論文の英文要旨

論文題目

Cross-cultural adaptation(study and development) as social interaction process on international students in Japan—from the perspective of sociocultural approach—

In Chapter 1, the number of the foreigners who reside in Japan in that it has been necessary increasingly to live in cross culture and such international environment, and the international students who make studies achievement the purpose subject within a Japanese educational system especially touched first in connection with changing the environment which surrounds Japanese society about conversion of the thing for which the increase is being enhanced every year, and the educational object by rapid increase of the international student with a different criterion, or the influence on society and school culture. And based on the general view of the

historical outline about acceptance of a foreign student, and research circumstances, the thing for which a international student's cultural adaptation problem serves as the center of attention, and cultural adaptation research of an in-Japan international student performed so far were clarified for every time. Furthermore, it let it pass to read relation of cultural contact and social culture, and existence of the important cultural tool (medium) treated by 2 book researches called the side and the social network (SN) which are thought as important in the singularity of the cultural adaptation problem that a foreign student is faced, and cultural adaptation, and social skill (SS) was discussed.

Chapter 2 was positioned as the problem based on a review of precedence research, or presentation of suggestion and the chapter of the purpose setup, and, specifically, surveyed first about the theoretical model drawn by cultural contact / adaptation researches in each research domains, such as cultural anthropology, sociology, and psychology, and those researches. Subsequently, the object was extracted to the foreign student and research in Japan which follows overseas research was collected. And the research about the social network (SN) and social skill (SS) which were checked in Chapter 1 was reviewed. An insufficient point and an insufficient problem were submitted to old cultural adaptation research, picking up the suggestion for this research execution through these works. The purpose and composition of this research were stated to the last.

In Chapter 3, after being based on the awareness of the issues and

suggestion which were clarified in the general view of precedence research of the preceding chapter, "cross- culture" and the re-generalization of a definition of "cultural adaptation" which are treated by this research were tried first. Consequently, it was suggested that "cross- culture" is the "Alterity" (Bakhtin, 1979) of various form which pulls out the dialogic function to set the foundation to multivoicedness, and "cultural adaptation" is what is not applied to a partner's cultural framework and aims at change of the method of entry to social environment and creation of semantic new space by the dialogic function (Bakhtin, 1981) of the dynamism between voice. And he checked about the position of social cultural approach in cultural adaptation research which is the meta-theory used in this research. Consequently, the points, such as description on the feature of the viewpoint which the social cultural approach for catching a foreign student's cultural adaptation has, and research execution, an analysis unit for an interpretation, and relation between the acquisition-side of the study in both social cultural act process and the monopoly-side, became clear. As the essence of the cultural adaptation as both social cultural act at the last, the indispensable nature of both social cultural act process analysis in connection with cultural adaptation, and both the social cultural act While he checked the viewpoint which catches cultural adaptation of the foreign student as both social act process from the three sides of existence of the mediation means in cross-culture adaptation process, the validity indispensable nature of the social cultural approach in

an in-Japan foreign student's cultural adaptation was suggested anew.

In Chapter 4, the relation of the social network (SN) and social skill (SS) which were checked in Chapter 2, and cultural adaptation of a foreign student was considered by question paper investigation in crossing. Consequently, the influences of the demon-graphic factor of the individual to the social network (SN) and social skill (SS) which a foreign student has are limited, and it was suggested that they are what appear as a result of the interaction of the feature in which an individual also has that those acquisitions are the products of the mutual act of a foreign student's needs own [actual] and the situation of environment and a foreign student's cultural adaptation actual condition, and the influence of environment. And although the purpose hypothesis "existence of a social network (SN) and social skill (SS) was positively concerned with an in-Japan foreign student's cultural adaptation" was verified when the relation of a social network (SN), social skill (SS), and cultural adaptation was considered, the type of cultural adaptation was explained by the variable from which a social network (SN) and social skill (SS) are different, and the specialization of an influence factor was found out. In other words, cultural adaptation must not conclude right and wrong readily to a reason, and hide a possibility that the phenomenon and tendency which have been caught as it is maladjusted until now will be re-caught with adaptation according to the dynamic interaction-relation between the factor of an individual and the factor of environment was suggested. Furthermore, in order to give objective evaluation about adaptation and the relation of a social network (SN), the comparative analysis of a foreign student and a Japanese student was made. Consequently, it was found in common in both that a social network (SN) has a promotion effect in cultural adaptation. Moreover, while the characteristic adaptation problem of the foreign student resulting from foreign culture nature existed, since many common features also accepted, as for the way that should be of adaptation, the fundamental mechanism of adaptation that peculiarity has the essence of adaptation in both the social act process of the formal individual and formal environment of a certain thing which exceeded the difference among those conditions fundamentally was suggested by the individual attribute factor and the difference in a cultural background, saying a Japanese student.

In Chapter 5, vertical section analysis was first performed by the change of time or the relation with an individual demon-graphic factor about the change of the cultural adaptation in short generating process. Consequently, the suggestion that it is not only influenced by time transition, but difference produces cultural adaptation according to the growth environment and linguistic power which are an individual cultural background, or the factor in connection with foreign culture nature called stay-in-Japan years was obtained. Moreover, after combining the time factor and the individual attribute factor, it analyzed about the relation with cultural adaptation. Consequently, the adaptation patterns of a

domain different by investigation time, a hometown region exception and investigation time, a Japanese capability exception and investigation time, and the length of stay are different. In short, it was suggested that they should judge individual cultural adaptation neither from a point nor the one side temporarily, but should catch it in general by the way that should be of the dynamic mutual act of the factor by the side of an individual and the factor by the side of circumference environment although the thing which the way that should be of adaptation changes, and cultural adaptation are the processes accompanied by a time change. And the objective adaptation consultation result found out by question paper investigation in agreement with the consciousness to adaptation of a foreign student's self? The result of interview investigation is there is s big gap between both side, namely, not concern to question paper investigation, it became clear that a foreign student's own adaptation view is caught more positively and not always one-way inserted in the partner's framework but in addition to the innate factor which an individual has the contents of action and that taking into consideration and using even the occasional situation properly presupposes that it is the best became clear. Furthermore, what the difference between the quantitative result depended on question paper investigation and the qualitative result depended on aspect investigation is suggested about was checked. As the result, it was suggested that the plural number of the researches approaches with inadequate depending on that is the necessity of analyzing the way that should be of both the social [into which the concrete experience in connection with foreign culture adaptation of that it is the important tool with which cognitive disagreement supports the essence of adaptation (study and development), and a foreign student occurs] cultural act process itself, and the method that cultural adaptation research is still single should consider the difference between methods and inconsistency.

From the suggestion obtained from the difference between the qualitative data and the quantitative data in Chapter 5, the foreign student examined the social cultural character of cultural adaptation in Chapter 6 in various social contexts which actually work. Specifically, it was suggested that the fundamental mediation means of the cultural tool in two or more social scenes, "proper use (style switching) of language" that use a formal language and an informal language properly especially according to a scene, contributes to achievement of social interaction. And as proper use of language through an original cultural tool, such as home, school, neighborhood and working place and the plural number mezzo-soprano system levels (Bronfenbrenner, 1977) i.e., common recognition formation with the others, and the scene -- the greeting in the 腹話 phenomenon of taking in of a messenger and a communication act etc. is gained, and controlling self-action as a navigator of self-action was suggested Furthermore, it is performing acquisition-study of taking in a cultural tool as an indicator of self-activity in both the social act process with the others, and monopoly-study of using a cultural tool

properly skillfully gradually according to an activity scene. Acquisition therefore study, such as a thing for which it aims at achieving adaptation by environment in self-control, and cognitive disagreement, a conflict, and monopoly study always evoke each other, and it was suggested that it is liked and two sides of the same coin existence at the time of. And it was suggested that both himself and the partner are changing in such a mutual act, and the positive side of adaptation of creating both new meaning was thrown into relief.

In Chapter 7, after performing overall consideration about this research, the creation of the process model of both the social cultural act in connection with a foreign student's cultural adaptation was tried. And based on the process model proposed as the knowledge found out in this research, examination was performed about the essence of cultural adaptation as both social cultural act processes. Consequently, cultural adaptation is that it is the process of cultural study and moral development, and that the both-sides of acquisition-study and monopoly-study always exists in cultural adaptation in-like and two sides of the same coin at the time of. The characteristic and the product of cultural adaptation that an act subject generated a common meaning always new although conflict and cognitive disagreement etc. exist in that both the individual in connection with study / development process and the others are changing and study / development process therefore were suggested.