事が返ってくることがある。

Ben: They gotta — a garage sale.

Ellen: → Where ?

Ben: On Third Avenue.

(3) 分からなかった所の一部に疑問詞をそえる。

Bea: Was las night the first time you met Missie Kelly ?

Marge: → Met whom ?

Bea: Missie Kelly.

Sue: Yeah. We used to live, on the highway, too. And when we first moved up there, it was terrible sleeping because all these semis were going by at night.

Bob: → All the what ?

Sue: Semis.

(4) 分からなかった部分の一部を聞きかえす。

A: What're you guys doin at the beach.

B: Nothin.

A: → Nothe :: // n

B: No::

A: Oh, good // heavens

3C<sub>4</sub>: .... What kind of programs are: not good for children ?

B: Not ?

C<sub>5</sub>: Not good.

B: Not good ?

C<sub>6</sub>: Not good for children.

(b) 確認することによって前の陳述が訂正される。

A: Well Monday, lemme think. Monday, Wednesday, an' Friday I'm home by one ten.

B: → One ten ?

A: Two o'clock. My class ends one ten.

A: Hey the first time they stopped from selling cigarettes was this morning. (1.0)

A: From buying cigarettes. They // said uh.

C: Uh huh.

10A<sub>4</sub>: Uhm do you like: mm Seibu team ?

B: → Seibu team ?

A<sub>5</sub>: Seibu Lions.

B: Seibu Lions. No. I don't like Seibu Lions.

3D<sub>4</sub>: Example, many people died.

B: → Died ?

D<sub>5</sub>: Killed.

B: Oh, killed.

(5) "Y'mean"

A: Why did I turn out this way ?

B: → You mean homo- sexual ?

A: Yes.

2B<sub>4</sub>: I'm sorry change: the subject. But if — you: are a teacher, what will you: teach pupils — in: free time — on: weekend ?

C: → You mean — in the: leisure hours — "yutori-no-jikan" ?

B<sub>5</sub>: Yes.

7B<sub>3</sub>: Eh eh what kind of music do you hear ?

C: I- I usually hear folk and: lately I hear: popular music.

B<sub>4</sub>: → Uh eh toh what do you mean the word "folk" ? Eh is it "minyō" ?

C: No, it is: new music.

B: Oh, I understand.

(b) 分からない所を適当に解釈する。

( ): Yesterday.

→ you mean after school ?

2.1. 他人が修正する時は何らかの方法で調子を和らげる。

(1) ポーズ 修正の前にポーズをおく。

Ben: Lessena pigeons.

(0.7)

Ellen: → [Coo-coo::: co::

Bill: → [Quail, I think.

(2) ? や "I think" 又は "Y'mean" を使用する。

Lorri: But y'know single beds'r awfully thin tuh sleep on.

Sam: What ?

Lorri: Single beds. // They're-

Ellen: → Y'mean narrow ?

B: → From selling cigarettes ?

Lori: They're awfully narrow. // yeah.

3B<sub>6</sub>: I think — mm toh we like: actress and actor who play: in the: movie —very good.

D: I see.

B<sub>7</sub>: If — who I don't like — if I don't like —

D: → Even if ?

B<sub>8</sub>: Even if we don't like them, mm mm when we see: the film, I like — I can like them.

D: Yes, yes.

(b) 次のものは訂正というよりは単語の模索といってよい。

3B<sub>1</sub>: What- what sort of: toh films mm toh mm toh mm touch: your heart ?

D: Mm I: have seen: the film so much. I don't have ? I haven't — I haven't seen: the film so much, but, mm almost: foreign — made — the film is made — made:

B<sub>2</sub>: → Foreign movie ?

D: Foreign movie.

(2) 調子を和らげた修正の後には断定的な修正が続く。

A: Well, uh th- ((clears the throat))

B: Somehow you // endure it.

A: There's 'n- There's 'n answer to that too. (2.0)

A: 'h h h h a physical answer t(h h) o o 'h h h

B: → You mean takin laxative at night.

A: No, suppositives.

Jim: Some imagination. (0.5)

Roger: Who: se, mine ?

Jim: → No, his.

2.1.2. 自信のある修正は断定的に言う。

Jane: Um: how long have you been in this country ?

Hassan: 'h h h (1.0) I has been here for (1.0) two months. (1.6)

Jane: I see :: =

Hassan: = two months and half.

Jame: From Mexico.

Hassan: → No, from Iran. I am Iranian.

7A<sub>1</sub>: ... Uh what- what films; have you been affected: ever ? 'ss

C: 'ss I- I affected.

A<sub>2</sub>: → be affected.

C: Eh I am affected in — Fight.

A: Fight.

C: And: Rocky: and Rocky II.

2.2. Schwartz は英語を母国語としない学習者が言語、非言語の両方の伝達手段によって単語語を模索することを「談合」(negotiation) と称して、英語能力によって分けたいくつかのグループの例を挙げているが、一番低いレベルのものを引用する。

Mari: ... for junior school ?	or adults because that's uh many kind	claps hands
looks up and flutters eyelids, purses		of
uhh (1.0) mmmmmm		
lips, closes eyes, grits teeth.		
(1.5)		
opens hands, looks at H		
example Jet Corso ?		
looks away, hands in lap	hands up	
and uh mmmm	Water Shoot ?	
looks back at H.	closes eyes, fingers	
very, very mmmm	(1.0) very moving.	

Hamid: inter [esting ]

Mari [yeah ] interesting and

fingers in circle motion.

huh huh huh.

iconic gestures

Jet Coso is uh very fast.

Hamid: Yeah like merry-go-round.

Mari: Not- not merry-go-round because (.2)

gestures over shoulder

we are- we are (.2) opposite.

これは“ferris wheel” (同転観覧車) という単語を見出そうとして両者ともジェスチャーを混えて例をいくつかあげるが成功しなかった例である。

学生が知らない単語を探す時は同じグループの学生に聞いたり、和英辞典をひいたりする訳であるが、共通語の英語と日本語を使った例に次のようなものがある。

2D<sub>2</sub>: I- I can't- I can't spor- I can't play: sports — well too, But, toh sports is — how is English speak for “tanoshiimono” ?

C: →Pleasant ?

D<sub>3</sub>: Sports is pleasant thing.

2A<sub>1</sub>: When: I was: small children, in my family, television was: watched little.

Because: my family: — what is the English for uh “shukan ga aru” ?

C: →“Be accustomed to” ?

A<sub>2</sub>: Yes, eh uh my family: was not accustomed to watch TV ...

2C<sub>1</sub>: I think, the noise in the theatre — uh theatre: is: very: very: — would you

tell me the English for "tae-gata-i" please ?

A: Tae-gatai.

→ "Can't put up with."

C<sub>2</sub>: Thank you.

3A<sub>1</sub>: Mm recently: in Japan, uhm many men: have- can have — what is the English word for "Kyujitsu", please ?

C: "Off-day."

A<sub>2</sub>: Toh sorry. Recently: in Japan, many men can, have — off days ...

3.0. 今回の学生の会話修正を従来のもものと比較して最も顕著なことは、自分で気がついて修正する場合、従来は単語の意味や指示物が問題であるに対して、学生の場合文法が中心となっていることである。そしてそれは単に間違いの箇所を訂正するというだけではなく、絶えず文頭に帰ってゆっくりではあるが堅実に進めるということで、確実な文法知識を要求するわが国の英語教育のプラス面とマイナス面が如実に現われている。

第2の特徴としては、従来 of 会話修正との状況の相違である。即ち、最初に述べた通り、1) Schegloff 等のものは英語を母国語として話す人の間の会話修正、2) Gaskill のものは英語を母国語とするものとそうでないものとの会話、3) Schwartz のものは英語を唯一の共通語とする外国人間の会話、4) 今回のものは日本語を共通語として英語を学習するものの会話である。3) と4)は共通語が違う為に所謂「談合」の仕方も変り、3)は単語を探すのに面倒で時間がかかるが英語を使うことにより確実に英語の能力をのばすことができるに對して、4)は単語を見つけるのは容易であるが力の方は今一つとそれぞれ長短はあるが、それは学習者のおかれた環境によって定まることである。

又2)はわが国で英会話を教える最も普通な方法であるが、これが学校教育で行われる時は1人の教師と多数の学生ということで、聞く能力はともかく話す能力は今一つということになる。4)の方法はその欠陥はないが、日本語という共通語があるため、英会話練習よりも日本語の雑談ということになったり、適切な指導が行われないうらみがあるが、学生自らの試行錯誤を通して会話に対する間のとおり方と自信を得させる1の方法であるように思われる。

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