

論文の英文要旨	
論文題目	<i>Tu sais / vous savez</i> and <i>tu vois / vous voyez</i> in spoken French An empirical study based on corpora
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This study examined the usage of the French discourse markers <i>tu sais / vous savez</i> and <i>tu vois / vous voyez</i>. <i>Tu sais / vous savez</i> and <i>tu vois / vous voyez</i> are the second person conjugations of the verbs <i>savoir</i> (“to know”) and <i>voir</i> (“to see” or “to understand”), respectively. Both usages have interpersonal modality and have been analyzed as discourse markers or parenthetical verbs. The existent research has focused on syntactic and semantic features of <i>tu sais / vous savez</i> and <i>tu vois / vous voyez</i>. However, many previous studies did not utilize sufficient data for statistical investigation; it remains unclear how <i>tu sais / vous savez</i> and <i>tu vois / vous voyez</i> are employed in actual language use. Therefore, this study focused on the following two questions: (1) What is the relationship between the lexical meaning and the discourse markers used in <i>tu sais / vous savez</i> and <i>tu vois / vous voyez</i>? (2) What is the relationship between the use of <i>tu sais / vous savez</i> and <i>tu vois / vous voyez</i> and the register in which the phrases are used? For the study, four subcorpora were selected from <i>Corpus d'étude du français contemporain</i> (hereafter CÉFC): the corpus of informal spoken language TUFs, the interview corpus CFPP, the workplace meeting and conversation (Réunion), and the French oral narrative	

(Narration). Three surveys were conducted.

Survey 1: Distribution of *tu sais* / *vous savez* and *tu vois* / *vous voyez* and their characteristics as discourse markers

Survey 2: Investigation of the position of *tu sais* / *vous savez* and *tu vois* / *vous voyez* in macro-syntax

Survey 3: Investigation of the function of *tu sais* / *vous savez* and *tu vois* / *vous voyez*

Chapter 2 of this paper discusses how previous research was reviewed before analysis began. Section 2.1, summarizes the existent research on discourse markers, while Section 2.2 summarizes the research on parenthetical verbs. Section 2.3 clarifies the discourse functions of *tu sais* / *vous savez* and *tu vois* / *vous voyez*.

Chapter 3 of the paper presents the characteristics of both the corpus and the analytical framework used in this study. After data extraction, data from 1848 cases were included in the analysis. The theoretical framework for the analysis, the “Approche pronominale,” is also presented. The statistical values and analysis criteria for the three surveys are included in Chapter 3.

Chapter 4 presents the results of the syntactic distribution of Survey 1. The distribution of the syntactic forms of the verbs differed depending on the corpus type. However, the differences between the verb types were not statistically significant.

Chapter 5 presents the results of Survey 2, a survey of macro-syntactic positions. Results showed different syntactic features depending on the verb type and the register of the corpus. *Tu sais* / *vous savez* tended to be used in the prénoyau, whereas *tu vois* / *vous voyez* tended to be used in the postnoyau. In the TUFs and Réunion corpora, the proportion of the postnoyaus was high and it appeared in various positions.

Chapter 6 presents the findings of Survey 3. Results showed that the functions of *tu sais* / *vous savez* and *tu vois* / *vous voyez* differed depending on the verb and register. *Tu sais* / *vous savez* tended to have discourse structure and metadiscourse functions, whereas *tu vois* / *vous voyez* tended to be used often only in the interpersonal domain. The four corpora could be divided into two categories. The TUFs and Réunion corpora were the two corpora that had higher proportions of interpersonal domain. In terms of the difference between *tu* and *vous*, *tu* was shown to have a high proportion of interpersonal domain.

Chapter 7 offers answers to the two research questions posed by the study, answers that are based on the results of the three surveys. Section 7.1 considers the relationship between the lexical meanings and discourse functions of *tu sais* / *vous savez* and *tu vois* / *vous voyez*. The analysis of *tu sais* / *vous savez* and *tu vois* / *vous voyez* demonstrated clearly that the original

lexical meaning imposed certain restrictions on the macro-level syntactic and functional behavior. Section 7.2 discusses the relationship with register. The syntactic and functional distributions of *tu sais / vous savez* and *tu vois / vous voyez* showed different tendencies depending on the corpus type and on the relationship between the speakers.

Chapter 8 summarizes the study. Study contributions include the following two points.

The first point relates to the contribution to individual studies of *tu sais / vous savez* and *tu vois / vous voyez*. This study demonstrated empirically that these verb tenses have various functions at the meta-discourse level, at the text-organizing level, and in the connection of logical relations. The study also emphasized register and clarified the characteristics of *tu sais / vous savez* and *tu vois / vous voyez* by comparing different corpora. These results cannot be seen examining a small amount of data individually and concretely. The findings are a dynamic system that can be observed by analyzing a large amount of language-use data.

The second point is the research study's contribution to the relationship between the meanings and functions of discourse markers. Study results demonstrated that original meaning and syntax are important elements in examining the syntactic features and functions of discourse markers, as the micro-level characteristics of the respective verbs *tu sais / vous savez* and *tu vois / vous voyez* are clearly expressed in their macro-level characteristics.

Future issues that should be addressed include (1) issues related to the current analysis, (2) issues related to the objects of the current analysis, and (3) issues related to analysis methods. Future studies should consider more speech situations and promote research on multiple linguistic expressions using a statistical method that makes predictions from a large number of variables.