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Learning Method of Business Japanese Based on Knowledge Science

—For Working Chinese in Japanese Firm—

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Keywords: Business Japanese, knowledge science, communication style, high context culture, low context culture, non-verbal communication, tacit agreement, cultural context, sharing of context, temporarily context.

The purpose of this study is to construct a learning method of business Japanese, for Chinese who works in Japanese firms. In this study the Chinese workers are assumed to have passed Level 1 of the Japanese Language Proficiency Test or have equal ability of it. So in this study we use the concept of Knowledge scientific study method on business Japanese, in order to let Chinese learners recognize knowledge that behind word is more important especially in high level of learning languages.

Aspect from communication style, communication of Japanese is more relies on context than Chinese. Edward T. Hall insists that Japanese are high context culture, and most of the messages or information is not in explicit code. So the learners who study Japanese Language like Chinese should pay more attention to Context, because comparatively Chinese belong to low context culture. Based on different communication styles between Japanese and Chinese, the learning method of business Japanese should be focused on tacit agreement of context.

In order to construct the learning method of business Japanese, first, we approach to Wittgenstein and Michael Polanyi's philosophical theory as an association study, because of it

needs to clarify the essence of language. From Wittgenstein's Linguistic philosophy theory, it inclines to natural science and he insists that all of the thinking appears to the language. But Michael Polanyi insists that there is tacit world that cannot be conscious exists. Based on these theories, and the review of previous work, we define the business Japanese again with linguistic element and non-language element. For working Chinese who has already have high level of Japanese ability, should pay more attentions on non-language element. And the learning method of business Japanese, in this study, constructed by acquisition of knowledge that exists in background of language.

Second, we analysis the knowledge that exists in background of language by the context. Context is the information that surrounds an event, and it is inextricably bound up with the meaning of that event. So when you communicate with people who have high context culture, it is need to understand the feature of context in order to catch the message correctly. Based on Edward T. Hall's theory about context, we suggest classifying the context into three types, such as cultural context, sharing of context, and temporarily context. By enumerating the example, the knowledge that exists in background of language and the knowledge that learners should have tacit agreement are clarified. Context is always changes in the scene, so the learners need to check the change of context.

Finally, the propose of learning method of business Japanese, coming from how to learning "Business KEIGO", "Cushion word", "Business expression of exchanging opinions", "Business expression for telephone". These examples of business expression are chiefly analyzed by the context. "Business KEIGO" and "Cushion word" are mainly analyzed with cultural context and temporarily context. "Business expression of exchanging opinions" and "Business expression for telephone" are mainly analyzed with sharing of context and temporarily context. It is also presents the importance of non-verbal communication. And these context are consider to be "tacit skills"

For high level language learners, it is necessary to know the role of context, and the usage of the linguistic expression influenced from agreement of tacit knowledge.