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## 研究代表者

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研究成果の概要(和文)：オーストラリア人と日本人の話す英語におけるあいづちのマルチモダル分析から、日本人間ではあいづちが会話中のラポール構築に大きく関わっていることが明らかになった。特に、backchannel sequenceにおいては、話者と聞き手があいづちの応酬を通してあいづちの認知、ラポール構築、そして次ターンの交渉を行っていると考えられる。一方オーストラリア英語話者間におけるあいづちは、スタンステイキングの一部としての役割が大きく、ラポール構築の機能は重要視されていない。異文化間コミュニケーションにおいては、互いが注意深く相手を観察し、自分のあいづちレパートリーの中で交渉・譲歩しあっていることが確認された。

研究成果の概要(英文)：The multi-modal analysis of backchannel sequences among Australian English speakers and Japanese English speakers revealed that backchanneling has a significant role in rapport establishment between Japanese English speakers. In particular, in a backchannel sequence, JE speakers acknowledge their interlocutor's backchannel, build rapport with each other, and negotiate next speakership. Meanwhile in Australian English, backchannels are used as a turn-taking strategy and as part of stance taking, and not so much as rapport building practice. The functional differences lead to the frequency differences and pragmatic differences of backchannels in the two varieties of English. In order to overcome such differences in cross-cultural communication, both speakers and listeners monitor each other carefully, and offer overt backchannel cues and backchannels, but such accommodation remains within their linguistic repertoire.

研究分野：人文学

キーワード：backchannel sequence rapport stance alignment turn-taking ELF

### 1 . 研究開始当初の背景

Despite the attention to *aizuchi* in Japanese, there have been few studies on backchannel behaviour in English spoken by educated Japanese who are proficient in English, namely Japanese English. Ike (2010) found that the frequency of backchannels in Japanese English was considerably higher in Japanese English than in Australian English, and Ike and Mulder (2012) found that Japanese English speakers seem to prefer different backchannel initiating strategies as well as backchannels from the speakers of Australian English. Using video-recorded EIL conversations between Australian English speakers and Japanese English speakers, Ike and Mulder also showed examples of communication breakdowns that seemed to have come from the different use and preference of backchannels. Furthermore, Ike and Mulder (2014) identified that a series of backchannel exchanges called “loop sequences” (cf. Iwasaki, 1997) as one of the characteristics of the backchannel strategy in Japanese English. This study further investigates backchannel behaviours in a variety of Englishes and its use in EIL communication. Using detailed discourse analysis, the study focuses on how the speakers identify such differences sub-consciously and/or consciously while they are involved in conversation, and how they repair breakdowns caused by culturally influenced backchannel strategies.

### 2 . 研究の目的

This research investigates a range of accommodation and negotiation strategies in English as an International Language (EIL) communication with a special focus on backchannel behaviour from a World Englishes perspective. In order to achieve smooth and successful EIL communication, both participants in a conversation employ a range of accommodation and negotiation skills. However, detailed analysis of backchannel behaviour in EIL interaction, especially those involving non-verbal elements, has not been done. Detailed transcription of multi-video-recorded dyadic conversational data, both at vocal utterance level and other non-vocal utterance levels such as eye gaze movement, head movement, and gestural behaviour, will allow the researcher to identify

specific accommodation and negotiation strategies used in EIL dyadic conversation, which then can be used in EIL teaching in Japan.

### 3 . 研究の方法

A total of approximately six hours of video-recorded dyadic conversations were collected in Japan and in Australia: between two JE speakers (4 female pairs and 1 male pair), between two AusE speakers (6 female pairs and 1 male pair), and between a JE speaker and an AusE speaker (7 female pairs and 2 male pairs). All Japanese participants are either a holder of score 6.0 or above on IELTS, or working professionally using English (e.g., translator). Australian participants are a holder of tertiary qualification. The data were then transcribed using an annotation tool ELAN (<http://tla.mpi.nl/tools/tla-tools/elan/>) provided by Max Planck Institute for Psycholinguistics (cf. Brugman & Russel, 2004) and the discourse transcription system of Du Bois et al. (1993, 2000) for speech, eye gaze, head movement, and other gestural behaviour. All the backchannel instances were identified, and marked on the transcript accordingly.

### 4 . 研究成果

The first significant achievement is the establishment of a framework to conceptualise backchannel instances through multi-modal ELAN analysis, as presented in Figure 1.

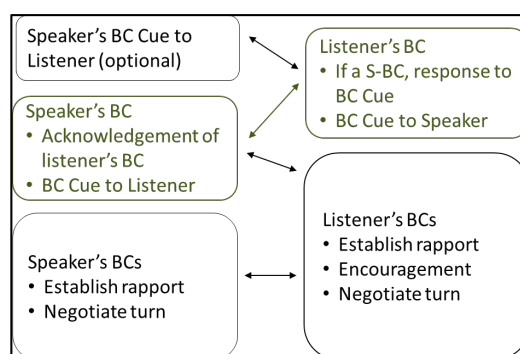


Figure 1. a model of BC instance

A backchannel (BC) instance was defined as an optional “BC Cue” plus one or more BCs. A range of prosodic and on-vocal elements was identified as a BC Cue, and a BC instance (BC Cue + BCs) was termed “Speaker-elicited BC instance (S-BC)”. Meanwhile, listeners may orient to the end of an intonation unit (IU) to produce a BC without BC Cues, and such case was termed

“Listener-initiated BC (L-BC)” An instance with one or more exchanges of BCs was re-analysed as “BC sequence (BC-Seq)”, as it displays phases of different functions. A summary of the three BC instances is illustrated in Figure 2.

	S-BC	L-BC	BC Sequence
Location	• Response to Speaker's BC Cue	• IU boundary oriented	• Tendency to start with S-BC
BCs	• More even balance of • Lexical & non-lexical • Vocal & non-vocal • Greater display • Deeper nod • Higher volume	• Tendency for • non-lexical • non-vocal • Minimal display • Smaller nod • Lower volume	• If minimal, tendency for Speaker's BC to be nodding • If extended, a range of BCs that always includes nodding
Functions	• Reaction • Encouragement	• Continuer	• Acknowledgement • Establish rapport • Encouragement • Negotiate turn

Figure 2 Typical characteristics of BC instances

The backchannel behaviour of Japanese English is characterized by L-BC as well as S-BC, and frequent BC-Seqs, whereas that of Australian English is restricted to predominantly S-BC. Through further analysis of Japanese English, three distinctive phases in a BC-Seq were identified. In the first phase “acknowledgement”, the speaker acknowledge the listener’s BC, and in the second phase “Rapport establishment”, both speaker and listener exchange a series of BCs to show mutual agreement or understanding, but it may also include emotional synthesizing, leading them to co-establish rapport. In the third phase “Turn negotiation” they negotiate the next speakership without overlapping each other’s speech or threatening their faces.

Australian English speakers use backchannels quite differently. The functions of backchannels in Australian English seem predominantly a part of turn-taking strategy and floor-management strategy. Typically, a listener uses backchannel to show mutual agreement/understanding but also to claim the next speakership at the same time. This often results in overlapping the previous speaker’s speech. In other words, rapport establishment and turn negotiation are not the primary roles of backchannels, and thus BC-Seq is not a primary product but remains bi product of their floor management.

Cross-cultural communication between JE speaker and AusE speaker was then closely analysed in order to identify accommodation and negotiation strategies. It was revealed that JE speakers employ a range of overt BC Cues in eliciting AusE listener’s BCs, while AusE listeners pay

close attention to JE speakers for such cues. There are several instances of BC-Seqs when JE participants are taking the role of speaker, offering acknowledgement of the AusE listener’s BC (hence forming a minimal BC-Seq), but the frequency of extended BC-Seqs is markedly lower compared to that in JE conversations. When an extended BC-Seq does occur, AusE participants seem to display “encouragement” function in such a sequence.

Finally, the analysis of cross-cultural communication suggests that, while both participants (Australian and Japanese English speakers) use a range of accommodation strategies in forming backchannel instances and sequences, their accommodation is limited to what they have in their linguistic repertoire. That is, accommodation is realized only through enhancing their readily available strategies, but not through something they have not acquired or noticed. While there exist BC-Seqs in cross cultural communication, the three phases identified in Japanese English conversation do not always appear clearly, rather, the phases seem to only appear on the Japanese participant, and not on the Australian English speaker.

## 5. 主な発表論文等

(研究代表者、研究分担者及び連携研究者には下線)

[雑誌論文](計 5件)

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〔図書〕(計 0件)

〔産業財産権〕

出願状況(計 0件)

#### 6. 研究組織

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