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THE ROLE OF JAPANESE WRITING SYSTEM
IN CONCEPTUALIZING OF THE LANGUAGE
WORLDVIEW OF THE JAPANESE

The paper is focused on the study of specific role of kanji as an essential part of the Japanese writing system in making up thinking pattern of the Japanese people.

Key words*: Chinese characters, Japanese writing system, language worldview, thinking pattern.*

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A CONFIGURATIVE MODEL OF LINGUISTIC COMMUNICATION:
STRUCTURE OF THE SPEAKER AND OF THE LISTENER

The author's comprehensive linguistic communication model is being further developed to focus attention on the structure of the speaker and of the listener with some examples in Japanese and English.

Key words: *language, linguistic communication, configurative model, speaker, listener, structure, discourse.*

We have discussed the configurative model approach to analyze linguistic communication peculiarities in several papers [Федоришин 2011, 2012a, 2012b, Fedoryshyn 2010] where the major attention was paid to the linguistic material structure and some extralinguistic factors. The premise of our study is that everything in the world we live in has form and structure including configuration. Now we are going to focus on the structure of the speaker and of the listener to further develop the idea of the configurative model of linguistic communication. But first let us summarize the previous studies in Fig. 1.

Starting with the four factors of an act of speech after [Gardiner 1991] we derive a simple mathematical formula to show that communication is the product of the four factors as follows:

$$r = a \times b \times c \times d, \tag{1}$$

where *a* is the Speaker, *b* is the Listener, *c* is the Thing Referred to, *d* is the Linguistic Material, and *r* is the resultant act of speech or discourse. The idea of a communication square is introduced to visualize the interrelationships between the four factors of an act of speech providing the tentative scales of the speaker's and of the listener's knowledge of the thing referred to (which

we will also call the subject matter) and of the linguistic material or language. Then an 11-tier diagram is constructed to show the hierarchy of the linguistic and subject-matter elements involved in communication, where 1 is phoneme, 2 is morpheme, 3 is lexeme, 4 is predicateme or sentence, 5 is text, 6 is discourse, 7 is scene of communication, 8 is the thing referred to proper, 9 is particular domain of the thing referred to, 10 is general sphere of the thing referred to, and 10 is the picture of the world. Including the scene of communication into formula (1) we obtain the following

$$r = a \times b \times c \times d \times e \tag{2}$$

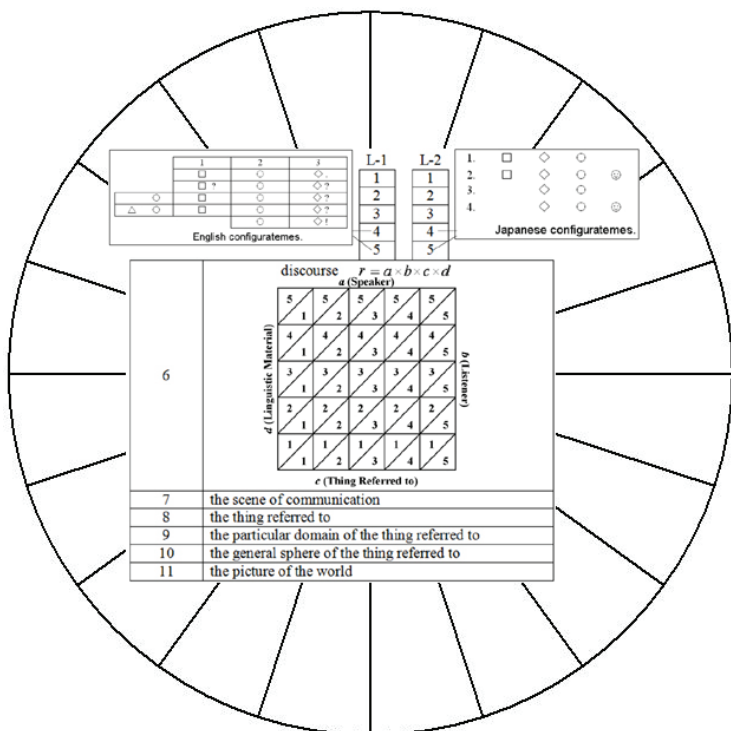where e is the scene of communication.

Figure 1. Summary of previous studies.

Then the concept of configurateme is introduced after [Головнин 1986, 55] to represent the interface for the utterance to materialize or, in other words, to emerge from the underwater part of the communication iceberg. Originally the configurateme was defined as the position of the parts in the sentence relative to the predicate, but now we redefine it as the position of the

parts in the sentence relative to the predicate in accordance with government. Basic sentence configuratemes have been revealed for the English and the Japanese languages . ($\square$ stands for subject, $\bigcirc$ for predicate, $\Diamond$ for other sentence parts, $\triangle$ for modifier, $\odot$ stands for subjective modality marker (bunmatsu hyougen)). They are incorporated into tiers 4 and 5 as a shortest text consisting of one sentence.

Since there are many other factors beyond the linguistic material and the thing referred to that determine and influence the utterance by the speaker and the comprehension thereof by the listener we involve the concept of the extralinguistic field shown in Fig. 1 as a sectorized circle encompassing all the other elements of the communication model. The sectors represent the extralinguistic factors whose number is theoretically unlimited. The extralinguistic factors may be constant and variable, conscious and unconscious, relevant and irrelevant. Now, involving the extraliguistic factors into formula (2), we obtain the following

$$r = a \times b \times c \times d \times e \times f \tag{3}$$

where f is extralinguistic factors, and actually $f = f_1 + f_2 + \ldots + f_n$. Thus we can say that an act of speech or linguistic communication originates in an extraliguistic field for an extralinguistic purpose.

Such factors as time, space, physical conditions, and medium are considered to be of a universal character. Other extralinguistic factors essential for Japanese-language communication are also mentioned tentatively, being borrowed from literature: social relativism, belongingness, empathy, dependency, occupying the proper place, and reciprocity from [Lebra 1976, 金田一, 1981], wa, giri, on, honne, tatemae, amae, hara gei etc from [Benedict 1997; Honna 1986; Honna 1989; De Mente 1994], 相手中心の論理 aite chuushinno ronri (speaker-centered logic) from [堀川 1974], 「私」中心の視点 watashi chuusinno shiten (self-centered point of view) from [森田 1998], frames of knowledge from van Dijk [ван Дейк 1989], and 一貫性 ikkansei (cohesiveness) from [メイナード 2005].

Finally in [Федоришин 2012a, 141], we used the idea of a physical experiment to mix colours, and by imaginary rotation of a multi-color circle we obtained a white circle which we called an absolute linguistic communication model.

Now let us focus on the structure of the speaker and of the listener. By withdrawing the listener side from the communication square we obtain a triangle representing the speaker alone with his thing referred to and the linguistic material, the listener being left outside, as in Fig. 2. So there is no communication in this case.
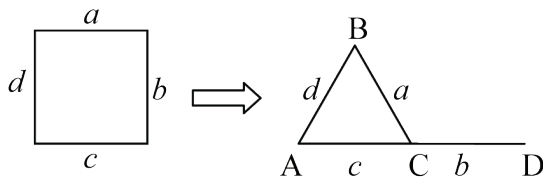

Fig. 2. Structure of listener out of communication.

In order to get the structure of the speaker in communication, we return the listener to the scheme and construct a tetrahedron based on triangle ABC (face *a*) representing the speaker as in Fig. 3.
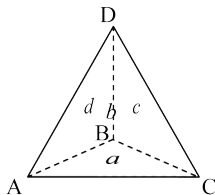
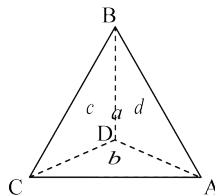

Fig. 3. Structure of speaker in communication.

Fig. 4. Structure of listener in communication.

And in order to get the structure of the listener it is sufficient to turn the above tetrahedron so that face *b* becomes its base and for convenience sake rotate it 180º around the vertical axis passing through vertex B, Fig. 4. This way we keep the same notation of triangles to indicate the factors of speech in both tetrahedra. So triangle ABC represents the speaker *a*, ACD stands for the listener *b*, BCD points to the thing referred to *c*, and ABD is linguistic material *d*, language competence or linguistic component.

Then in order to differentiate the faces of the tetrahedron, which are factors of speech in a communication process from the perspective of the speaker *a* or the listener *b*, we specify them with their respective subscripts in the notation of the vertices of these triangles as follows: triangle $A_aB_aC_a$ is the speaker proper with his/her personal characteristics (conscious and unconscious), $A_aC_aD_a$ is the listener's image in the speaker's mind, $B_aC_aD_a$ is the speaker's subject matter competence, $A_aB_aD_a$ is the speaker's language competence or linguistic component, and for the listener these are respectively: triangle $A_bC_bD_b$ is the listener's personal characteristics, $A_bB_bC_b$ is the speaker's image in the listener's mind, $B_bC_bD_b$ is the listener's subject matter competence, $A_bB_bD_b$ is the listener's language competence or linguistic component. Each triangle can be assigned certain characteristics in a descriptive, mathematical, symbolic or schematic form to enable their comparison, interpretation and evaluation.

We unfold the two tetrahedra into their triangles in order to be able to view all their faces at the same time as shown in Fig. 5. Each triangle is divided into smaller colored sections to tentatively represent various symbolic characteristics of each factor.
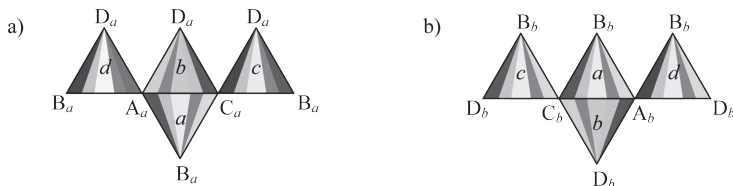

Fig. 5. Unfolded tetrahedra of the speaker *a* and of the listener *b*.

Comparing the triangles in Fig. 5 we can conclude that the speaker and the listener are different by nature and that their subject matter competences and language competences have different characteristics in addition to common ones, which is essential for the nature and content of their communication.

In a real communication process, all factors of speech including the extralinguistic ones are integrated in dynamic interaction, which in our model can be represent by rotation around the vertical axis of the tetrahedron. Then with fast rotation we can obtain an apparent cone of monochrome colour according to the colour mixing law, Fig. 6.
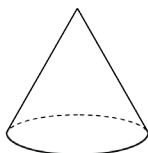

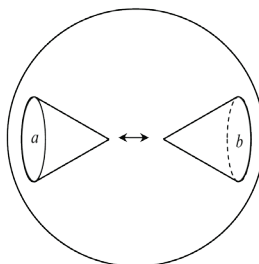Fig. 6. Integral speaker or listener structure in motion.

Fig.7. Absolute linguistic communication model with the speaker *a* and the listener *b* highlighted.

Finally, we put the integral speaker and listener structures in motion back into the absolute linguistic communication model to obtain Fig. 7 which can be called a holistic communication model implying synergy and emergence.

This configurative model of linguistic communication can be applied to analyze and interpret various linguistic phenomena. Due to space limitation we only give a few examples to illustrate speaker-listener differences using bilingual texts from The Asahi Shimbun.

Speaker-listener competence difference:

"男子は金メダルが遠く、女子は体罰に揺れる柔道界。わずかに変わらぬのは有段を示す黒帯の重さぐらいか。初心者は白を黒にしようと道場に通う。さてこち ら の「白から黒へ」を祝うのは誰だろう▼日銀の新体制が国会で承認され、白川方明（まさあき）総裁（６３）の後には財務省ＯＢの黒田東彦（はるひこ）氏 （６８）が就く。" [朝日新聞2013年3月16日]

"The BOJ goes from white to black

The Olympic Gold continues to elude the Japanese men's judo team, while its female counterpart shocked the world in January by accusing their coach of physical abuse.

The Diet on March 15 gave the green light to another kind of "white-to-black" transition when it approved the nomination of 63-year-old Haruhiko Kuroda, a former Finance Ministry official, as the new Bank of Japan governor to succeed Masaaki Shirakawa, 68.

The name Kuroda, rendered into kanji characters, means "black field." The kanji characters for Shirakawa stand for "white" and "river."" [The Asahi Shimbun 2013 March 16].

Underlined are the verbal expressions introduced in the English translation to convey the meanings implied in the original.

Speaker-listener extralinguistics difference in time and person reference:

"日本にやってきた異国の人の「発見」に教えられることは少なくない。明治時代に東大で教えた英国人チェンバレンは、日本語には火事をめぐる語彙（ごい）　が多いのに驚いた。" [朝日新聞2013年2月22日].

"We often learn something about Japan from "discoveries" made by foreign residents living here. One such person was Basil Hall Chamberlain (1850-1935), a foremost British Japanologist.

Chamberlain, who arrived in Japan in 1873 and taught at the Imperial University of Tokyo (present-day the University of Tokyo), was surprised by the sheer number of Japanese expressions related to fires." [The Asahi Shimbun 2013February 22].

Speaker-listener frame-of-knowledge difference:

"６大都市の時代があった。東京、大阪……のあとが続く人は社会科が好きに違いない。経済が膨らみ続けたあの頃、都市の夢は人口を増やして「６大」に連な　ることだった。" [朝日新聞2013年2月9日].

Back in 1922, Tokyo, Osaka and four other cities became designated as "rokudai toshi" (six major cities) under a law promulgated that year, the Six Large Cities Administative Supervision Law. People who can rattle off the names of the four other cities today must have been attentive pupils in school.

In following decades, especially during Japan's post-war rapid economic growth, many minor cities aspired to catch up with the Big Six." [The Asahi Shimbun 2013 February 9].

The essay "The BOJ goes from white to black" [朝日新聞2013年3月16日, The Asahi Shimbun 2013 March 16] is also a good example of an integral character of discourse and of synergy. The author of the essay mentions facts from various spheres of human life and different branches of knowledge to create a new meaning that is more than just the sum of the facts mentioned therein.

Our study leads to a conclusion that the predominant nature of predication is implicit in the Japanese language and explicit in the English language.

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КОНФІГУРАЦІЙНА МОДЕЛЬ МОВНОГО СПІЛКУВАННЯ: СТРУКТУРА МОВЦЯ ТА СЛУХАЧА-АДРЕСАТА

У статті зосереджено увагу на структурі мовця та слухача-адресата у запропонованій раніше конфігуративній моделі мовлення на матеріалі японської та англійської мов.

Ключові слова*: мова, мовлення, мовець, слухач-адресат, конфігуративна модель, структура, дискурс.*

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КОНФИГУРАЦИОННАЯ МОДЕЛЬ ЯЗЫКОВОГО ОБЩЕНИЯ: СТРУКТУРА ГОВОРЯЩЕГО И СЛУШАТЕЛЯ-АДРЕСАТА

В статье рассматривается структура говорящего и слушателя-адресата в предложенной ранее конфигуративной модели речи на материале японского и английского языков.

Ключевые слова: *язык, речь, говорящий, слушатель-адресат, конфигуративная модель, структура, дискурс.*

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ФОРМУВАННЯ ЧОЛОВІЧОЇ АНТРОПОНІМІЧНОЇ МОДЕЛІ У ЯПОНІЇ ПРОТЯГОМ VIII-XVI СТ. ТА ЇЇ СТРУКТУРНА ОРГАНІЗАЦІЯ

У статті розглянуто вплив анімістично-символічного уявлення давніх японців про природу імені та пов'язаних із ним табу на формування чоловічої антропонімічної моделі середньовічної доби у тісному зв'язку з соціально-культурними аспектами життя та побуту чоловіків.

Ключові слова: *антропонімічна модель, клан, рід, табу, прізвище, кабане.*

Сучасна двочленна антропонімічна модель японців має порівняно недовгу історію. Лише 1871 року вперше в історії Японії було проведено поіменну реєстрацію громадян, яка зобов'язувала всіх жителів незалежно від соціального статусу обрати собі прізвище