

談話分析：英語教育における相づちや頷きを取り入れた 指導の重要性について

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Discourse Analysis on Back Channels

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歴史的に「知的訓練」の役割を果たしてきた英語教育は、近年、世界のグローバル化の流れと共に実用性重視の傾向が強まり、指導法や教材にも大きな変化が見られる。日本でも文法訳読中心の指導から「コミュニケーション能力の育成」へと英語教育の目的が変わり、特に大学、短大における英語コミュニケーションのクラスにおいては、authentic教材を利用するなど、「会話力」を付けるための英語教育が主流になっている。しかし、日本で英語クラスを担当しているネイティブ・スピーカーの教員からは、リスニングの際に学生たちのback channel（相づちや頷き）の使用頻度の低さや使用箇所から生じる違和感や誤解についてよく耳にする。現行の検定済教科書にも、この点をカバーする手段が取り入れられていない。

本論では、英語のネイティブスピーカー同士、日本人同士の会話を分析し、両者のback channelの使用
方法、回数の比較調査について報告する。調査結果から、日本人学生対象の英語教育においてback
channelを取り入れた指導が重要であることが確認された。

キーワード：discourse analysis, back channel, 英語教育

1. Introduction

I have heard such complaints from the teachers of native speakers of English as “Japanese students don’t use much back channel while listening. So I can’t tell if they understand what I’m talking about.” “Japanese students nod often but seldom use back channels. That’s annoying.”

I have checked five English textbooks which are approved by the Ministry of Education for junior and senior high school students to see if they have back channels. However none of them have. The importance of using authentic materials for foreign language education has been realized and many course books have adopted it.

Here is the comparison of the tape scripts in “On Air”, the text book of the Communication I for the first year high school students, and in “Speak Out”, the course book.

(On Air)

Jenny : Excuse me. Where’s the nearest flower shop?

Man : It’s next to the supermarket. Do you know where that is?

Jenny : No, I don’t. I’m new here. Could you tell me the way to the supermarket?

Man : Sure. Go straight along this street. Turn left at the second corner. You’ll find it on

your right. You can't miss it.

Jenny : Thank you very much.

Man : You're welcome.

(Speak Out)

1. M1 : Excuse me. Do you speak English?

W1 : Uh, well, uh...A little bit.

M1 : Can you help us? We're lost.

W1 : Oh, OK.

cont.

2.

M4 : Can you see that bank over there?

M2 : Yeah... uh-huh...

M4 : It's next to that.

M2 : Great. Thanks.

M4 : Don't mention it.

In this paper I would like to compare the discourse in English and the one in Japanese through the analysis focusing on back channels in English discourse and Japanese discourse. I hope to find out the reasons why Japanese students face problems with native speakers of English on back channels when they talk, because I believe the back channel is an important strategy for the Japanese learners of English.

Definition of Back Channels :

In this paper, the definition given by Nunan (1999) is used; that is the provision of feedback from the listener or listeners to the speaker. The purpose of such feedback is to let the speaker know he or she is being attended to, and to encourage the speaker to continue. The feedback may be verbal or nonverbal (for example, head nodding). Schenkein (1972) mentions the laughter given by a speaker while talking has a function to convey the conversation smoothly.

Therefore in this paper, I will focus on

- ① a short response such as Yeah or uh huh
- ② Head movement
- ③ Laughter, as back channel

2. Data Collection

2.1. Data Collection 1: informal conversation in English

2.1.1. Subjects

Both are native speakers of English who teach in Japanese high schools. One is an American male teacher and the other is an Australian female. The male teacher taught at the high school for three years and the female teacher took over his position last April. They both live in the same area but had not met until the day of this recording.

2.1.2. Place

The audio tape recorder was between the subjects sitting face to face and the scene was videotaped from 6 meters.

2.2. Data Collection 2: informal conversation in Japanese

2.2.1. Subject

Two female friends of mine who graduated from the same girls' high school.

2.2.2. Place

The audio tape recorder was between the subjects sitting face to face and the scene was videotaped from 5 meters.

2.3. Content of the Conversation

The conversation was about a class reunion and the memories which returned.

2.3.1. Materials as Data

Actual conversations lasted longer but 8 minutes and 4 seconds of each of the English and Japanese discourses was used to make a comparison. In both cases, the beginning of the recordings were cut and the rest after 8 minutes and 4 seconds are ignored.

The subjects in both discourses in this paper conversed with each other on the topics of their memories to share the same kind of content.

- ① the English one was about colleagues at the same post
- ② the Japanese one was about the teachers and the friends from their high school days related to the currently held class reunion (one attended and the other did not).

3. Results and Analysis

3.1. The Functions of Back Channels and the Forms of Back Channels

According to Maynard (1993), there are following six functions for back channels in general.

- (1) Continuer (signals to the speaker to go on)
- (2) Expression to show the understanding of the content
- (3) Expression to support the speaker's judgement
- (4) Expression to show agreement with the speaker's opinion or thoughts
- (5) Express the listener's emotion strongly
- (6) Expression for requesting additional information or correction

Through the English discourse data for 8 minutes and 4 seconds, there were 35 back channels. The most frequent use of back channels was the 2nd one (used 13 times) on the list above that is to express to show the understanding of the content. The 2nd frequent use was the one as continuer (7 times). Then the 5th one (6 times) and the 4th one (5 times) followed. The least use were the 3rd and the 6th which were both counted twice each. As back channels such expressions as "Yeah" (20 times), laughter (4 times), "Uh huh (3 times)", "(Oh) cool" (2 times), "Oh" (2 times), "Uhh" (2 times), "Mmn, umm" (2 times) and "Really" (once) were noticed.

On the other hand, throughout the Japanese discourse, the most frequently used forms were "Un (うん)" "Really (ほんと)" "soh (そう)" and such short expressions were used 42 times. Among them, the most frequent use were the 2nd and the 3rd one and were counted 32 times. "So"

was used the most and this was often used "so-so-so-soh-ne" four or five times like a machine gun.

In the case of the Japanese discourse, the listener sent back channels at the end of intonation groups of the speaker however in the English discourse the listener sent back channels after a unit of a sentence or at the end of a sentence. 90.2 % of back channels in English were sent at the end of a sentence, while 12.9 % of them were sent in Japanese. This difference seems one of the reasons why Japanese feel uncomfortable and unease when a native speaker of English does not show any reaction as a listener, particularly in the case of telephone conversation, because a Japanese listener joins the conversation constantly.

3.2. Frequency of Back Channels and its Forms

In the English discourse, M sent 21 back channels and F sent 14 times for 8 minutes and 4 seconds along with 36 times of head movements in total. It means that a back channel was sent every 13.8 seconds and a head movement was appeared every 16.44 seconds. On the other hand, F1 sent 54 back channels and 144 head movements and F2 sent 29 back channels and 84 head movements in 8 minutes and 4 seconds in the Japanese discourse. This means that a back channel was sent every 5.83 seconds and a head movement was sent every 2.12 seconds. This result shows that there is an extreme contrast on the frequency of back channels between the two sets of data.

The video data shows that 68.28 % of such short expressions, that counted 24 times, were given with head movements. The second frequently used was the head movements without any words or short expressions, or sounds and it was shown 7 times. Focusing only on the head movements including both with short expressions and without them were counted 36 times. The laughter was counted 6 times.

There were some drastic differences seen between the ratio of each form of back channels in

the English discourse and in the Japanese one. However there was a slight difference that the head movements without words appeared more often in the English discourse than in the Japanese discourse. The head movements with back channels were used 8 times which is 50.70 % and it is less than the Japanese ones.

3.3. The Relationship between Back Channel and Turn Taking

In the English discourse, from 1.22 that is when the male speaker took his turn (let me call this turn as Turn 1, see table 2) till 1.71, the female listener sent the back channels 10 times in 72 seconds. In Turn 2 that is from 1.73 to 1.138, the female speaker took her turn and the male listener sent back channels 9 times in 90 seconds. In the 3rd Turn from 1.142 to 1.150 the back channels were sent twice in 6 seconds. In the 4th Turn from 1.159 to 1.175, the back channels were sent three times in 31 seconds. In the 5th Turn that is from 1.176 to 1.193, the back channels were sent 4 times in 22 seconds. In the 6th Turn that is from 1.194 to 1.208, 2 back channels were sent in 35 seconds. Therefore 30 back channels were sent in 256 seconds which means a back channel was sent in every 8.53 seconds. In the case of the Japanese listener in the Japanese discourse, a back channel was sent in every 2.09 seconds. The results show that the Japanese subjects sent about 4 times as often as the native speakers of English did.

Not only when the subject wanted to take a turn but also finished the sentence, back channels were used in English discourse. 33 times out of 35 back channels (94.3 %) sent during the English discourse were used at the end of a sentence. Only two back channels were sent in the middle of sentences, however both back channels were sent after a unit of a sentence and when the speaker paused for a moment. On the other hand, in the Japanese listener's case, 42 times out of 83 back channels (51.1 %) were sent at the end of a sentence. The rest were sent (49.0%) when the

speaker would like to be nodded or agreed by the listener. In other words the listener tends to send back channels purposefully to carry the conversation smoothly with supportive short expressions for the speaker.

Maynard surveyed the discourse in English given by a female native speaker of English and a Japanese female. According to her data, when the Japanese subject was listening to the native speaker subject, she sent the back channels including head movements 13 times in 28 seconds (once in every 2.15 seconds), however the native speaker sent a back channel only 4 times while listening to the Japanese for 26 seconds (once in 6.5 seconds). In her study the same Japanese subject sent a back channel in every 3.44 seconds while getting a back channel from the Japanese partner once in every 1.9 seconds in the Japanese discourse. The result shows that the Japanese sent less back channels than in her native language when they were conversing in English yet still the Japanese subject used twice as many back channels as the native speaker.

4. Conclusion

The subjects in both discourses in English and in Japanese conversed with each other about their memories. It is not only because English is not my native tongue but I found that English discourse was harder to follow because of the lack of the background knowledge about the colleagues they were talking about. Since I graduated from the same high school and also attended the class reunion I could picture the scenes the subjects were laughing with tears, though what they said was only "You know, that water. (laughter)" "Yeah, that's she alright. (laughter)", however in the case of English discourse I was not familiar with the teachers and the atmosphere of the environment so it was much harder to follow.

The results show that there are some differences between the back channels in English and Japanese discourse. We cannot communicate

without using back channels, however Japanese learners of English usually pay little attention to that since it has never been taught.

Teachers should spend some time in the class to let the students recognize the differences of the two languages on 'individual' coming from the cultural backgrounds, differences of the functions of back channels in two languages.

The back channels were used constantly as an accompaniment in Japanese discourse ignoring the spurt (Chafe, 1980a.1985) or idea unit or pause-bounded phrasal unit (Maynard 1993) , however back channels were used concerning such units in the case of English discourse. The difference seems to be based on the nature of the two languages. According to Ogasawara (1972) English is a language (verbal) dependent, Yes-No clear type, self-centered language while Japanese is an emotional dependent, ambiguous type, another-person-centered cause such problems as annoying native speakers of English when they are speaking with Japanese people in English.

To raise a learner's consciousness is important, so the use of authentic listening materials (raw material has to be redone for school use however) would be a great help for the learner. This would provide an opportunity to the learner to recognize how cohesive devices work, negotiation of meanings in a real situations as well as back channels.

Through the discourse analysis I have learned that back channels are one of the important strategies which express the process of the cooperative work between a speaker and a listener. I believe it has to be taught in English classes in Japan. This would help the Japanese learners of English to be better speakers of English and that would reduce the amount of misunderstanding given to native speakers.

Appendix 1 : Tape script

Male Speaker : M Female Speaker 1 : F1

Female Speaker 2 : F2

M: Um, let's just try to act as normal as possible.

F1: Okay, just to be natural (laughter)...

M: Yeah, so tell me how has it been so far?

F1: Uhh...It's been really good.

M: Yeah.

F1: It's been really good. But, just talk about anything?

F2: Yeah...

F1: Oh, okay.

F2: Five minutes.

F1: Oh, okay. Uhh...About the teachers?

M: Yeah.

F1: I want to know what you think of them. Because...

M: You want to start with the teachers...

F1: Because, no, because, uh...Because you know Kato sensei...

M: Uh huh...

F1: Has really changed since you were here. He went to the Himalayas...

M: He went to the Himalayas... Ice coffee.

F1: Um... Do you have ice tea? Yeah. Um...

M: Kato sensei really changed since he went to India?

F1: Well, did he used to talk? Because he's... He's maybe said three words to me the whole time I've been here.

M: He's um... He was... For me he was the hardest one to... to warm up to.

F1: Yeah

M: Um... My first year, I taught with Okada sensei, and Okada is not here...

F1: Yeah.

M: He's at Columbia right now.

F1: Oh, okay.

M: He's... He's great. He talks a lot, and he's just... He's one of these outgoing guys...

F1: Yeah...

M: I mean he came over to my place in Philadelphia too.

F1: Oh cool.

M: And met my folks. He's awesome. He plays

chess too.

F1: Oh...

M: It's was like his first quote to me was...? I want the kids to...um... Oh, I use music to talk to the kids. I think jazz is full of expression and English should be the same way.? And, and that's what he said.

F1: Yeah.

M: And he tries. He really does try. This other guy, Sakamoto, who's not here now. He was just...just the most quiet guy... His English isn't very good so he sticks to the ????

F1: Yeah.

M: Um... Mrs. Nakagawa.. Ha hah...

F1: Yeah.

M: There is conversation about that later. She...um... She wasn't there either. It was a different lady.

F1: Yeah.

M: So, Kato was the only one who was there my first year. Um... We didn't talk that much. But my second year when we taught together, we would... we would speak.

F1: Yeah.

M: So what...what...

F1: Well okay, last... last Friday was my welcome...

M: Your welcome party...

F1: Party... And it was really nice.

M: Cool, where did you go?

F1: We went to... There's a restaurant on the back side of school...

M: Yeah.

F1: Not like at the front entrance. Like you go to the back street and you come towards the Kawagoe station...

M: Mmm umm...

F1: There's a... It was just a Japanese restaurant. I don't..., it was really small but they had the... you know the mats... the tatami mat room.

M: Umm hum...

F1: You know... It was nice. Like it was like six-course, tons of food. Like...

M: Good.

F1: ...really nice Japanese food. But it was really odd because Nobu sensei and Yamamoto sensei got a little drunk...

M: (laughter)

F1: ...and the whole time, they were just cutting on him.

M: (laughter)

F1: And he just sat there. He just sat there like... I don't know... But then Nakagawa sensei told me after... like they were just telling me he was strange, like his brain is empty, his head is empty, and everything, right?

M: (laughter)

F1: But then, no... But then Nakagawa sensei...

M: Um hum...

F1: ...said that he's really changed since he came back from the Himalayas, like he's like... you know he's... He's here but...

M: But it's not.

F1: But he's not here. She's like physically he's here. She said, and she said that she's a little bit worried about him because she has known him for a while...

M: Yeah...

F1: And that...Umm... but he's not the same. Because he's maybe said seriously like five words to me.

M: You teach to...

F1: We teach together.

M: You walk to class in silence...

F1: Yeah, and also the students, I guess, have been asking about him?

M: Really?

F1: Yeah, they've been asking Nabara sensei...

M: Uhh.

F1: ...about him, about...

M: Why he's changed?

F1: ...what's going on? Like, he's really, really quiet. He doesn't say anything, and he's just not into it. Like you know...

M: Is he really not into it or is he...

F1: It seems like he's into it... He just kind of like comes to work and sits at his desk and...

M: He's always been into his climbing and mountaineering more than anything else.

F1: Oh...

M: He's, he's really avid about that.

F1: Yeah.

M: Umm... He's been wanting to go to India and trek for a while. And I remember we were talking about it this...uh... last spring before I left. But he didn't strike me as the type that would just change kind of (snap of fingers) change like that. I'm... I'm coming in on Friday...uh... because I have to pick up my hanko and I need to get screamed at more.

F1: Yeah.

M: Um... I'm really interested to see how he's changed.

F1: I don't know, maybe he hasn't. Maybe that's just the way he is? But, I don't know, at the dinner... like they would serve us and he'd just eat it. Like eat his food and just sit there. Like eat it right away...

M: Uh huh...

F1: ...and just sit there, and everyone else was conversing sort of...

M: yeah...

F1: And he just sat there. And then they...they got a little weird and...

M: ????

F1: And then they started cutting on him, and he just sat there.

M: (laughter)

F1: And I was just kind of like...

M: Well, Namba is Kato's sempai, so Kato will never say anything to Namba.

F1: Uhh...

M: Now, I don't know anything about the the relation between Morika sensei and Kato. But...um... I don't know? I'm interested to see it for my... see it for myself. L.. L.. Kato is one of those guys who he... before, we would drink and he would always have some interesting fact or something to say..

F1: Yeah...

M: ...add to the conversation. A fact about beer or a fact about some Buddhist tradition or something. Um... it's interesting that he's gone off the deep end, so to speak.

F1: Well... I don't know, maybe not. Oh yeah, then he wanted me to tell you that you have to come get your stuff. Like you left some pants and a jacket... (laughter) and like..

M: In the locker, yeah...

F1: ...ramen and a bowl and chopsticks.

M: (laughter) I left those for you.

F1: Oh, cause ? Nakagawa? sensei was like, ?I don't know if this is a gift for you or...?

M: The big bowl, yeah?

F1: There was like a bowl...

M: And some extra ramen. I figured you might want ramen come wintertime. No, you don't want ramen.

F1: And so... No, I'll eat it. But then she was just like... But then you also left pants and a jacket...

M: Yeah... That...

F: (laughter) So she was just like...

M: Those weren't presents for you.

M: I completely forgot about them. They were in the locker weren't they?

F: Yeah.

M: Yeah, I meant to get them, but I was running out at the end. Yeah. Feel free to throw anything away that you don't need. I'll come on Friday and put the whole...

F1: Oh no, she packaged it up for you, I think.

M: That's so polite.

F1: She likes shopping.?

M: Funny story about her...She wears gloves.

F1: All the time.

M: Did you... Have you asked her why?

F1: She's my supervisor.

M: Oh yeah?

F1: She's kind of a space cadet sometimes.

M: Yeah.

F1: Right.

/END

Appendix 2 : The number of back channels in each turn

Male Speaker : M Female Speaker : F

M:Um, let's just try to act as normal as possible.
 F1:Okay, just to be natural (laughter)...
 M:Yeah, so tell me how has it been so far?
 F1:Uhh...It's been really good.
 M:Yeah.
 F1:It's been really good. But, just talk about anything?
 F2:Yeah...
 F1:Oh, okay.
 F2:Five minutes.

(Turn 1)

1.1 F1 : Oh, okay.
 1.2 Uhh...
 1.3 About the teachers?
 1.4 M:Yeah.
 1.4 F1:I want to know
 1.5 what you think of them. Because...
 1.6 M:You want to start with the teachers...
 1.7 F1:Because, no, because, uh...Because you know Kato sensei...
 1.8 M:Uh huh...
 1.9 F1:Has really changed
 1.10 since you were here. He went to the Himalayas...
 1.11 M:He went to the Himalayas...
 1.12 Ice coffee.
 1.13 F1:Um...
 1.14 Do you have ice tea? Yeah. Um...
 1.15 M: Kato sensei really changed
 1.16 since he went to India?
 1.17 F1:Well, did he used to talk? Because he's...
 1.17 He's maybe said three words to me
 1.18 the whole time I've been here.
 1.19 M:He's um... He was... For me he was the hardest one to...
 1.20 to warm up to.

1.21 F1:Yeah
 1.22 M:Um... My first year,
 1.23 I taught with Okada sensei,
 1.24 and Okada is not here...
 1.25 F1:Yeah.
 1.26 M:He's at Columbia right now.
 1.27 F1:Oh, okay.
 1.28 M:He's... He's great. He talks a lot,
 1.29 and he's just...
 1.30 He's one of these
 1.31 outgoing guys...
 1.32 F1:Yeah...
 1.33 M:I mean he came over to my place in Philadelphia too.
 1.34 F1:Oh cool.
 1.35 M:And met my folks.
 1.36 He's awesome.
 1.37 He plays chess too.
 1.38 F1 : Oh...
 1.39 M:It's was like his first quote to me was...?
 1.40 I want the kids to
 1.41 ...um... Oh, I use music
 1.42 to
 1.43 talk to the kids.
 1.44 I think jazz is full of expression and English should be the same way?
 1.45 And, and that's what he said.
 1.47 F1:Yeah.
 1.48 M:And he tries.
 1.49 He really does try. This other guy, Sakamoto,
 1.50 who's not here now.
 1.51 He was just...
 1.52 just the most quiet guy...
 1.53 His English isn't very good
 1.54 so he sticks to the ???
 1.55 F1:Yeah.
 1.56 M:Um... Mrs. Nakagawa.
 1.57 Ha hah...
 1.58 F1 : Yeah.
 1.59 M:There is conversation about that later.
 1.60 She...um...
 1.61 She wasn't there either.

1.62 It was a different lady.
 1.63 F1: Yeah.
 1.64 M: So, Kato was the only one who was
 there my first year.
 1.65 Um...
 1.66 We didn't talk that much.
 1.67 But my second year
 1.68 when we taught together,
 1.69 we would...
 1.70 we would speak.
 1.71 F1: Yeah.
 1.72 M: So what... what...
 1.73 F1: Well okay, last... last Friday was my
 welcome...
 1.74 M: Your welcome party...
 1.75 F1: Party... And it was really nice.
 1.76 M: Cool, where did you go?
 1.77 F1: We went to...
 1.78 There's a restaurant on the back side of
 school...
 1.79 M: Yeah.
 1.80 F1: Not like at the front entrance.
 1.81 Like you go to the back
 1.82 Street
 1.83 and you come
 1.84 towards the Kawagoe station...
 1.85 M: Mmm umm...
 1.86 F1: There's a...
 1.87 It was just a Japanese restaurant.
 1.88 I don't... it was really small but they had
 the...
 1.89 you know
 1.90 the mats...
 1.91 the tatami mat room.
 1.92 M: Umm hum...
 1.93 F1: You know...
 1.94 It was nice.
 1.95 Like it was like six-course,
 1.96 tons of food.
 1.97 Like...
 1.98 M: Good.
 1.99 F1: ...really nice Japanese food.
 1.100 But it was really odd

1.101 because Nobu sensei
 1.102 and Yamamoto sensei
 1.103 got a little drunk...
 1.104 M: (laughter)
 1.105 F: ...and the whole time,
 1.106 they were just cutting on him.
 1.107 M: (laughter)
 1.108 F1: And he just sat there.
 1.109 He just sat there like...
 1.110 I don't know...
 1.111 But then Nakagawa sensei told me
 1.112 after... like they were just telling me he was
 strange,
 1.113 like his brain is empty,
 1.114 his head is empty,
 1.115 and everything,
 1.116 right?
 1.117 M: (laughter)
 1.118 F1: But then, no...
 1.119 But then Nakagawa sensei...
 1.120 M: Um hum...
 1.121 F1: ...said that
 1.122 he's really changed since he came back
 from the Himalayas,
 1.123 like he's like...
 1.124 you know
 1.125 he's
 1.126 ... He's here but...
 1.127 M: But it's not.
 1.128 F1: But he's not here.
 1.129 She's like physically he's here.
 1.130 She said, and she said that she's a little bit
 1.131 worried about him
 1.132 because she has known him for a while...
 1.133 M: Yeah...
 1.134 F1: And that...
 1.135 Umm...
 1.136 but he's not the same.
 1.137 Because he's maybe said
 1.138 seriously like five words to me.
 1.139 M: You teach to...
 1.140 F1: We teach together.
 1.141 M: You walk to class in silence...

1.142 F1 : Yeah, and also the students,
 1.143 I guess,
 1.144 have been asking about him?
 1.145 M:Really?
 1.146 F:Yeah,
 1.147 they've been asking Nabara sensei...
 1.148 M:Uhh.
 1.149 F1:...about him,
 1.150 about...
 1.151 M:Why he's changed?
 1.152 F1 ...what's going on?
 1.153 Like, he's really, really quiet.
 1.154 He doesn't say anything,
 1.155 and he's just not into it. Like you know...
 1.156 M:Is he really not into it or is he...
 1.157 F1:It seems like he's into it..
 1.158 He just kind of like comes to work and sits
 at his desk and...
 1.159 M:He's always been into his climbing and
 mountaineering more than anything else.
 1.160 F1 : Oh...
 1.161 M:He's, he's really
 1.162 avid about that.
 1.163 F1:Yeah.
 1.164 M:Umm...
 1.165]He's been wanting to go to India
 1.166 and trek for a while. And I remember we
 were talking about it this
 1.167 ...uh... last spring before I left.
 1.168 But he didn't strike me as the type that
 would just
 1.169 change kind of (snap of fingers) change
 like that.
 1.170 I'm... I'm coming in on Friday...
 1.171 uh... because I have to pick up my hanko
 1.172 and I need to get screamed at more.
 1.173 F1:Yeah.
 1.174 M:Um... I'm really interested to see
 1.175 how he's changed.
 1.176 F1:I don't know, maybe he hasn't.
 1.177 Maybe that's just the way he is?
 1.178 But, I don't know,
 1.179 at the dinner... like they would serve us
 1.180 and he'd just eat it.
 1.181 Like eat his food and just sit there.
 1.182 Like eat it right away...
 1.183 M:Uh huh...
 1.184 F1 : ...and just sit there,
 1.185 and everyone else was conversing sort of...
 1.186 M:yeah...
 1.187 F1:And he just sat there.
 1.188 And then
 1.189 they...they got a little weird and
 1.190 F1:And then they started cutting on him,
 1.191 and he just sat there.
 1.192 M:(laughter)
 1.193 F1:And I was just kind of like...
 1.194 M:Well, Namba is Kato's sempai,
 1.195 so Kato will never say anything to Namba.
 1.196 F1:Uhh...
 1.197 M:Now, I don't know anything about the
 the relation between Morika sensei and
 Kato. But...um...
 1.198 I don't know?
 1.199 I'm interested to see it for my... see it for
 myself.
 1.200 I.. I.. Kato is one of those guys who he...
 1.201 before,
 1.202 we would drink and he would always have
 some interesting fact or something to say.
 1.203 F1:Yeah...
 1.204 M:...add to the conversation.
 1.205 A fact about beer or a fact about some
 1.206 Buddhist tradition
 1.207 or something. Um... it's interesting that
 he's gone off the deep end,
 1.208 so to speak.
 1.209 F1:Well... I don't know,
 1.210 maybe not. Oh yeah, then he wanted me to
 tell you
 1.211 that you have to come
 1.212 get your stuff.
 1.213 Like you left some pants and a
 jacket... (laughter) and like.
 1.214 M:In the locker, yeah...
 1.215 F1:...ramen

1.216 and a bowl
 1.217 and chopsticks.
 1.218 M: (laughter) I left those for you.
 1.219 F1: Oh, cause ?Nakagawa? sensei was like,
 1.220 I don't know if this is a gift for you or...?
 1.221 M: The big bowl,
 1.222 yeah?
 1.223 F1: There was like a bowl...
 1.224 M: And some extra ramen.
 1.225 I figured you might want ramen come
 wintertime.
 1.226 No, you don't want ramen.
 1.227 F1: And so... No, I'll eat it.
 1.228 But then she was just like...
 1.229 But then you also left pants and a jacket...
 1.230 M: Yeah... That...
 1.231 F : (laughter) So she was just like...
 1.232 M: Those weren't presents for you.
 1.233 M: I completely forgot about them.
 1.234 They were in the locker weren't they?
 1.235 F: Yeah.
 1.236 M: Yeah, I meant to get them, but I was
 running out at the end.
 1.237 Yeah.
 1.238 Feel free to throw anything away
 1.239 that you don't need. I'll come on Friday
 1.240 and put the whole...
 1.241 F1: Oh no, she packaged it up for you,
 1.242 I think.
 1.243 M: That's so polite.
 1.244 F1: She likes shopping?
 1.245 M: Funny story about her...
 1.246 She wears gloves.
 1.247 F1: All the time.
 1.248 M: Did you... Have you asked her why?
 1.249 F1: She's my supervisor.
 1.250 M: Oh yeah?
 1.251 F1: She's
 1.252 kind of a space cadet sometimes
 1.253 M: Yeah.
 1.254 F1 : Right.

END

Table 1: The number of Back channels in each turn

Turn 1	10 times in	72 seconds
Turn 2	9	90
Turn 3	2	6
Turn 4	3	31
Turn 5	4	22
Turn 6	2	35
Total	30 times in	256 seconds

Table 2 : The number of Back channels in 8 minutes
and 4 seconds

Back channels	English discourse	Japanese discourse
Short Expressions	M...21 F...14	F1...54 F2...29
Head Movements	M...16 F...20	F1...144 F2...84
Laughter	6	18
Total	77	329

Table 3 : The number of Back channels appear at

	English discourse	Japanese discourse
At the end of a sentence	33 times	42 times
In the middle of a sentence	2 times	41 times
Total	35 times	83 times

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