

「論文」

How Do Candidates Convey Their Ideas? Strategies Used by U.S. Presidential Candidates in Their Speeches

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Abstract

In this study, we analyzed the approaches the U.S. presidential candidates, Hillary Clinton, Bernie Sanders, and Donald Trump, used to convey their political messages to voters through their campaign speeches in the run-up to the presidential elections in 2016. Based on a quantitative analysis of the speeches, we propose that an electoral candidate may convey his or her political ideas in two ways. Clinton and Sanders repeatedly used keywords or key phrases they emphasized in the campaign to attract voters' attention whereas Trump employed a more vernacular style of speech to win support. The second half of this paper follows a qualitative approach and argues that the candidates from the ruling party, namely Clinton and Sanders, emphasized the benefits the nation would enjoy in the future, whereas the candidate of the opposition party severely criticized the current situation in the country.

1. Introduction

President Barack Obama reached the end of his presidential term, and a new president of the United States of America was elected on November 8, 2016: Donald Trump, who was the Republican candidate, was inaugurated at a ceremony on January 20, 2017.

The U.S. presidential campaign gained prominent attention from various perspectives, both academic and non-academic. In one of the examples, the readability of Trump's, Sanders's, Clinton's and other candidates' speech styles was investigated (Schumacher and Eskenazi, 2016). Many other speech analysis studies have been conducted in various fields, such as politics (e.g., Fukuda, 2009; 2013). In one example of a non-academic survey, the Boston Globe reported that Hillary Clinton's speeches

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Syntactic Divergence Patterns among English Translations of Japanese One-Word Sentences in a Parallel Corpus

Masanori OYA

Abstract

This paper examines the syntactic divergence patterns among English translations of Japanese one-word sentences in an English-Japanese parallel corpus. After describing the syntactic divergence patterns between Japanese one-word sentences and their English translations, it is shown that some divergence patterns are frequent across the differences in topics while other patterns are more frequent in one topic than the other. The discussion of the divergence patterns between Japanese one-word sentences and their English translations leads to the indispensability of contextual information for their proper translations.

1. Introduction

1.1 One-word sentences in Japanese and their English translations

One-word sentences (henceforth OWSs) are often used in both spoken and written Japanese. A number of researchers are interested in the status of Japanese OWSs. Ishikawa (2008) has pointed out that Yamada (1936: 1116) first proposed the idea of OWSs, defining an OWS as “a sentence composed of one word, in which an idea suddenly expresses itself while it has not fully developed.” Onoe (2001) categorized the usages of OWSs, and Onoe (2006) argues that an independent noun with no reference to any context functions either to accept, or to wish for, the existence of the referent of the noun, and that different contextual situations determine the sentential meanings of OWSs. Ishikawa (2008) compared the Japanese OWSs in daily conversation with those in conversation on television and found some differences between these types of conversation in terms of their parts of speech and discourse functions.

English uses OWSs less frequently than Japanese does (Mu, 2014). Therefore,

「研究ノート」

ランダムフォレストを用いた文芸作品の計量的分類と変数の特定の試み —Alice Bradley Sheldon と Ernest Hemingway—

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Abstract

This is a case study on the quantitative authorship attribution of the works of two writers, Alice Bradley Sheldon and Ernest Hemingway. Alice Bradley Sheldon (1915–1987) was an American writer of the feminist science fiction genre, whose career spanned approximately 20 years. She wrote under two pseudonyms, James Tiptree, Jr. and Raccoona Sheldon. As the name James Tiptree, Jr. concealed the author's true identity for nearly a decade, many critics have discussed the author's gender. Kotani (1994) noted that, similar to Ernest Hemingway, James Tiptree's manner of writing was masculine. In order to investigate the (dis) similarities between the works by Alice Bradley Sheldon and those by Ernest Hemingway, this study employs a supervised classification method, called random forests. By employing partial dependency plots, variables that are considered effective for discrimination were identified. While many literary critics opine that the works by Sheldon and Hemingway are similar in many aspects, the findings of this study's statistical analysis suggest that there are grave dissimilarities between the two.

1. はじめに

本稿では、Alice Bradley Sheldon (1915–1987) という正体を隠して執筆活動を行っていた作家作品群に関する文芸批評上の評価を、計量文体論の手法を用いて検証していくと同時に、近年の計量文体論の研究で使用されている統計手法の機能に関して述べる。本研究で扱う Alice Bradley Sheldon という作家は、James Tiptree, Jr. と Raccoona Sheldon という男女2名義を使用していた。1967年のデビュー以来約10年にわたり正体不明・性別不明の作家として執筆活動を行っていたため、この作家の正体・性別に関する文芸批評が数多く存在して

「シンポジウム」 「コーパスアノテーション(タグ付け)の功績と課題」

後藤 一章・和泉 絵美・椎名 美智・田畑 智司

まえがき

後藤 一章

コーパス言語学研究において重要な課題の一つは検索処理である。任意の言語項目の検索は、すべての起点となる中軸的な処理である。文字列パターンマッチングはその代表的な手法であり、単語や単語列の網羅的な検索に適している。しかし、単純な文字列検索は低コストで汎用性が高いという利点があるものの、より抽象度の高い統語情報や修辞情報、まして、主観的判断を必要とする言語使用の誤用情報や語用論情報などを過不足なく検索することは難しい。こうした情報の検索にはアノテーション、すなわちテキストや語句へのメタ言語情報の付与が必要となる。近年の言語データの充実化とともにコーパス研究も多様化し、様々な情報検索ニーズを満たすためにもアノテーションの重要性はますます高まっていると言える。

こうした背景に基づき、2016年10月1日(土)に成城大学で行われた英語コーパス学会第42回大会において本シンポジウムは実施された。シンポジウムでは、これまで様々なかたちでアノテーションを活用した研究を行ってきた講師たちが、そのメリットや課題を解説しながら、最先端の取り組みについても紹介した。講師には、和泉絵美氏、椎名美智氏、田畑智司氏の3名を迎え、後藤が司会役を務めた。和泉講師は学習者コーパス研究、後藤はコロケーション研究、椎名講師は語用論研究、田畑講師は文体論研究を対象とし、それぞれの分野におけるアノテーションの動向について論じた。以下に掲載された4本の論文は、これらの発表内容に加え、当日の質疑応答での議論なども加味して執筆されたものである。

本シンポジウム、及び以下の論文が英語コーパス研究におけるアノテーション利用の促進につながれば、講師一同、望外の喜びである。

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