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Linguistic Features of a Japanese Variety in a Japanese Diaspora¹

An Evidence from a Sakhalin Japanese Speaker of Uilta

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1. Introduction

This paper is one of the research reports of my fieldwork conducted in some localities of Sakhalin Island from 2003 up to today. In Sakhalin Island, even today, there are a number of islanders who have a good command of spoken Japanese. Their Japanese was acquired during the Japanese domination time (1905-1945). The speakers are not only native speakers of Japanese, but non-native speakers such as Korean, Ainu, Uilta, Nivkh, and so forth.

The present study aims to investigate the linguistic features of Sakhalin Japanese observed amongst both native and non-native speakers of Japanese, and to construct the genetic relationships with other Japanese dialects in mainland Japan.

Like in most endangered language communities, Japanese language varieties in such Japanese diaspora as Sakhalin are also confronted with their endangerment. Situation becomes worse when it comes to the non-native speakers who maintain their Japanese fluency due to the fact that their ethnic languages are also endangered languages. Needless to say, aging problem is crucial in Sakhalin Japanese. It is, therefore, necessary to document their Japanese in order to render a detailed description of the language varieties of Japanese language.

This paper focuses on the accentuation pattern by one Uilta language speaker who acquired Japanese language during the Japanese domination time. In order to do so, this paper renders a brief description of Sakhalin Japanese and Japanese language education towards Uilta. Previous studies of Japanese features will be illustrated. Survey design will be given so as to make analyses by using two sets of survey data. Based on this, the features observed in both survey results will be discussed in order to consider the sociolinguistic performance of the Uilta speaker. Final section summarises this paper.

2. Sakhalin Japanese and School Education for Uilta

This section gives a brief overview of Sakhalin Japanese and Japanese language

¹ This paper is one of the research activities both on the Grand-in Aid for Young Scientists (B) On the relationship of the language change between Karafuto (Sakhalin) dialect and Hokkaido dialect. (2008-2010)(Project no. 20720128) and on the Grand-in Aid for Scientific Research (B) A sociolinguistic study on the relationship between the remnants of Japanese in East Asia and Japanese dialects in Japan. (2006-2009) (Project no. 18320072).

education towards Uilta. Linguistic situation in Sakhalin Island has attracted a number of linguists for its diversity. In fact, a number of linguistic researches on the minority languages have been conducted for their linguistic documentations.

Sakhalin Japanese, on the other hand, has not been studied until I started working in 2003. It may be true that Japanese was once regarded as an official language, and it is, in fact, one of the ‘safest’ languages. However, as stated above, some Japanese language varieties, especially in Japanese diaspora, needs their documentations as they are also faced with their endangerment. This section shall explain, therefore, the status of Japanese with a reference to Uilta.

Japanese language in Sakhalin is said to emerge around nineteenth century when a number of Japanese fishermen from the northern part of Japan went on the fishery boats to the Okhotsk Sea. They built a small house called, ‘*banya*,’ along the coastline where they stayed during their fishery periods. Dialects of Aomori, Akita were brought to Sakhalin Island. At that time, a good amount of interactions between local islanders (which include Ainu, Uilta, and Nivkh) and Japanese fishermen (Asahi 2005a). Simplified Japanese, such as Japanese-based pidgin, was thought to be in active use at that time.

During the Japanese domination time, Japanese language was taught not only to Japanese islanders but to Uilta and other ethnic groups. As for Uilta, a school was established to provide them with an opportunity to acquire Japanese. In fact, a school called ‘*Shisuka Kyoikusho*’ was founded for both Nivkh and Uilta. Tetsuya Kawamura, a Uilta ethnologist, taught Japanese, Arithmetic, Moral Education, Music, and so on. Interestingly enough, he used Uilta and Japanese as languages of education (Asahi 2006). Kawamura, in addition, was the very person who gave Uilta and Nivkh residents their Japanese names. The detailed relationship between Japanese name and their Uilta name is still unclear. However, according to Asahi (2005b), it is said that he tried to correlate the tribe system, called ‘*xala*,’ with their residential information. Even today, both Uilta and Nivkh use their Japanese name.

Japanese language after the World War II has been used in its varying extent. It would be attitude towards Japanese language or towards Japanese domination time that determines the degree of the Japanese use in today’s Sakhalin.

3. Japanese Language Features of Uilta in the Japanese domination period

Linguistic features of Japanese amongst Uilta during the Japanese domination time should be an extremely intriguing research topic. However, problem is that an amount of the linguistic material is extremely small. In addition, situation cannot become optimistic in the materials of relevant fields such as ethnology, history, and so on. From the relevant materials, fortunately, some useful information can be found.

Firstly, their Japanese performance at *Shisuka Kyoikusho* was explained by Uilta

linguist, Akira Nakanome. Nakanome (1913) describes Japanese features as follows.

‘今日土人ノ使用スル日本語ハ多ク東北北海道等ノ漁夫ヨリ聞キ伝ヘタルモニニシテ乱雜極マリ本邦ノ標準語ヲ去ル極メテ遠ク日本語ト称スルノ価値アルヤヲ疑ハシム程ナレハ…’

‘Japanese used by locals is by far different from standard Japanese since they acquired Japanese through interactions with Japanese fishermen from Tohoku-region and Hokkaido. It is doubtful if you can call it Japanese.’

(Nakanome 1913; translation by Asahi)

As Nakanome (1913) mentions, the acquisition of Japanese by Uilta and Nivkh is estimated to proceed mainly through the interactions with Japanese fishermen. The impact of the school education was not strong enough for them to develop their fluency of standard Japanese. At the same time, it sounds sensible to assume that Japanese fishermen did not have their school education enough for them to express themselves in standard Japanese. Uilta Japanese, under these circumstances, should include a large amount of dialectal features, which were learned by the Japanese fishermen.

Secondly, their Japanese was investigated by a Japanese dialectologist, Teruo Hirayama. He made his fieldwork to several localities in Sakhalin in 1938, and he attempted to classify Japanese dialects on the basis of the Japanese accentuation patterns. Although his primary target was Japanese residents in Sakhalin, he had an opportunity to have interviews to two Japanese speakers of Uilta (Hirayama 1957). According to his finding, Uilta employed so-called ‘one-type accentuation pattern.’

Here, it is necessary to explain what ‘one-type accentuation pattern’ means in Japanese dialects. As Japanese language is a tone-language, each mora is realised with either high or low tone. The combination of high and low tone composes the accentuation pattern. Tokyo Japanese, for example, have three accentuation patterns in two-mora words. Examples are given in (1), (2), (3). H and L, in the examples, mean high and low tones respectively.

- | | | | |
|-----|----------|--------------|--------|
| (1) | kao (LH) | kao ga (LHH) | ‘face’ |
| (2) | uta (LH) | uta ga (LHL) | ‘song’ |
| (3) | umi (HL) | umi ga (HLL) | ‘sea’ |

When it comes to the ‘one-type accentuation pattern,’ the combination of high and low tone is fixed. A certain pattern (its realisation differs from one dialect to another) is applied to any words. Therefore, if the accentuation pattern is LH/LLH, and the accentuation type is one-type, examples (1), (2), (3) become as follows.

- | | | | | |
|-----|----------|--------|-------|--------|
| (4) | kao (LH) | kao ga | (LLH) | 'face' |
| (5) | uta (LH) | uta ga | (LLH) | 'song' |
| (6) | umi (LH) | umi ga | (LLH) | 'sea' |

According to Hirayama (1957), it is clear that Uilta Japanese has 'one-type accentuation pattern.' However, the actual combination of high and low tone is not clear due to the limited amount of information.

The rest of this paper shall focus on this accentuation pattern. For this analysis, the interview was designed to one Japanese speaker of Uilta with the same survey methods as Hirayama (1957). By doing so, it is possible to construct the directions of language change in this particular aspect of Sakhalin Japanese.

4. Survey design

This section illustrates the survey design of the data used for the analysis.

4.1. Informant

This paper focuses on one Uilta, who went to Shisuka Kyoikusho to learn Japanese, and who spent the rest of her life in Poronaisk. Details of this speaker are given in Table 1.

Table 1 Informant's information

Ethnicity	Uilta
Ethnic group language	Uilta
Sex	Female
Birth year	1933
Residence	0-12 Otasu 12-75 Sachi

4.2. Survey method

This paper reports the results from two sets of survey data. A brief illustration of each survey is given below.

(1) Wordlist

At the interview, informants were asked to read a wordlist for two times. The wordlist consists of one and two mora nouns, adjectives, and verbs. In this paper, 34 two mora nouns will be used for the analysis. A list of 34 survey words is shown in Table 2. In Table 2, words with asterisk indicate that they were listed at the beginning of the wordlist. A total of 10 words with asterisk were surveyed to all

informants although all survey words, including the 10 words, were asked to the informant in this paper.

(2) Spontaneous speech

Recording spontaneous speech is the basic type of survey methods of the present study. Informants were asked to report their life history, and to talk about the choice of the language in various kinds of situations. This method has been employed to all informants. All of the spontaneous speech was recorded and videotaped.

Table 2 A list of 34 survey words

Group 1		Group 2		Group 3	
*hashi	edge	*hashi	bridge	*kami	paper
*hana	nose	*uta	song	*hana	flower
ushi	cow	ishi	stone	ashi	foot
mizu	water	mune	breast	inu	dog
ame	candy	natsu	summer	ie	house
eda	branch	oto	sound	mago	grandchild
		kita	north	kusa	grass
kawa			river		
Group 4/5 (i,u)		Group 4/5 (a,e,o)			
*umi	sea	*kata	shoulder		
*aki	autumn	*asa	morning		
matsu	pine	ito	thread		
ani	brother	ita	board		
saru	monkey	ine	rice		
		nabe	pot		
		mado	window		
		aka	red		

4.3. Survey Period

Survey period of two survey methods is summarized below.

(1) Wordlist: 24 November, 2006

(2) Spontaneous speech: 27 and 28 September 2004, 11 November 2005,

24 November, 2006

5. Analysis

This section analyses the accentuation patterns of the two survey data. Section 5.1 raises a result from wordlist data; section 5.2 focuses on the accentuation patterns in

the spontaneous speech data.

5.1. Accentuation pattern in the wordlist data

Firstly, analyses will be made onto the accentuation patterns of the two mora nouns in the wordlist. Judgements were made onto each of 34 two-mora nouns. According to Hirayama (1957), the accentuation pattern of Uilta in 1930s was a ‘one-type accentuation pattern.’ It is intriguing to see the results of the accentuation pattern of the Uilta Japanese in today’s Sakhalin. Table 3 is an overview of the accentuation patterns.

Table 3 Overview of the accentuation pattern

	LH/LLH	LH/LHL
N	16	18
%	47.1	52.9

Table 3 shows that the accentuation pattern of this speaker cannot be regarded as ‘one-type accentuation pattern.’ If so, all the utterances in each of 34 words in the wordlist should hold ONE accentuation pattern. However, the Uilta informant had two accentuation patterns. Although the details of the ‘one-type accentuation pattern’ in the 1938 are unclear, it is estimated that the accentuation patterns at that time could be fallen into either pattern. Regarding the percentage of each accentuation pattern, it is more or less the same: 47.1% for LH/LLH, 52.9% for LH/LHL. A certain shift is assumed to occur when the Uilta informant read the survey words.

My previous analyses (Asahi 2008a, 2008b) reported that this speaker’s accentuation pattern belonged to ‘one-type accentuation pattern.’ It seems to contradict with the result in Table 3. The analyses so far only focused on the 10 words. Table 3 on the other hand, treats all of the words in the wordlist. In order to explain what is mentioned above, let us show the result of the 10 words in Table 4.

Table 4 Accentuation pattern of the Uilta speaker (10 words)

Group1	Group2	Group3	Group4·5 (a,e,o)	Group4·5 (i,u)
hashi/hana (edge/nose)	hashi/uta (bridge/song)	kami/hana (hair/flower)	kata/asa (shoulder/morning)	umi/aki (sea/autumn)
LH/LLH	LH/LLH	LH/LLH	LH/LLH	LH/LLH

Table 4 does show the ‘one-type accentuation pattern.’ The Uilta informant adopted LH/LLH onto all the 10 words. In most Japanese dialects, their accentuation

patterns can be classified up to either five lexical groups. As for the Sakhalin Japanese, the accentuation pattern observed by Japanese speakers (Hirayama 1957), the patterns are summarised as three (LH/LHH for Group 1 and 2, LH/LHL for Group 3, and Group 4/5 with wide vowels in the second mora, and HL/HLL for Group 4/5 with narrow vowels in the second mora). From this categorisation by Japanese residents, it is clear that Uilta's accentuation pattern is simpler.

The rest of this section examines to what extent the percentage of the accentuation pattern, LH/LHL, in each survey word. In order to do so, the rest of 24 words was classified into five word groups (as in Table 4), and the percentage of the accentuation patterns will be illustrated.

Figure 1 Percentage of the accentuation pattern (24 words)

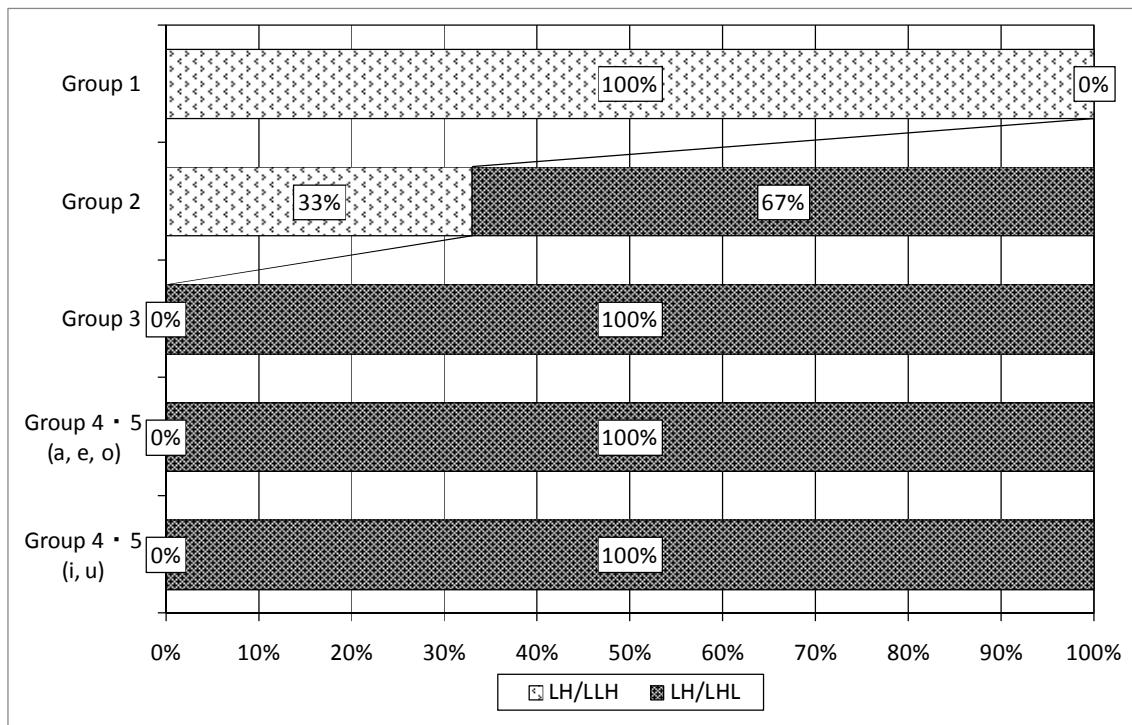


Figure 1 shows the percentage of both LH/LLH and LH/LHL in each word group. It seems that this figure would give us a clue on how the Uilta informant demonstrated her accentuation patterns according to each of the survey word. She adopted the same accentuation pattern, i.e. LH/LLH, in Group 1. This pattern is identical with the accentuation pattern in Table 4. On the other hand, this pattern cannot be observed in Group 3, Group 4/5 with both narrow and wide vowels in the second mora. Group 2 includes both LH/LLH and LH/LHL whilst more preference would be put onto the latter pattern.

At this point, it is necessary to consider any relationship between the choice of

the accentuation pattern and the linguistic constraints of the survey word in Group 2. In order to do so, the accentuation patterns of each word in this group are raised. Table 5 is a summary of the survey result.

Table 5 shows that this group has both two patterns, and the number of words in each pattern is the same. It seems that there is no strong relationship between any linguistic constraints and a choice of the pattern whilst LH/LLH tends to be preferred when the second mora becomes *i* as in *hashi* and *ishi*.

Table 5 Accentuation patterns of Group 2

LH/LLH	LH/LHL
*hashi	natsu
ishi	oto
*uta	kita
mune	kawa

Based upon the findings of the analyses, the question should be asked to explain the reason why the shift of the accentuation pattern did occur in some word groups whilst this shift did not occur in other groups, especially Group 1.

One of the possible explanations would be that the informant has two accentuation patterns. At the beginning, she adopted LH/LLH, and, at a certain point, she shifted to LH/LHL. The accentuation pattern and the word group are not related each other. In other words, she happened to adopt LH/LLH for any kind of the survey words for the first 10 words. Soon after she employed LH/LLH in Group 1, she began to use other pattern for the other survey words.

Another explanation would be that the informant does not have any specific, stable accentuation patterns. She happened to choose one pattern for some groups of words and another pattern for other groups. The result in Table 5 and Figure 1 is simply an output of her performance when she had her reading task.

5.2. Accentuation pattern in the spontaneous speech data

This section makes analyses of the accentuation patterns of the two mora nouns in the spontaneous speech data. With a close look at the spontaneous speech data, a total number of 39 two mora nouns were found. What is more, I was able to collect two mora nouns which correspond to the five word groups as in Table 4.

What should be noted here, however, is that the number of the utterance of each word differs from one another. Some were used for a number of times, others occurred for only once. Therefore, this section provides the accentuation pattern by each word group, ant not by each word.

Table 6 is a summary of the accentuation patterns of two mora nouns in the spontaneous speech data. Some word groups in Table 6 have two patterns with/without a line. As in Group 4/5, pattern of the above is more frequent than pattern of the below. On the other hand, as in Group 2, there is no line between the two patterns. In this case, the percentage of each accentuation pattern is the same. In Table 6, ‘?’ in ‘LH/ ?’ of the Group 4/5 with narrow vowels indicates that the pattern could not be obtained from the data.

Table 6 Accentuation pattern in the spontaneous speech data

Group1	Group2	Group3	Group4·5 (a,e,o)	Group4·5 (i,u)
LH/LLH	LH/LHL LH/LHH	LH/LHL	LH/LHL HL/HLL	HL/HLL LH/?

In Table 6, four accentuation patterns seem to exist; LH/LLH for Group 1, LH/LHL for Group 2, Group 3, Group 4/5 with wide vowels, LH/LHH for Group 2, and HL/HLL for Group 4/5 with narrow vowels. This result clearly differs from the results of the wordlist. On the other hand, Table 6 shows that Group 1 has LH/LLH and Group 3 has LH/LHL. These word groups have the same accentuation patterns with the wordlist.

In most cases, however, the accentuation patterns behave differently. Group 2 has LH/LHH and LH/LHL and Group 4/5 have LH/LHL and HL/HLL, whilst LH/LHL is also found in the wordlist. What is more, in these word groups, more than two patterns are used in their varying extents. Group 4/5 have more frequent use both in LH/LHL for wide vowels and in HL/HLL for narrow vowels. Group 2, however, share their frequency between LH/LHL and LH/LHH. All words in Group 2 in the spontaneous data have a wide vowel, *a*, in the second mora; the distinctions between the two patterns cannot be explained in relation to the nature of the vowels. Interestingly enough, however, LH/LHH in Group 2 is observed only in the spontaneous speech. In the same data, a distinction of the accentuation patterns can be also made in Group 4 and Group 5 on the basis of the nature of the vowel in the second mora.

In order to explain the reason, the accentuation pattern of two main dialects of Hokkaido and that of Karafuto dialect are raised here. In Hokkaido dialect, it is said that there are two major dialects: *Nairiku Hogen* (literally means, ‘Inland dialect’) and *Kaigan Hogen* (literally means ‘Coast dialect’). As a representative locality of the dialects are *Sapporo* and *Hakodate* respectively. This paper uses these localities to refer to each dialect. As for the Karafuto dialect, the accentuation patterns in 1930s can be found in Hirayama (1957). Accentuation patterns of two mora nouns in Sapporo, Hakodate, and Karafuto dialects are summarised in Table 7.

Uilta Japanese seems to share the accentuation patterns with all of three dialects. By comparing Table 7 with Table 6, Group 3 and Group 4/5 with both wide and narrow vowels have the same accentuation patterns: LH/LHL for Group 3 and Group 4/5 with wide vowels and HL/HLL for Group 4/5 with narrow vowels. In this respect, the Uilta informant is estimated to acquire those accentuation patterns.

Apart from these groups, accentuation patterns in Group 1 and Group 2 behaves interestingly. Karafuto dialect in 1930s had LH/LHH in both Group 1 and Group 2. This pattern is identical with Sapporo dialect. The Uilta informant, however, employed

Table 7 Accentuation pattern of Sapporo, Hakodate, and Karafuto dialects

	Group1	Group2	Group3	Group4・5 (a,e,o)	Group4・5 (i,u)
Karafuto	LH/LHH	LH/LHH	LH/LHL	LH/LHL	HL/HLL
Sapporo	LH/LHH	LH/LHH	LH/LHL	LH/LHL	HL/HLL
Hakodate	LH/LLH	LH/LLH	LH/LHL	LH/LHL	HL/HLL

(Ishigaki 1983 and Hirayama 1957)

LH/LHH in Group 2, which shares the pattern with Karafuto and Sapporo dialects. On the other hand, LH/LLH in Group 1 does not belong to either of them, but shares the same pattern with the Hakodate dialect. In this respect, it is possible to assume that this Uilta informant's accentuation pattern can be regarded as a 'mixed' pattern of amongst Karafuto, Sapporo, and Hakodate dialects.

However, question still remains on the use of LH/LHL in Group 2. It is necessary to consider why this pattern was used by this Uilta speaker. This paper attempts to relate the use of this pattern to the linguistic accommodation towards the interviewer, i.e. the author. Interviewer's accentuation pattern is regarded as Tokyo-type accentuation pattern.

Spontaneous speech data in my study treats with the situation where non-native speakers of Japanese interact with a native speaker of Japanese. Linguistic accommodation in favour of the use of Tokyo Japanese feature is likely to be observed. Needless to say, this direction of the linguistic accommodation is rather common in Japanese speaking societies.

Table 8 Accentuation pattern of Tokyo Japanese (Two mora nouns)

	Group1	Group2	Group3	Group4・5 (a,e,o)	Group4・5 (i,u)
Tokyo	LH/LHH	LH/LHL	LH/LHL	HL/HLL	HL/HLL

Table 8 is a summary of Tokyo Japanese accentuation patterns. This table shows that LH/LHL pattern in Group 2 is observed in Tokyo Japanese. Although words in Group 2 were not frequent, Uilta informant might accommodate LH/LHH or LH/LLH to LH/LHL in the course of the interaction with the interviewer.

However, this assumption cannot be applied to other groups, especially, to Group 4/5 with wide and narrow vowels. In Tokyo Japanese, Group 4/5 does not have any distinctions based on the nature of vowel in the second mora. Uilta informant, on the other hand, demonstrated the distinction between two groups. In this regard, the linguistic accommodation occurred to some extent. However this was limited to a certain word groups.

6. Discussion

This paper investigated the accentuation patterns observed in a Sakhalin Japanese speaker of Uilta through conducting analyses of the two survey data: wordlist and spontaneous speech. Hirayama found that Japanese accentuation pattern by Uilta was ‘one-type accentuation pattern’ in 1930s.

One of the primary research goals in this study is to clarify the directions of the language change in this particular aspect. In other words, the research interest centres on whether or not accentuation patterns changed in the course of 70 years’ period in the Sakhalin Island. Figure 2, as an attempt, summarised the survey results of the analyses on the accentuation patterns.

Figure 2 Survey results of the accentuation patterns

Hirayama's Survey (1930)		This study (2004-2006)		
		Wordlist		Spontaneous speech
		10words	24words	
Group 1	Group 1	LH/LLH	LH/LLH	
	Group 2		LH/LHH	
	Group 3	LH/LLH	LH/LHL	
			Group 3	LH/LHL
			Group 4/5(W)	HL/HLL
Group 4/5(N)				

Figure 2 shows that in the 70 years’ time, the accentuation pattern seems to behave differently; whilst the first 10 survey words in the wordlist behaved in the same way, most words in the 24 survey words had two accentuation patterns. Moreover, the accentuation patterns in the spontaneous speech data became more diverse.

These differences seem to provide a number of intriguing research questions. If the result of the first 10 words of the wordlist survey is applied to all survey words, the

change did not occur in the accentuation pattern. However, the fact is that the accentuation pattern changed in the later 24 survey words.

This behaviour becomes evidence to show the lack of the ‘norm’ in the use of the accentuation patterns. In other words, this speaker can employ any kinds of patterns in each of survey words. This speaker, as stated earlier, used one pattern for the certain number of survey words, and another pattern for others. The regularity is hardly observed.

The accentuation pattern in the spontaneous speech data, on the other hand, showed that Uilta informant employed four accentuation patterns. The distribution of the patterns shares some tendencies with Karafuto, Sapporo and Hakodate dialects, and with Tokyo Japanese. Different from the reading task, the accentuation pattern on the speaking task is much more similar to the accentuation pattern of the local dialect. Of course, this tendency can be also construed as the evidence; the Uilta informant, as a result, accommodated her accentuation patterns to the interviewer’s accentuation patterns.

Differences do exist in the two survey results. It might be possible to treat this difference from a perspective of the stylistic variation. In fact, what is clear is that reading and speaking are completely different performances. Moreover, this speaker rarely reads and writes in Japanese. Needless to say, Uilta language does not have her orthography. Based on these situations, it is rather sensible to point out the characteristics of each survey result, and emphasise the various choices of the accentuation patterns.

7. Conclusions

This paper examined the characteristics of Japanese language spoken by Uilta speaker in Sakhalin Island. One speaker of Uilta was focused to investigate her accentuation patterns of Japanese language. Two survey results were analysed to consider the features of this speaker. The differences and the directions of the language change in Sakhalin Japanese are also discussed.

There are number of research topics to be pursued. Further analyses of the accentuation patterns using other survey words in the wordlist and spontaneous speech data, and analyses of the phonological, morpho-syntactical features of Japanese are of course, research topics in the near future. Another research topic should be linguistic analyses of the Sakhalin Japanese spoken by Japanese residents in Sakhalin Island. Comparison between Uilta and Japanese will bring further research topics.

Lastly, I would like to express my deepest condolences to my Uilta informant, who passed away earlier this year. She was always kind and willing to participate in the interviews since 2004 when I first my fieldwork in Poronaisk. She is one of my beloved Uilta informants who had her Japanese language education at *Shisuka*

Kyoikusho.

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日本語ディアスporaで形成された日本語変種に見られる言語的特徴
　　ウイルタ人の日本語権太方言を事例として

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本稿は、日本語ディアスporaにおける言語変種に見られる言語的特徴を、サハリンに居住するウイルタ人によって用いられている日本語の権太方言を事例に考察したものである。

二拍名詞のアクセントに関する二つの調査データを用い、分析を試みた。これまでの研究から、ウイルタ人の用いるアクセントは一型であるという指摘がなされてきた。分析の結果、単語読み上げ時のアクセントには二つのアクセントがある一方、自然談話資料で用いられるアクセントには四つのアクセントがあることが示された。この二つの調査結果を生み出した要因について、アコモデーションなどと関連させながら考察した。