

日本語教育で扱うべき語の選定のための医学用語と一般語のはざまの語彙の分析

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日本語教育で扱うべき語を選定することを目的として、医学用語と一般語のはざまにあたる語彙を医師国家試験を対象として分析した。まず、『現代書き言葉均衡コーパス』と対照し、対数尤度比に基づく特徴度により、特徴的な語を抽出した。その後、『日本医学会医学用語辞典Web版』に見出し語またはその一部として含まれている語以外の語（ただし、『日本語教育語彙表Ver.1.0』に含まれている語を除く）を、医学用語と一般語のはざまの語彙とした。はざまの語彙は、異なりで全体の12.5%（272語）あり一定数あることが確認された。これらの語のうち頻度が5以上ある語について用例にあたった。その結果、「体の部位や位置を表す語」、「患者の状態を表す語」「医療・福祉分野以外では使わないような語」などに分類できた。また、このような語の中には医療分野以外では用いられず、かつ、推測の難しいと考えられる語があった。

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Analyzing Non-medical Non-general Vocabulary in Order to Select Words to Be Learned in Japanese Language Education

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Aiming to select words that have been potentially ignored both in Japanese language education for medical purposes and in medical education, we analyzed words that are neither medical terms nor general words. First, we extracted words that were significantly representative of the National Examination for Medical Practitioners, comparing word frequency in the exam to the “Balanced Corpus of Contemporary Written Japanese” by calculating the log-likelihood ratio of each word. Then we extracted the words that were included as headwords or as part of headwords in the Japan Medical Association’s “Japan Medical Terminology Web Edition”; however, we excluded those included in the “Japanese Learners’ Dictionary Ver. 1.0.” We confirmed that a certain number of words are considered as being neither medical nor general, and they account for 12.5% of all words (272 words). Words with frequencies of 5 were analyzed in detail, and it was concluded that these could be classified into 8 categories, such as “parts of a body or location within a body” and “medical conditions of patients.” Among these words, there are some that are not used in a non-medical context.

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