

令和 5 年 5 月 10 日現在

機関番号：13301

研究種目：研究活動スタート支援

研究期間：2021～2022

課題番号：21K20011

研究課題名(和文) Transhistorical Approaches to Multilingualism and Multiliteralism in Early English

研究課題名(英文) Transhistorical Approaches to Multilingualism and Multiliteralism in Early English

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交付決定額(研究期間全体)：(直接経費) 400,000円

研究成果の概要(和文)：この研究課題は、複数の異なる文字と言語記号の種類を織り交ぜて用いる物語文を調べ、文脈におけるスクリプト(script)選択のエンプレムの意義を解析した。マルチリンガリズム(multilingualism: 多言語併用)やマルチリテラリズム(multiliteralism)への高い意識が示される言語状況では、スクリプトの選択自体は感情表現と連想的な意味を生み出す補助記号手段として使われることが可能であると解明した。言語や文字の種類分化と結びついた象徴的な意義が明らかに体系化され、複数の異なる文字と言語記号が交ざる文の現象そのものを記号論的に、物語論的にも理解できる理論モデルを生み出した。

研究成果の学術的意義や社会的意義

Beyond the impacts of the project's case studies, which have significance in the areas of medieval philology, historical/modern literature, and semiotics, the assessments deriving from the comparative framework also display broader significance to studies of multilingualism and literary production.

研究成果の概要(英文)：The project examined the emblematic values of script choice in narrative writing that simultaneously employs multiple sets of discursive linguistic symbols. It was elucidated that in writing situations which exhibit this kind of heightened multilingual and multiliterary awareness, the graphic choice of script in and of itself can operate as an auxiliary semiotic vehicle for associative meaning creation and emotive expression. Emblematic values that are tied to language and script differentiation were clarified and systematized into a theoretical model for understanding the very phenomenon of multiple script usage on semiotic and narratological terms.

研究分野：Comparative Literature

キーワード：Comparative Literature Old English Latin runes Japanese Semiotics Narratology

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1. 研究開始当初の背景

In various linguistic communities past and present, writers have operated across languages and distinguished between writing systems, occasionally making simultaneous use of two or more sets of linguistic symbols. Two particularly noteworthy examples are Modern Japanese (in interaction with Modern English) and Old English (in interaction with Latin). Modern Japanese regularly makes concurrent use of four distinct scripts (*kanji*, *hiragana*, *katakana*, and *rōmaji*), and a number of texts from the Early Medieval English context can be seen to employ both runes and the Latin alphabet. Direct studies of such multiple script usage were and remain in short supply. Moreover, despite the fact that multiple script usage is far from unique to these two cultural contexts, the only typological volume to date on the subject notes how: “Most of the time, students of such situations believe their cases to be so special that they do not expect to find literature about similar cases. Yet if all the instances mentioned in the extant literature were collated, it would become obvious that this is not a marginal phenomenon at all” (Bunčić et al., 2016, p. 16). This research project, therefore, represented a first comparative attempt at investigation into *multiliteral* writing and multilingualism as contributive features of narrative.

2. 研究の目的

The purpose of the research was to investigate multiple script usage and to develop a theoretical model for understanding the phenomenon in semiotic and narratological terms, specifically examining and incorporating the relevance of multilingualism in historical writing practices.

3. 研究の方法

To achieve the overarching aims of the project, the study was comprised of two smaller, interrelated phases. The first concentrated on the issue of historical multilingual writing and took Latin and Old English homilies written by Archbishop Wulfstan of York (d. 1023) as an extended case study into individual bilingual writing practice. The second phase brought forward these observations and examined the simultaneous usage of multiple scripts in what are by and large monolingual Old English texts. Specifically, the study examined the four multiliteral Old English narrative verse texts which are internally attributed to Cynewulf (*Christ II*, *Juliana*, *The Fates of the Apostles*, and *Elene*). These four texts are transcribed in the Latin alphabet and make use of runic characters, and the semiotic functionality of this writing situation was contrasted with other instances from the Early Medieval English context, as well as modern instances of multiliteral writing (sc. Modern Japanese popular literature). Observations from both phases were also integrated into the production of a monograph draft treating with the major components of this study.

Project Progression & Implementation

Multilingual Case Study (Wulfstan) <i>Phase 1</i>		
	Multiliteral Case Study (Cynewulf) <i>Phase 2</i>	
Production of Monograph Draft		
2021	2022	

4. 研究成果

Phase one of the project produced an interpretative case study with local importance in the specific area of medieval language studies, as well as broader extrapolative significance to studies of multilingualism and literary production. A characterization was produced of Archbishop Wulfstan of York's individual engagement with different languages as part of his creative process and as a literary device, and it was demonstrated how the overall pattern corresponds with other notable features of his writing style and his observable rhetorical aims. In doing so, underlying emblematic values tied to usages of Old English and Latin were also uncovered. [Resultant article is currently anticipating peer-reviewed publication under the title: "Emblematic Language: A Multilingual Perspective on Wulfstan's English and Latin Baptismal Homilies."]

Phase two of the project produced a larger scale interpretative case study with interdisciplinary impacts across the fields of language study, semiotics, and historical and modern literature. Investigation of the primary focus texts (Cynewulf's *Christ II*, *Juliana*, *The Fates of the Apostles*, and *Elene*), revealed the uses of multiple scripts in those narratives to: 1) tie in with the individual text's overall aesthetic gestalt; 2) stimulate a reader's analogical contemplative interaction; and 3) render the spiritual message and theological import more directly applicable and relevant to an early medieval, English-speaking audience.

Conversely, approaching the issue of multiple script usage from a radically shifted, transhistorical perspective allowed for deductions to be made about multiple script writing in the contrasting cultural context of Modern Japanese. Through assessment of contemporary fiction works by a popular and multilingual Japanese author (Murakami Haruki), a theoretical schematic was put forth of the ways in which conformity to readers' conventional and semiotic expectations causes the emblematic values of script and language choice to be foregrounded or deemphasized as part of a given text or passage.

Integrating and placing these evaluations in parallel, the project was able to achieve its ultimate aim of isolating the phenomenon of script differentiation itself as a semiotic and narratological process that serves as one element of a text's associative meaning creation and emotive expression. Two essential and interrelated modes of mediating multiliteral signification were identified: the ability visually to denote some characteristic aspect or quality of a 'speaker'/narrator and/or the capacity to gesture pseudo-mimetically at the nature or various properties of a transcribed utterance. [Resultant study is anticipating publication in the near future as a stand-alone, peer-reviewed monograph (tentative title: *Multiple Scripts and Narrative: Medieval English in Conversation with Modern Japanese*).]

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5. 主な発表論文等

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3. 雑誌名 Humanities	6. 最初と最後の頁 1-11
掲載論文のDOI（デジタルオブジェクト識別子） 10.3390/h10040124	査読の有無 有
オープンアクセス オープンアクセスとしている（また、その予定である）	国際共著 -

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2. 発表標題 Emblematic Code-Switching and Language Use: A Multilingual Perspective on Archbishop Wulfstan's Baptismal Homilies
3. 学会等名 日本中世英語英文学会 (Japan Society for Medieval English Studies)
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3. 学会等名 Leeds International Medieval Congress (国際学会)
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〔図書〕 計0件

〔産業財産権〕

〔その他〕

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6. 研究組織

氏名 (ローマ字氏名) (研究者番号)	所属研究機関・部局・職 (機関番号)	備考

7. 科研費を使用して開催した国際研究集会

〔国際研究集会〕 計0件

8. 本研究に関連して実施した国際共同研究の実施状況

共同研究相手国	相手方研究機関