ABSTRACT

A more complete understanding of the background of language will be effective in any approach to the grammar and usage of language. In a series of my papers (2011, 2012 a, 2012 b, 2013), we have argued that daily life in Canada— from the author’s personal experiences and knowledge from having lived in Toronto, Canada—will help in an understanding of Canadian English.

From March to September in 2010, the author was able to live and study in Toronto, Canada as a visiting research scholar at the Department of English, the Faculty of Liberal Arts and Professional Studies, York University, with financial support from Kwansei Gakuin University.

Toronto, the largest city in Canada, is fairly close to Ottawa, the capital city, and is situated only a few hours from the French/English bilingual region of Quebec. It also has excellent transportation links to other areas in Canada, making it one of the best areas for the study of Canadian English.

Daily life and research at York University was most useful, and the author was able to gain many valuable insights into the culture of the Canadian people, as well as discovering many things not known here in Japan before.

The present paper deals not only with Canadian English but also with Canadian culture, involving a number of aspects of everyday life in Canada including the manners and customs of the Canadian people. The topics I deal with are (1) American English expressions in Canadian English such as “simplification of spellings,” “take out or to go,” “diaper,” and so on; (2) meanings of promotion; (3) Canadian form of government including Michaëlle Jean the Governor General; (4) a sketch of characteristics of the Canadian; (5) railway coach lighting in Canada; (6) amusement parks in and around Toronto; (7) an addendum to my previous paper (2012); (8) an addendum to my previous paper (2013). It may safely be said that these topics are explored from points of view not well known here in Japan before.

Daily life in Toronto showed the author a number of real images and actual situations of life in Canada that are not well known in Japan. In addition, the author has been inspired to study the background so as to have a better understanding of Canadian English.

It is hoped that the papers the author is currently writing on the background of Canadian English will add to the information already known, and will lead to a more complete understanding of the language as well as daily life in Canada.

Key Words: Canadian English, Canadian daily life, Canadian culture and tradition
Problems and Development in Data Analysis
of Cross-National Comparative Surveys

Kazufumi MANABE

ABSTRACT

The issues addressed in this paper are methodological in nature, and deal with the
ISSP Religion Module Surveys (1998 and 2008) and Survey on Values and Religious
Consciousness in Japan and Germany (2007 and 2008) conducted by myself, each of
which are cross-national comparative questionnaire surveys.

There have been numerous discussions on the problems of cross-national surveys.
So far, I have investigated these problems by focusing on survey equivalence, the
translation of survey questions, the expression of response scale, and survey sampling.
In this paper, after examining the problems associated with the data analysis of cross-
national surveys, and defining them using ten methodological dichotomies on various
devices of data analyses, I propose new strategies to solve these methodological prob-
lems.

The ten methodological dichotomies on various devices of data analyses are as
follows:
1. cross-national comparison vs. cross-regional/societal/cultural comparison
2. percentage descriptions vs. exploration of meaning
3. denomination vs. faith
4. quantitative vs. qualitative
5. question item vs. dimension
6. description vs. analysis
7. looking at the trees vs. looking at the forest
8. causal laws vs. structural laws
9. hypothesis testing vs. hypothesis exploration
10. measurement model vs. causal model

Key Words: cross-national comparative survey, ISSP, religion, data analysis, methodo-
logical problems
Exploratory Multivariate Statistical Data Analysis
—Multiple Factor Analysis—

Keiichiro NAKAYAMA

ABSTRACT

Multiple factor analysis deals with a multiple table, composed of quantitative or categorical variables balancing the influence of the different sets on the first principal axes. Recently MFA function has been extended to the contingency tables.

I explain this analysis using R and package FactoMineR, and demonstrate some Japanese applications.

Key Words: Multiple factor analysis, R, FactoMineR
A Theory of Relative Deprivation Revisited (11)

Kenji KOSAKA

ABSTRACT

Runciman (1966) discusses the problems of relative deprivation in theoretical and historical terms in line with the theory of social justice. The present paper attempts to clarify how those two notions are related to each other. Runciman distinguishes between “just inequality” and “unjust inequality”, partly depending upon J. Rawls’ theory of justice. Inequality is “just” as long as one can agree to a given principle without knowing the subject’s ability and prospective career, where he/she might lose and be at the bottom level of reward. He proposes three criteria: need, contribution to the common good, and merit, as justification for “just class inequalities”, and “praise” rather than “respect” for “just status inequality”. “Relative deprivation” is, then, assessed adequately by way of claims to justice.

Key Words: relative deprivation, Runciman, justice, inequality
Privacy Awareness of Kwansei-Gakuin University Students: in regard of “Privacy Paradox”

Akeo TABATA

ABSTRACT

Some articles in Europe and America insist that there is a phenomenon called “privacy paradox”, which means the contradictions or gaps between privacy awareness and actual privacy concerning behaviors of people. This paper examines whether students at a Japanese university (Kwansei-Gakuin University) have such tendencies. We used a questionnaire survey and discovered “strong” privacy paradoxes between privacy awareness and behavior concerning surveillance cameras and the national identity number system, and “weak” privacy paradoxes between privacy awareness and social media use, desire to be a celebrity, desire to get married, internet dependence, and mobile dependence.

Key Words: privacy paradox, privacy awareness, social media, surveillance society
Content Analysis of Films (3)
——Similarity of foreign film preferences between film critics and film journal readers——

Takehiro FUJIHARA

ABSTRACT

This study clarifies communalities and similarities in foreign film preferences between film critics and readers of the film journal *Kinema Junpo* using ranking data from the film journal from 1955 to 2010. Films that commonly received rankings lower than 10 or 20 by film critics and readers alike were defined as films with high agreement. The results indicated that the average agreement ratio was 69%.

Key Words: film preference, film critics, film journal readers
Thoughts on Research Trends in American Folkloristics: 
An Analysis of the 2013 Annual Meeting of the American Folklore Society

Miyuki HIRAYAMA

ABSTRACT

The American Folklore Society is an association of folklorists who study and communicate knowledge about folklore. The definition of “folklore” has broadened over time from the items of folklore to include the processes by which these items are produced. At the present day, folklorists study expressive culture using locally-based research methods. The annual meeting of the AFS is the largest single gathering of folklorists in North America, and plays an important role in shaping folkloristics.

This paper presents some thoughts on research trends in North American folkloristics based on the author’s experience at the 2013 Annual Meeting of the Society. The first part of the paper explains some of the important aspects of folkloristics by referring to the leaflet recently published by the AFS. Next, an overview of the 2013 Annual Meeting is presented. It includes a discussion on continuity and change concerning ethical and methodological issues of reflexivity and representation. Further, information gathered through interviews with prominent folklorists demonstrates recent developments in American folkloristics, and their views on these. The latter half of the paper introduces a lecture and discussion panels on the themes of children’s folklore, humor, religion, and spirituality. It also examines the historical background, and explores prospects for further research.

Key Words: folkloristics, 2013 Annual Meeting of the American Folklore Society, research trends