

ID	150019
Name	Mikimasa ABE
Title	The state of sports in junior high school and high school: Japan can study from the elite sports country the UK
Supervisor	Prof. Chihiro KATO

Summary

The purpose of this thesis is to examine a better system or form of treating sports in Japanese junior high and high school. In Japan, school sports club activity is one of the most serious problems. To solve them, I indicate the new system of sports club activity in school. As the model of this problem, I surveyed the sports condition of the UK. The UK is one of the senior sports nations in the world. In this thesis statement, I showed new systems which should be introduced in Japanese school compared to British one.

First, I made clear what sports are. Next, I studied about the conditions between school and sports comparing Japan and the UK, and I considered whether one British system “school sports coordinator system” can be the model of Japanese school sports club activity programs. Finally, I suggested the Japanese school sports coordinator system.

I investigated the Japanese school sports club activity system. As a result, I found that the British sports system for children cannot be used in Japan because there is no environment like the British community sports clubs in Japan. Also, there is no relationship with community sports clubs. Thus, I proposed that Japan sports agency (JSA) creates a system which is linked between schools and community sports clubs. And many sports matches are competition between school units in Japan now, but the system needs to change. Therefore I suggested setting a place which can hold matches between school sports activity’s teams and community sports club’s teams.

In this thesis, I concluded that Japanese sports common knowledge in school is incorrect compared to the UK. Thus I considered about the Japanese original idea related to sports called Bushi-do. I pointed out that popular sports like soccer or baseball were derived from Western cultures but many Japanese culture were mixed in Bushi-do. Therefore in this paper, I concluded that it is important to change Japanese sports sense of value by the systems I suggested. This thesis is significant in that it shows a new method to improve Japanese youth sports from the British one.

Keywords: sports, Japan, UK, youth, school

ID 150127
Name Genki OKI
Title What is the Standard Pronunciation in the U.K.:
The New Possibility of Estuary English as the Standard
Pronunciation
Supervisor Prof. Chihiro KATO

Summary

The purpose of this thesis is to examine the new possibility of the standard Pronunciation in the U.K.. Many people regard Received Pronunciation (RP) as the British standard pronunciation, but now few people in the U.K. speak RP, therefore some people doubt that RP is a standard Pronunciation.

First, I made clear what the present situation of RP is and considered the reason why few people speak RP is connected to the present social conditions in the U.K. Next, I studied social mobility in the U.K. which means movement to other hierarchical groups and understood that British people came to become more equal than in the past. Finally, I made clear the feature of Estuary English (EE) which is one of the dialects in the U.K.

As a result, I found that EE had the possibility for the British standard pronunciation in that EE is classless. Now British people come to be more equal. RP surely has great power for the top status of the British hierarchical system, therefore people will feel “Hierarchy” when they hear someone speaking RP. On the contrary people won’t feel “Hierarchy” when hearing EE because the pronunciation of EE is a mixture of the nobility usage and the working class usage. Thus, I considered that EE had the possibility of becoming the British standard pronunciation in that EE is classless.

In this thesis, I observed EE’s possibility of becoming the British standard pronunciation. Considering that EE includes both the nobility usage and the working class usage, it can be said that EE hides the “Hierarchy” of speakers, therefore EE is suit for the present British society which is coming to be more equal, and I concluded that EE had the possibility of becoming the British standard pronunciation. The significance is that I considered whether EE has the possibility for becoming the British standard pronunciation from characteristic point and geographic point.

Keywords: British standard Pronunciation, Estuary English, Received Pronunciation, Hierarchy

ID 150167
Name Shiori ONO
Title Importance of gender equality education in primary school:
Compared to the UK
Supervisor Prof. Chihiro KATO

Summary

The purpose of this thesis is to examine the improvement of gender education conducted in a primary school in Japan. One of the most serious issues in Japan is the “gender gap.” According to the World Economic Forum survey (2018), Japan was placed at 110th out of 149 countries in the ranking of global gender equality. As a measure to eliminate the gendered division of labor, which is a major factor of the gender gap, I suggested the importance of education in primary school.

First, I defined “gender” and revealed how gender is formed through the process of socialization. Next, I analyzed how gender stereotypes rooted in Japan were established through history and investigated what the gender education being conducted at elementary schools in Japan now. Finally, I analyzed the curriculum of gender education currently being conducted in the UK and found improvement points for more effective gender education.

Gender is formed at an early stage after birth by the behavior of the surrounding adults. And I found it is necessary for gender education to improve the gender view of children which has been “already” formed. Japan has little guidance policies and materials for gender education. I focused on the British gender education to compare with Japan because the UK is more gender equal than Japan. I revealed that teachers teach children the fact that stereotypes are unconsciously formed in the process of association with others. I found that the UK places importance to improve already formed gender stereotypes. To promote this method of education, teachers ask children to consider gender stereotypes found in their daily behaviors.

In this paper, I concluded to conduct gender education, it is effective that teachers teach children the process of forming stereotype, exemplifying from their unconscious acts in daily lives. I also suggested that it is appropriate to conduct this learning in the 3rd and 4th grade of elementary school. This thesis is significant in that I find a new approach for gender education.

Keywords: gender education, stereotype, Japan, UK, equality

ID 150321
Name Assei SANZEN
Title Tartans and Cultural Prosperity:
Globalization and Traditional Crafts
Supervisor Prof. Chihiro KATO

Summary

The purpose of this thesis is to find some clues to protect traditional Japanese culture from imported cultures. In Japan, cultural declination is occurring which is one of the social problems. To solve it, I showed the reasons for tartans' prosperity all over the world. Tartans tended to disappear through cultural conflict between England and Scotland. Scottish were prohibited to use tartans in 1746. The prohibition span lasted until 1782, but tartans revived again in 1822 when King George IV visited to Scotland. The tartans' case of global prosperity can be considered an example of overcoming declination caused by cultural conflicts.

First, I made clear the characteristics of tartans and defined the meaning of tartans in this thesis. Next, I studied about the reasons why tartans have spread all over the world. Finally, I examined the Japanese traditional crafts' way to prosper and especially focused on the kimono and other traditional Japanese patterns.

I investigated about tartans. As a result, I found that tartans are one of the Scottish traditional cultures and they have some rules when weaving them. Thus I accepted the tartans' definition as patterns. Moreover I discovered four reasons for tartans' diffusion. Those were regional characteristics, romanticism, change of traditions and aspect of fashion. In this thesis, I compared tartans with Japanese traditional crafts and came across some hints to protect those crafts. I indicated that it is difficult for kimono to prosper as clothes but there were some possibilities. If Japanese traditional crafts change their tradition or kimonos are recognized as eco-products similar to the relationship between tartans and romanticism, they can find other demands.

Therefore in this paper, I concluded that it is important for Japanese traditional craft or kimono to convert their traditions and to discover other demands. This thesis is significant in that it searched out clues to protect and globalize Japanese traditional crafts by analyzing tartans, which are considered as just patterns of clothes.

Keywords: Scottish Tartans, Traditional Cultures, Traditional Japanese Crafts,
Globalization

ID 150398
Name Kohei TAKANO
Title Dialect as an Indicator of Social Class in the UK:
Cockney in *Pygmalion* by George Bernard Shaw
Supervisor Prof. Chihiro KATO

Summary

The purpose of this thesis is to discover the significance of the relationship between British dialects and the social class in Britain more clearly. British dialects are slightly different from those in other countries in that the social class is regarded as one of the social variables of dialects. Thus in this thesis, I explored the role of British dialects as an indicator in the readers' judgment of the characters' class, based on the analysis of the dialects in *Pygmalion* by George Bernard Shaw, in particular Cockney spoken by the heroine Eliza.

First, I clarified the relationship between the British social classes and dialects in Britain, based on the description of them. Second, I revealed the specificity of Cockney, which appears in *Pygmalion*, considering the reasons why it still survives as one of the dialects symbolizing the British working class, from the linguistic aspect and the cultural aspect. Finally, I analysed *Pygmalion*, and examined the effects of mainly Cockney as an indicator of British social class in the book, on the basis of what I wrote in previous sections.

In *Pygmalion*, we can see mainly two contrastive descriptions of its characters. One is the mental contrast between Eliza and Higgins, working effectively to make the readers understand that people in higher class or position are not necessarily happy. The other is the contrast from the perspective of gender between Eliza and her father Doolittle, both of whom transcend their class, indicating that working class women tend to have their social upward mobility in addition to their pride.

In conclusion, I verified that Shaw combined Cockney as class dialect and a heroine with strong self-reliance to attempt to effectively alert the readers to the fallacy of the class supremacy to which British people at the beginning of the 20th century tended to adhere. This thesis is significant in that I analysed the features of Cockney as a class dialect from the perspective of Japanese who is not familiar with the social class, about 100 years after the publication of *Pygmalion*.

Keywords: Social Class, Dialects, Cockney, *Pygmalion*, George Bernard Shaw

ID 150548
Name Nana HAYAMURA
Title Problems of English Education in Elementary School in Japan:
From the Perspective of Finnish English Education and
Intrinsic Motivation
Supervisor Prof. Chihiro KATO

Summary

The purpose of this thesis is to examine the problems of English education in elementary school in Japan and to show the solutions for the future. For the mandatory English education starting 2020 and after, this thesis reveals suggestions for improving it from the viewpoint of Finnish English education and intrinsic motivation.

First, I considered the problems of English education in elementary school in Japan. Second, focusing on problems of teachers and children, I discovered the remedy for these problems by analyzing the Finnish education system about teachers and intrinsic motivation in children. Finally, I explained how these problems can be solved for the future.

I found that the problems of teachers in elementary school are their low English abilities and a lack of educational awareness. Thus, I focused on Finnish English education because Finland has one of the best education systems in the world. Though Japan cannot adopt the Finnish system, the importance of training current teachers and English as a required subject in teacher training courses in Japanese universities can be implemented. After defining “intrinsic motivation” which is important and children should self-assess and set goals and I clarified that this increases children’s learning motivations, Thus, English becoming a required subject in elementary school with tests, will not decrease children’s learning motivation by using their self-assessments.

In this paper I verified that it is necessary to reexamine the training of teachers to gain English skills and leadership abilities. Also I concluded that children’s willingness to learn can be motivated by incorporating intrinsic motivation. Therefore, the significance of this thesis is to show the remedy for the problems of the current and the future of English education in elementary school in Japan. The more teacher’s skills improve, the more children’s motivation would be increase.

Keywords: English education problems, elementary school, intrinsic motivation, Japan, Finland