

2025.3 VOL.12

グローバル マネジメント

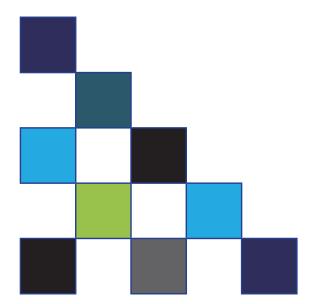
The Global Management of Nagano

【論文】

TOEIC リスニングスコアの予測因子としての目標、理由、

ゴールコンプレックス ··············Jean-Pierre Joseph Richard 小学校外国語科検定教科書における句読法に関する研究

-------------------------------岡 秀 亮・光澤 文弥 22



[Article]

Goals, Reasons, and Goal Complexes as Predictors of TOEIC Listening Scores

TOEIC リスニングスコアの予測因子としての目標、 理由、ゴールコンプレックス

Jean-Pierre Joseph Richard

Abstract

Goal complexes (Sommet & Elliot, 2017) combine achievement goals with reasons for goals. The integration of goals and reasons potentially offers a richer account of the what and why of motivation. In the current study, task-, self-, and other-based goals (Elliot et al., 2011), autonomous and controlled reasons (Ryan & Deci, 2000), and goal complexes that combined these goals and reasons were investigated. Participants (N = 164) from one public Japanese university completed a questionnaire (k = 33) with an end-of-year standardized L2-English test (i.e., TOEIC) as the point of reference. However, in this current study, results from the listening portion only were used as the dependent variable. In linear regression analyses, with sets of items intended to represent individual constructs, self-based goals (R^2 adjusted = .120, p <.001), autonomous reasons (R^2 adjusted = .117, p < .001), and task-based goals (R^2 adjusted = .105, p < .001) were the strongest predictors of TOEIC Listening scores. However, models that combined sets of items intended to represent mastery and performance goals accounted for a greater share of the variance (16-18%). Finally, individual sets of items intended to represent various goal complexes accounted for much less variance (5%-7%). Meanwhile, two models of goal complexes that combined sets of items intended to represent mastery and performance goals with autonomous reasons accounted for a much greater share of the variance (21-24%). Future work includes rewriting several items, while taking into account actual

TOEIC L&R gains, and more clearly defining the groups of participants.

概要

ゴールコンプレックス (goal complexes) (Sommet & Elliot, 2017) は、達成目標とそ の目標の理由を組み合わせたものです。目標と理由の統合は、モチベーションの「何」と 「なぜ」に関するより豊かな説明を提供する可能性があります。本研究では、タスク基準、 自分基準、他者基準の目標(Elliot et al., 2011)、自律的および統制的な理由(Ryan & Deci, 2000)、そしてこれらの目標と理由を組み合わせた目標複合体が調査されました。 日本のある公立大学の参加者 (N=164) は、年末の標準化されたL2英語テスト (TOEIC) を参照した33項目のアンケートに回答しました。ただし、本研究では、リスニングパート のみの結果が従属変数として使用されました。線形回帰分析では、個別の構成概念を表す ことを意図したアイテムセットにおいて、自分基準の目標 (R^2 調整値 = .120, p < .001)、 自律的な理由(R^2 調整値 = .117, p < .001)、およびタスク基準の目標(R^2 調整値 = .105, p< .001)がTOEICリスニングスコアの最も強力な予測因子であることが示されました。し かし、熟達目標と成績目標を表すアイテムセットを組み合わせたモデルは、より多くの分 散を説明しました(16~18%)。最後に、さまざまなゴールコンプレックスを表す個別の アイテムセットは、分散のわずか5~7%。しか説明していませんでした。一方で、達成 目標と成績目標を自律的な理由と組み合わせた2つの目標複合体モデルは、より多くの分 散(21~24%)を説明しました。今後の課題としては、いくつかの項目を再構成し、実際 のTOEIC L&Rの向上を考慮に入れ、参加者グループの定義をより明確にすることが挙げ られます。

At Shōzan University (SU, a pseudonym), a public university situated in regional, central Japan, the Test of English for International Communication, Listening and Reading (TOEIC L&R) is used as a key performance indicator (KPI) to evaluate the university's English-language program. The university had set the goal for all students to reach a minimum of 600 points on the TOEIC L&R by the time they finish their second year at the university. To achieve this, one longer term goal at SU might be to establish a set of language teaching practices so that students shift to more adaptive mastery goals and autonomous reasons for learning. In order to begin to understand the students' competence-related motivational behavior regarding this KPI and L2-English language learning in general, an exploratory study was undertaken¹. The purpose of this exploratory study was to investigate the students

¹ This study was partially reported at the 2023 Temple University Japan Colloquium and JALT2023 International Conference.

achievement goals, reasons for these goals, and goal complexes (*i.e.*, a composite construct that combines goals and reasons) with regard to the TOEIC L&R. Year 1 and Year 2 participants (N = 164) completed an L1-Japanese questionnaire on the same day that they completed an end-of-year TOEIC L&R. In this current study, results from the listening portion only were used as the outcome (criterion) variable.

Literature Review

Achievement goals are the aims of learners' classroom related competence-relevant motivational behaviours (Elliot & McGregor, 2001). Two types of achievement goals, mastery and performance, have been identified by multiple researchers. Of these, mastery goals refer to the development of competence and understanding, and performance orientations refer to the demonstration of competence and or outperforming others. These two goals are related to important antecedent and consequent variables including intrinsic motivation (Murayama & Elliot, 2009) and mindsets (Lou & Noels, 2019), with mastery goals generally related to positive factors and performance goals generally related to negative ones. However, some performance-based goals have also been shown to predict higher achievement than mastery-based goals (see Liem & Senko, 2022, for a review). Multiple models of achievement goals have been proposed. The 2×2 model (Elliot & McGregor, 2001; Elliot & Murayama, 2008) includes two definitions of competence (i.e., mastery and performance) and two directions of goal-related behavior (i.e., approach and avoid). The 3×2 model (Elliot et al., 2011) separated mastery-based goals into the development of self-based competence goals and task-based absolute mastery goals. Performance-based goals were labeled as other-based goals. In a Rasch PCA analysis, with survey items based on the 3×2 model, the results suggested three possible dimensions (i.e., self-, task-, and other-based goals), without a clear separation of direction (i.e., approach vs avoid). See Figure 1.

Although there are multiple theories related to goal energization, Sommet and Elliot (2017) adopted reasons for goals from Self-Determination Theory (SDT, Ryan & Deci, 2000). Indeed, most goal complex studies have used goals from achievement goal theory and reasons from SDT (Elliot & Sommet, 2023; Liem & Senko, 2022). Ryan and Deci (2000) divided reasons for goals into two primary types, autonomous and controlled. Individuals with autonomous reasons are thought to be more self-determined in that their goals are energized by a sense of choice or interest, or they engage in goal-related activities because these activities align with their identity and values. In contrast, learners with controlled reasons are thought to be less self-

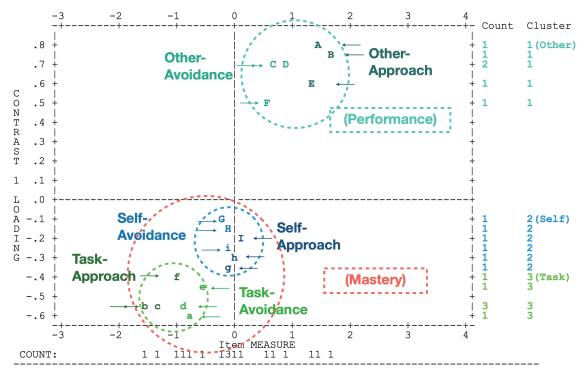


Figure 1 Rasch PCA Standardized Residual Plot for the 3x2 Achievement Goals (Richard, 2022).

determined in that they are energized by external pressures (e.g., parental, societal) or rewards (e.g., grades, prizes), or they engage in goal-related activities due to internalized pressures, such as a sense of obligation or guilt. Learners with autonomous reasons are more likely to be successful than those with controlled reasons (Ryan & Deci, 2006), and similar to mastery-based goals, autonomous reasons are associated with positive consequential variables, whereas controlled reasons are associated with negative ones (see Benita et al., 2014, for a summary).

Elliot and Thrash (2001) regarded goals as the consequence of reasons. Reasons instigate and goals direct behaviours toward more concrete end states (Reeve, 2018). Elliot and Sommet (2023) described reasons as distal predictors of outcomes whereas goals are proximal ones. Understanding that goals and reasons are distinct yet overlapping constructs, Elliot and colleagues (Elliot & Thrash, 2001, Sommet & Elliot 2017, Sommet et al., 2021) proposed goal complexes that integrate goals with reasons. Vansteenkiste *et al.* (2014) argued that there is "added value" (p.154) in understanding the reasons that underlie goals.

A goal complex is a composite motivational construct that is composed of an achievement goal along with information regarding the reason for pursuing such goal (Elliot & Thrash, 2001). Whereas in achievement goal theory, the goal is the focal point by itself, the addition of a reason in a goal complex allows for the same

goal to be adopted for different reasons. For example, an L2-English student might want to get many questions correct on an English test because they enjoy the challenge whereas another student might want to get many questions correct on that test because they would feel guilty if they did not. In the former, the task-based mastery goal is supported by an autonomous reason; but in the latter, the same goal is supported by a controlled reason. Benita *et al.* (2014) observed that mastery-based goals led to more positive experiences when supported by autonomous reasons. Figure 2 is a schematic representation of the role of reasons, goals, and goal complexes in the development of concrete end states (*e.g.*, goal achievement). The solid-lined boxes and arrows represent separate constructs of reasons and goals; whereas the dotted-lined box and arrow represent goal complexes.



Figure 2 Schemata representing reasons for goals, achievement goals, goal complexes and end states.

Statement of Purpose and Research Questions

The purpose of this study is to investigate the predictive ability of items hypothesized to measure reasons for goals, achievement goals, and goal complexes, with a TOEIC L&R as the focal point of goal energization and direction. This research project is exploratory only. The research questions are as follows.

- 1. Which are better predictors of TOEIC Listening scores,
 - a. autonomous or controlled reasons?
 - b. self-, task-, or other-based goals?
- 2. Which combinations of reasons and goals (*i.e.*, goal complexes) are better predictors of TOEIC Listening scores?

Methodology and Results

Context

SU is a small public university in regional Japan with two faculties, neither of which are English. The largest faculty constitutes approximately 70% of the student population at SU. Students at SU come from throughout Japan, with approximately half of the students from the prefecture in which the university is located. A small

number, approximately 1–2%, are international students. In their first year at SU, all students have four 100-minute English classes per week. Two classes, which focus on accuracy in English, are taught primarily through English and Japanese, and two classes, which focus on fluency in English, are taught through English. In their second year, depending on their department, students have two-to-four 100-minute English classes per week. In their second or third year, all SU students join one of seven required short-term study abroad programmes where they study English and content related to their major. There is coordination across English streams (*i.e.*, accuracy and fluency) such as shared educational philosophies, language goals, and even some materials, such as core readings and vocabulary lists. However, especially classes are highly coordinated within the fluency stream, such as common instruction, testing, and grading.

Students at SU take the TOEIC L&R three times in their first two years at the university: in April of their first year, and then in late January or early February in their first and second years. TOEIC L&R completion rates per yearly cohort are greater than 96%. Since April 2020, the computer adaptive TOEIC L&R has been used. Note that TOEIC L&R is not used for class placement in the first year, but in the second year, TOEIC L&R scores are one component of scores used for class placement. There are no dedicated required TOEIC L&R courses at SU. Instead, in the first year the purpose of the test, the types of questions, and self-study materials are introduced in the accuracy stream. Later, in the same classes, students use a TOEIC-focused online learning system for a small percentage of their class grade, and depending on the instructor, students have more or less frequent TOEIC L&R practice in their second year.

Questionnaire

A unilingual Japanese questionnaire on Microsoft Forms was delivered to the students through their university email accounts. Average completion time was 5 minutes, 13 seconds. The survey included three sections hypothesized to measure: reasons (three each of autonomous and controlled reasons), goals (three each of self-, task, and other-based goals), and goal complexes (18 items that combined the above reasons and goals). The items were adapted from Sommet and Elliot (2017) and Richard (2022) to fit the context described above. That is the focal point of the reasons, goals, and goal complexes was an end-of-year TOEIC L&R test. Items were translated and back-translated by working alongside two bilingual Japanese-English academics. See Appendices A and B for the list of items in Japanese and English

respectively.

Sommet and Elliot (2017) adopted approach-oriented goals only (i.e., they did not use the avoid-oriented goals) derived from the 2×2 model (Elliot & Murayama, 2008). Part of their decision to use approach-only goals was to reduce the number of items tested (Sommet & Elliot, 2017)—using approach-only goals halves the number of items that would need to be tested. In the current study however, goals derived from the 3×2 model instead were used, based on Richard (2022) in which three possibly distinct clusters of items were identified. Unexplained variance, for the data shown in Figure 1, in Contrasts 1 and 2 were high (4.7 and 3.3 eigenvalues respectively), which suggested that more than two dimensions were present. Moreover, in a second Rasch PCA of standardized residuals (not shown) using the 12 items that were intended to represent self- and task-based goals, the unexplained variance in Contrast 1 remained high (3.6 eigenvalues), with items evenly split between self-(loadings = .49 to .63) and task-based goals (loadings = -.47 to -.57). In all, this suggested three dimensions, not two, and without a clear separation of approach and avoid items. Using approach-only goals from the 3×2 model, with two reasons from SDT, and three items per goal complex resulted in 18 goal complex items being tested (2 reasons × 3 goals × 3 items), along with six reasons and nine goals, for a 33-item questionnaire in total.

An achievement goal complex is structured as ACHIEVEMENT GOAL because REASON. An example of a goal complex in this study is as follows: "my TOEIC L&R goal is to answer as many questions correctly as possible because I find this goal highly stimulating." The main clause, "my TOEIC L&R goal is to answer as many questions correctly as possible", is a task-based mastery-type goal, and the subordinate clause, "because I find this goal highly stimulating", is an autonomous reason. One potential problem with a goal complex item is that it might be considered triple-barrelled. To what are participants agreeing to in the above item: the goal (i.e., to answer many questions correctly), the reason for the goal (i.e., because it is highly stimulating), or the complete complex item. Sommet et al (2021) argued that despite their apparent triple-barrelled nature, goal complexes combining a particular goal with a particular reason are distinct from other goal-reason combinations. For example, the above mastery goal with an autonomous reason is distinct from a mastery goal with a controlled reason, such as "my goal is to score as high as possible on the TOEIC L&R because I have the impression that this is expected of me."

As noted, the survey included sections hypothesized to measure reasons: autonomous (AR, k = 3) and controlled (CR, k = 3); goals: task-based (TG, k = 3), self-

based (SG, k=3) and other-based (OG, k=3); and goal complexes (k=18), that is combinations of the above reasons and goals. Items were scored on a four-point Likert scale: 1= completely disagree (全くそう思わない), 2= disagree (そう思う), and 4= completely agree (強くそう思う). Completion rates for all items for all 164 participants for the three sections ranged from 99.2% to 99.9%. The questionnaire also included an open-ended question asking the students to write freely on the TOEIC L&R, and 95% of the participants responded to this open-ended question. However, an analysis of these written data are not included in this study. The questionnaire concluded with two consent statements: permission to use (a) the questionnaire data and (b) the participants' TOEIC L&R scores. Research ethics' policies at SU were adhered to.

Participants and Recruitment

A priori power was calculated using G*Power 3.1.9.6 for Mac (Faul *et al*, 2007). With two tails, the alpha was set to a = .05 (a error probability), power (1 - β error probability) was set to .95, and the effect size was set to $f^2 = .15$. The estimated minimum sample size was 89 participants.

A total of 450 students, composed of first-year (n = 234) and second-year (n = 216) students, were sent a bilingual email, English and Japanese, on January 30, 2023 for Year 1 students and January 31, 2023 for Year 2 students—the days of their end-of-year TOEIC L&R—inviting them to complete a brief online questionnaire. The email explained the purpose of the study, included a survey link in Microsoft Forms, and offered the students a free cookie for survey completion. The cookies cost 4000 yen, and a total of 167 students (response rate = 37%) completed the survey; thus, the cost per participant was approximately 24 yen. Of the 167 students who completed the questionnaire, three did not consent for their TOEIC L&R data to be used; thus, the final N-size was 164 students. Based on the *a priori* sample size estimate, the obtained sample size is adequate. See Table 1. A total of 97 first-year students completed the survey, and 122 (74%) students in the largest faculty across two years did so. Overall, there was good representation of students by year and faculty².

² A chi–square test investigated year/faculty bias, by comparing the number of participants from both years and faculties. No significant association was found: (df = 1, N = 167) = 0.178, p = .673, Cramer's V = 0.02.

Table 1 Participants by Year and Faculty (vs Expected)

	Year 1	Year 2	Total
Faculty 1	71 (63)	51 (53)	122 (116)
Faculty 2	26 (26)	16 (22)	42 (48)
Total	97 (89)	67 (75)	164

Analyses

All data were analyzed using JASP (0.18.3) (JASP Team, 2024). The data were checked for normality by investigating skewness and kurtosis. Most items had skewness values at or near <.5, and kurtosis values at or near <1.0. Fields (2009) recommended for larger samples to look at the shape of the distributions visually, and ignore significance values for skewness and kurtosis. One self-based goal item, My TOEIC L&R goal is to do better than in the past (SG 1), had a much larger value for skewness (-1.353, SE = .189) and kurtosis (2.238, SE = .376). Except for SG 1, the distribution plots for the 33 items appeared normal. In a separate Rasch analysis (Richard, 2023), this SG 1 item had appropriate infit (.84) and outfit (.84). Thus, despite its large negative skew and kurtotic shape, this item was retained, and all items were assumed to be normal.

In separate analyses, types of reasons and types of goals were investigated as predictors of TOEIC Listening scores using the forward method in multiple linear regression analyses. Furthermore, combinations of reasons with goals (*i.e.*, goal complexes) were also analyzed as predictors of TOEIC Listening scores. For all regression analyses, casewise diagnostics were checked for individual outliers. Any outliers were noted and temporarily deleted (Goss–Sampson, 2024). Multicollinearity appeared to have been a problem for the three other–based goals (*i.e.*, correlations ranged from .728 to .788). Similarly, the three OG+AR items had correlations ranging from .631 to .732. Tabachnick and Fidell (2007) caution against retaining two variables with bivariate correlations above .70; thus, for each of these three–item sets, the item which correlated highest with the remaining two items in the set was removed.

Results

RQ 1a. Which were better predictors of TOEIC Listening scores: autonomous or controlled reasons? Two multiple regression analyses were run to predict, separately, TOEIC Listening scores from autonomous and controlled reasons. Tolerance and VIF for both analyses were acceptable. For the model with items intended to represent

autonomous reasons, no outliers were identified. The model explained 12% of the variance in TOEIC Listening scores, R^2 adjusted = .117, F(3, 159) = 8.127, p < .001. Two of the three predictor variables in the model were significant predictors of TOEIC Listening scores, AR 1: B = -24.326, p = .006, and AR 2: B = 35.283, p < .001. For the model with items intended to represent controlled reasons as predictors, casewise diagnostics indicated one participant had standard residuals greater than 3. After temporarily deleting this participant, the model was not significant, R^2 adjusted = $.021\ F(3, 158) = 2.162$, p = .095. See Table 2 for the bootstrap coefficients. In short, sets of items representing autonomous reasons were better predictors of TOEIC Listening scores than controlled reasons. This would align with previous research in educational psychology, in that autonomous reasons are generally better predictors of positive end states.

Table 2 Bootstrap Coefficients: Reasons for TOEIC Listening Goals

					95%	CI*
	Unstandardized	Bias	Standard Error	p*	Lower	Upper
(Intercept)	238.986	-0.492	25.435	< .001	192.280	293.225
Autonomous Reason 1	-24.326	0.179	8.847	0.006	-42.616	-7.082
Autonomous Reason 2	35.283	0.045	8.158	< .001	20.243	52.713
Autonomous Reason 3	15.037	-0.052	8.223	0.080	-1.999	30.770
(Intercept)	247.662	1.147	41.193	< .001	170.876	331.413
Controlled Reason 1	18.848	-0.218	10.202	0.046	0.359	40.480
Controlled Reason 2	8.277	-0.069	7.558	0.240	-6.085	23.602
Controlled Reason 3	-2.491	-0.198	8.827	0.836	-19.594	15.547

Note. Bootstrapping based on 5000 replicates. Coefficient estimate is based on the median of the bootstrap distribution. Bias corrected accelerated.

A third regression analysis was run (not shown) with all six items intended to represent reasons (*i.e.*, three each of autonomous and controlled reasons) as predictors of TOEIC Listening scores. The model performed somewhat poorer than that with only the three autonomous reasons, R^2 adjusted = .101, F(6, 153) = 3.982, p < .001, with only two items being significant predictors of TOEIC Listening scores, AR 1: B = -23.985, p = .008, and AR 2: B = 30.858, p < .001.

RQ 1b. Which were better predictors of TOEIC Listening scores:, task-, self-, or other-based goals? Three multiple regression analyses were run to predict TOEIC Listening scores from items intended to represent task-, self-, or other-based goals. For the two models with task- or self-based items, Tolerance and VIF were acceptable; however, for the model with the three other-based goal statements, VIF values were large (ranging from 2.55 to 3.17). A correlation analysis revealed that

these three other-based items had inter-item correlations ranging from .728 and .788. OG 1, "my goal is to do better than other students" had the strongest correlations with OG 2 (r = .788) and OG 3 (r = .757); therefore, OG 1 was removed, and the analysis was rerun. For all three models, no individual cases were identified as outliers.

The model with task-based goals explained 11% of the variance in TOEIC Listening scores, R^2 adjusted = .105, F(3, 158) = 7.293, p < .001. One of the three predictor variables in the model was a significant predictor of TOEIC Listening scores, TG 1: B = 43.791, p < .001. The model with self-based goals explained 12% of the variance in TOEIC Listening scores, R^2 adjusted = .120, F(2, 160) = 6.947, p = .001. One of the three predictor variables in the model was a significant predictor of TOEIC Listening scores, SG 1: B = 51.654, p < .001. The model with other-based goals explained only 7% of the variance in TOEIC Listening scores, R^2 adjusted = .068, F(3, 160) = 8.404, p < .001. Both of the predictor variables in the model were significant predictors of TOEIC Listening scores, OG 2: B = -22.328, p = .037 and OG 3: B = 35.945, p = .002. See Table 3 for the bootstrap coefficients and model summaries. In short, sets of items representing self- and task-based goals were found to be better predictors of TOEIC Listening scores than other-based goals. This would likely align with previous research in educational psychology, in that mastery-based goals are generally better predictors of various positive outcomes.

Table 3 Bootstrap Coefficients: TOEIC Listening Goals

					95%	CI*
	Unstandardized	Bias	Standard Error	p*	Lower	Upper
(Intercept)	174.683	-1.836	41.972	< .001	94.230	259.320
Task-based Goal 1	43.791	-0.216	11.952	< .001	20.620	68.015
Task-based Goal 2	13.487	-0.007	9.385	0.142	-4.886	32.673
Task-based Goal 3	-10.869	0.725	12.437	0.299	-37.028	12.211
(Intercept)	171.465	-2.214	36.765	< .001	106.114	252.830
Self-based Goal 1	51.654	-0.747	11.399	< .001		75.456
Self-based Goal 2	-5.281	0.125	7.725	0.510	-20.405	9.915
Self-based Goal 3	-3.898	1.134	10.110	0.642	-23.378	15.579
(Intercept)	282.749	-0.119	20.290	< .001	241.918	321.118
Other-based Goal 2	-22.328	0.528	10.446	0.037	-42.378	-1.780
Other-based Goal 3	35.945	-0.500	10.382	0.002	13.128	54.552

Notes. Bootstrapping based on 5000 replicates. Coefficient estimate is based on the median of the bootstrap distribution. Bias corrected accelerated.

Two additional regression analyses (not shown), one combing eight items items intended to represent mastery and performance goals (*i.e.*, three each of self- and task-based goals, and two of other-based goals) and one combing six items items intended to represent mastery-only goals (*i.e.*, three each of self- and task-based

goals). The former model was significant, R^2 adjusted = .178, F(8, 152) = 5.324, p < .001. Two items were significant predictors of TOEIC Listening scores, TG 1: B = 34.487, p = .004, and SG 2: B = 43.778, p < .001. The latter model was also significant, R^2 adjusted = .163, F(6, 155) = 6.216, p < .001. Once again, these same two items were significant predictors of TOEIC Listening scores, TG 1: B = 38.775, p = .001, and SG 2: B = 45.355, p < .001. Above, we saw that the model that combined both autonomous and controlled reasons performed somewhat poorer than the model with autonomous reasons only; however, here we see that the models that combined the various goal types performed better than those models with individual goal types only.

RQ 2. Which combinations of reasons and goals were better predictors of TOEIC L&R scores? Three multiple regression analyses were run to investigate which combination of goals + autonomous reasons were better predictors of TOEIC Listening scores. Table 4 provides model summaries. Tolerance and VIF for all three models were acceptable. For the model with task-based goals and autonomous reasons, no outliers were found. This model explained 7% of the variance in TOEIC Listening scores, R^2 adjusted = .065, F(3, 157) = 4.697, p = .004. One of the three predictor variables in the model was a significant predictor of TOEIC Listening scores, TG \times AR 2: B = 36.469, p = .003. For the model with self-based goals and autonomous reasons, one outlier was identified and temporarily removed from the analysis. This model also explained 7% of the variance in TOEIC Listening scores, R adjusted = .067, F(3, 156) = 4.830, p = .003. One of the three predictor variables in the model was a significant predictor of TOEIC Listening scores, SG \times AR 2: B = 34.772, p= .002. For the model with other-based goals and autonomous reasons, one outlier was identified and temporarily removed from the analysis. This model explained 5% of the variance in TOEIC Listening scores, R^2 adjusted = .048, F(3, 157) = 3.673, p =.014. Two of the three predictor variables in the model were significant predictors of TOEIC Listening scores, OG \times AR 2: B = 27.825, p = .002 and OG \times AR 3: B = -26.768, p = .029.

Two additional regression analyses (not shown), one combing eight items items intended to represent the above goal complexes in one model, minus OG \times AR 1 which had an elevated VIF statistic, and one model combing the six mastery-based goal complexes (*i.e.*, three each of TG \times AR and SG \times AR). The former model was significant, R^2 adjusted = .235, F(8, 148) = 7.005, p < .001. Seven of the eight items, all but TG \times AR 1, were significant predictors of TOEIC Listening scores. The latter model was also significant, R^2 adjusted = .213, F(6, 152) = 8.139, p < .001. Four of the

six items, all but $TG \times AR$ 1 and $3G \times AR$ 3, were significant predictors of TOEIC Listening scores. In short, the two models which combined multiple types of goal complexes greatly outperformed the models with individual types of goal complexes.

Table 4 Summary of Regression Analyses with Goal Complexes

					95% CI*		
	Unstandardized	Bias	Standard Error	p*	Lower	Upper	
(Intercept)	233.071	1.511	35.393	< .001	157.698	299.736	
TG×AR 1	6.874	0.411	9.183	0.460	-11.540	24.012	
$TG \times AR$ 2	36.469	-0.678	13.166	0.003	12.044	63.883	
$TG \times AR$ 3	-14.606	-0.181	8.049	0.063	-31.288	1.204	
(Intercept)	227.634	0.846	35.140	< .001	154.117	292.141	
SG×AR 1	9.036	0.360	9.173	0.342	-9.597	26.567	
SG×AR 2	34.772	-0.670	13.247	0.002	11.973	63.307	
SG×AR 3	-13.420	0.088	7.942	0.081	-30.056	1.509	
(Intercept)	301.419	-0.926	23.738	< .001	254.729	347.619	
OG×AR 1	7.303	0.309	11.006	0.602	-17.322	26.034	
OG×AR 2	27.825	0.229	8.889	0.002	10.171	45.381	
OG×AR 3	-26.768	-0.232	11.782	0.029	-49.384	-3.199	

Notes. TG = Task-based goal; SG = self-based goal; OG = other-based goal; AR = autonomous reasons. Bootstrapping based on 5000 replicates. Coefficient estimate is based on the median of the bootstrap distribution. Bias corrected accelerated.

Discussion and Conclusion

The purpose of this exploratory study was to examine the ability of a series of items intended to represent goals, reasons, and goal complexes to predict TOEIC Listening scores. At SU, the institution where the study took place, the TOEIC L&R plays an important roles as a KPI of the English-language program. Eventually, it is hoped that a set of items measuring goals, reasons, and goal complexes can be written that will allow for more positive adaptive language-learning related behaviors, not only with regard to the TOEIC L&R but to language learning in general.

The findings for the items hypothesized to measure reasons and goals generally aligned with previous research in educational psychology. In RQ1a, autonomous reasons and controlled reasons were tested. Autonomous reasons include doing an activity because of the enjoyment derived from the challenge, or because the participant sees the positive value of the activity. In contrast, controlled reasons include doing an activity because the participant believes they are expected to do so, or because of some external reward (such as helping with job hunting). To summarise the results, items intended to represent autonomous reasons were stronger predictors of the outcome variable (*i.e.*, TOEIC Listening scores) than those intended

to represent controlled reasons. Indeed, the model with the three items intended to represent controlled goals was not significant.

Three types of achievement goals were tested in RQ1b, task-based goals (*i.e.*, performing well on the task, such as getting a lot of questions correct), self-based goals (*i.e.*, performing better on the task than previously), and other-based goals (*i.e.*, performing better than peers). Items intended to represent self-based goals, followed by task-based goals were stronger predictors of TOEIC Listening scores than items intended to represent other-based goals. This too, likely aligns with previous research. Moreover, it was the models which combined the various goal types which performed best. In addition, the model that tested the three items intended to measure self-based goals slightly outperformed the three items intended to measure autonomous reasons from RQ1a.

Finally, three types of goal complexes were tested in RQ2. Individually, these models accounted for between 5% and 7% of the variance in TOEIC Listening scores. However, when the goal complexes were combined together, these models accounted for 21% and 24% of the variance in TOEIC Listening scores. Taken together with the results from RQ1b, this suggests that combined mastery goals (i.e., those that derive from the 2×2 model) might have better predictive value than individual sets of taskand self-based goals (i.e., those that derive from the 3×2 model).

One important limitation in this study is that there is clear evidence that the items did not perform equally well. For example, Richard (2023) reported that the three-item set of self-based goals was likely not unidimensional. Especially SG 3, "My TOEIC L&R goal is to, at a minimum, score the same as I did before," poorly fit the remaining two self-based goal items³. In addition, as noted, there was evidence of multicollinearity in the other-based goal items and their related goal complexes. Therefore, a closer inspection of the items is warranted, and new items have been rewritten. These newer items were initially tested in 2024; however, data analyses have not yet begun.

A second limitation is that growth in TOEIC Listening scores was not considered as a variable. Thus, in addition to an inspection of the items, a deeper analysis of the participants goals, reasons, and goal complexes with regards to actual growth in TOEIC scores would be beneficial. As noted, the focal point of the reasons, goals, and goal complexes in the current study was a TOEIC L&R test that the participants

³ In a separate unidimensional reliability analysis, the 3-item set of self-based goals had a Cronbach's α of only .386 but .615 without SG 3.

completed on the same day that they completed the questionnaire that was used in this study. As a first step, one important addition to a future study would be to analyze the data based on actual growth in scores (or attrition or no growth) beyond the standard error of difference ($SE\ Diff = \pm 35$ scale points). That is, it would be useful to investigate any or no score change from the previous TOEIC L&R test. For first-year students, that would represent a potential change in scores between April and January, and for second-year students, between January and January. However, it might also be true that the standardized TOEIC L&R test is too broad and rough of a measurement tool to be accurately predicted by the variables described in this paper.

A third limitation, as was pointed out by one blind reviewer, is that the data set used in this current study combines participants from two different faculties who typically have different post-graduation outcomes and accordingly different L2-English-learning goals. In this way, it might be more appropriate to analyze the data with one faculty only, or with one faculty and then repeat the analyses with the second faculty. Alternatively, a future study, might include faculty as a independent variable factor in a regression analysis⁴. The question remains, however, if enrollment in different faculties leads to different outcomes why combine the data from both faculties in one study. The reason for maintaining the participants in one (combined) data sample is because the English-language program at SU is an intensive program, and especially in the fluency-stream, the program is highly coordinated with materials, instruction, and grading being the same. Materials include readings and discussions related to several psychological variables related to goals, including selfregulation and willingness-to-communicate, as well as L2-language related goalwriting activities. Nonetheless, as noted, it might be more beneficial, especially in terms of data interpretation, to analyze the data separately by faculty.

This exploratory study revealed findings that align with theories in educational psychology. However, the limitations show that the items need further review, the outcome variable(s) need to be better understood, and perhaps the grouping of the participants need to be more clearly defined. As noted, one longer term goal at SU is to establish a set of various teaching and testing practices that allow the students to shift to more adaptive motivational behaviors leading to more positive end states.

⁴ A posteriori analysis was run, by adding *faculty* as an independent variable factor in a multiple regression, in addition to the goal complexes as covariates, and TOEIC Listening score as the dependent variable. *Faculty* was non-significant, although trending towards significance: t = -1,853, p = .066,95% CI [-50.740, 1.629].

The work presented in this paper is one early step towards that longer term goal.

References

- Benita, M., Roth, G., & Deci, E. L. (2014). When are mastery goals more adaptive? It depends on experiences of autonomy support and autonomy. *Journal of Educational Psychology*, 106(1), 258–267). https://doi.org/10.1037/a0034007
- Elliot, A. J., & McGregor, H. A. (2001). A 2 x 2 achievement goal framework. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 80, 501–519. https://doi.org/10.1037/0022-3514.80.3.501
- Elliot, A. J., Murayama, K., & Pekrun, R. (2011). A 3 x 2 achievement goal model. *Journal of Educational Psychology*, 103(3), 632–648. https://doi.org/10.1037/a0023952
- Elliot, A. J., & Sommet, N. (2023). Integration in the achievement motivation literature and hierarchical model of achievement motivation. *Educational Psychology Review*, 35(77), 1–31. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10648-023-09785-7
- Elliot, A. J., & Thrash, T. M. (2001). Achievement goals and the hierarchical model of achievement motivation. *Educational Psychology Review*, *13*, 139–156. https://doi.org/10.1023/A:1009057102306
- Faul, F., Erdfelder, E., Lang, A. G., & Buchner, A. (2007). G*Power 3: A flexible statistical power analysis program for the social, behavioral, and biomedical sciences. *Behavior Research Methods*, 39(2), 175-191. https://doi.org/10.3758/BF03193146
- Fields, A. (2009). Discovering Statistics Using SPSS (3rd ed.). Sage.
- Goss-Sampson, M. A. (2024). Statistical Analysis in JASP 0.18.3: *A Guide for Students. March 2024.* JASP. https://jasp-stats.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/03/Statistical-Analysis-in-JASP-2024.pdf
- JASP Team (2024). JASP (Version 0.18.3) [Computer software].
- Liem, G. A. D. & Senko, C. (2022). Goal complexes: A new approach to studying the coordination, consequences, and social contexts of pursuing multiple goals. *Educational Psychology Review*, 34, 2167–2195. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10648-022-09701-5
- Lou, N. M. & Noels, K. A. (2019). Promoting growth in foreign and second language education: A research agenda for mindsets in language learning and teaching. *System*, 86, 102–126. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.system.2019.102126
- Murayama, K., & Elliot, A. J. (2009). The joint influence of personal achievement goals and classroom goal structures on achievement-related outcomes. *Journal of Educational Psychology*, 101(2), 432–447. https://doi.org/10.1037/a0014221

- Reeve, J. (2018). Understanding motivation and emotion. Wiley.
- Richard. J. P. J. (2022, June 23–25). *Initial Validation of a Japanese–Language 3 x 2 Achievement Goal Questionnaire for (L2–English) Vocabulary Study* [Poster presentation]. PLL4, Cape Breton University, Sydney, Nova Scotia, Canada. https://doi.org/10.13140/RG.2.2.26221.56804
- Richard, J. P. J. (2023, February 4-5). *The 24th Temple University Applied Linguistics Colloquium*. Temple University, Japan Campus, Osaka. "Achievement Goal Complexes: The What and the Why of Classroom Learning".
- Ryan, R. M., & Deci, E. L. (2000). Self-determination theory and the facilitation of intrinsic motivation, social development, and well-being. *American Psychologist*, *55*, 68–78. https://doi.org/10.1037/0003-066X.55.1.68
- Ryan, R. M., & Deci, E. L. (2006). Self regulation and the problem of human autonomy: does psychology need choice, self determination, and will? *Journal of Personality*, 74, 1557–1586. https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-6494.2006.00420.x
- Sommet, N. & Elliot, A. (2017). Achievement goals, reasons for goal pursuits, and achievement goal complexes as predictors of beneficial outcomes: Is the influence of goals reducible to reasons. *Journal of Educational Psychology*, 109(8), 1141–1162. https://doi.org/10.1037/edu0000199
- Tabachnick, B. G. & Fidell, L. S. (2007). *Using Multivariate Statistics* (5th ed.). Allyn & Bacon/Pearson Education.
- Vansteenkiste, M., Lens, W., Elliot, A. J., Soenens, B., & Mouratidis, A. (2014). Moving the achievement goal approach one step forward: Toward a systematic examination of the autonomous and controlled reasons underlying achievement goals. *Educational Psychologist*, 49, 153–174. https://doi.org/10.1080/00461520.2014.928 598

Appendix A

Japanese-Language Version of the Questionnaire Items (k = 33)

Reasons (k = 6)

私がTOEICL&R関連の目標を追求する理由は、。。。

- 1. 非常に刺激的だからです。(autonomous reason: AR 1)
- 2. 就職活動に役立つからです。(controlled reason: CR 1)
- 3. 挑戦することが楽しいです。(AR 2)
- 4. 期待されているという印象があるからです。(CR 2)
- 5. 価値があると思うからです。(AR3)
- 6. 大学で定められた基準を満たす必要があるからです。(CR 3)

Goals (k = 9)

私のTOEIC L&Rの目標は、。。。

- 7. たくさんの質問に正解する事です。(task-based goal: TG 1)
- 8. 過去に受験した時より比較的よくできる事です。(self-based goal: SG 1)
- 9. 他の学生より良くできる事です。(other-based goal: OG 1)
- 10. 質問の正しい答えを知ることです。(TG 2)
- 11. これまで以上に結果を上げることです。(SG 2)
- 12. クラスメイトより比較的良くできる事です。(OG 2)
- 13. できるだけ多くの質問に正解することです。(TG 3)
- 14. 少なくとも前回と同じような成績を残したいです。(SG 3)
- 15. 他の人よりも高い点数を取ることです。(OG 3)

Goal Complexes (k = 18)

私のTOEIC L&Rの目標は、。。。

- 16. 多くの質問を正解することで、非常に刺激的だからです。(TG×AR 1)
- 17. 他の学生より良くできる事が、非常に刺激的だと思うからです。(OG×AR 1)
- 18. 過去に受験した時より比較的よくできる事で就職活動に役立つからです。(SG× $\mathbb{CR}(1)$)
- 19. できるだけ多くの質問に正解することが、期待されているという印象があるからです。 $(TG \times CR\ 1)$
- 20. 少なくとも前回と同じような成績を残す事が、非常に刺激的だからです。(SG×AR 1)
- 21. できるだけ多くの質問に正解することが、価値のある目標だと思うからです。(TG \times AR 2)

- 22. 他の人よりも高い点数を取ることに挑戦することで、これに挑戦することが楽しいです。(OG×AR 2)
- 23. これまで以上に結果を上げることで大学で定められた基準を満たす必要があるからです。(SG×CR 2)
- 24. 他の人よりも高い点数を取ることで、就職活動に役立つからです。(OG×CR 1)
- 25. 質問の正しい答えを知ることで、大学で定められた基準を満たす必要があるからです。(TG×CR 2)
- 26. 質問の正しい答えを知ることで、挑戦することが楽しいからです。(TG×AR 3)
- 27. クラスメイトより比較的良くできる事が期待されているという印象があるからで す。(OG×CR 2)
- 28. これまで以上に結果を上げることが非常に刺激的だからです。(SG×AR 2)
- 29. 少なくとも前回と同じような成績を残す事が期待されているという印象があるからです。 $(SG \times CR\ 3)$
- 30. 他の人よりも高い点数を取ることで、なぜなら大学で定められた基準を満たす必要があるからです。(OG×CR 3)
- 31. 多くの質問を正解することが、就職活動に役立つからです。(TG×CR 3)
- 32. 過去に受験した時より比較的よくできる事が非常に刺激的だからです。(SG×AR 3)
- 33. クラスメイトより比較的良くできる事は、価値のある目標だと思うからです。(OG × AR 3)

Appendix B

English-Language Version of the Questionnaire Items (k = 33)

Reasons (k = 6)

The reason I pursue TOEICL&R-related goals is because ...

- 1. they are very stimulating. (autonomous reason: AR 1)
- 2. it'll help with job-hunting. (controlled reason: CR 1)
- 3. I enjoy the challenge. (AR 2)
- 4. I've the impression it's expected of me. (CR 2)
- 5. I believe they are worth it. (AR 3)
- 6. I need to meet university standards. (CR 3)

Goals (k = 6)

My TOEIC L&R goal is to ...

7. get a lot of questions correct (task-based goal: TG 1)

- 8. do better than in the past (self-based goal: SG 1)
- 9. do better than other students (other-based goal: OG 1)
- 10. answer the questions correctly (TG 2)
- 11. get a higher score than ever before (SG 2)
- 12. do better than my classmates students (OG 2)
- 13. answer questions correctly as much as possible (TG 3)
- 14. at a minimum, score the same as I did before (SG 3)
- 15. get a higher score than others (OG 3)

Goal Complexes (k = 18)

 \times AR 3)

My TOEIC L&R goal is to ...

- 16. correctly answer as many questions as I can because I find this goal highly stimulating. (TG×AR 1)
- 17. be able to do better than other students because I find that highly stimulating. $(OG \times AR 1)$
- 18. do well relative to how well I have done in the past because it will be useful for job hunting. ($SG \times CR$ 1)
- 19. answer as many questions correctly as possible because I have the impression that his is expected of me. (TG \times CR 1)
- 20. get at least the same score as last time, because I find this goal highly stimulating. (SG \times AR 1)
- 21. answer as many questions correctly as possible because I think it is a worthwhile goal. ($TG \times AR$ 2)
- 22. try to get a higher score than other people, because I enjoy this challenge. (OG \times AR 2)
- 23. perform better than I have done in the past because I need to meet the standards set by the university. (SG \times CR 2)
- 24. get a higher score than other people because it will help me in my job hunting. (OG×CR 1)
- 25. know the correct answers to the questions because I have to meet the standards set by the university. (TG \times CR 2) know the correct answers to the questions, because I enjoy this challenge. (TG
- 26. do relatively better than my classmates because I have the impression that his is expected of me. $(OG \times CR \ 2)$
- 27. perform better than I have done in the past because I find this goal highly

- stimulating. (SG \times AR 2)
- 28. at least get the same results as last time because I have the impression that this is expected of me. (SG \times CR 3)
- 29. get a higher score than others because I have to meet the standards set by the university. $(OG \times CR 3)$
- 30. answer as many questions correctly because it will be useful for job hunting. (TG \times CR 3)
- 31. do well relative to how well I have done in the past because I find this a personally valuable goal. (SG×AR 3)
- 32. be able to do relatively better than my classmates because I think it is a worthwhile goal. $(OG \times AR\ 3)$

【論文】

小学校外国語科検定教科書における 句読法に関する研究

長野県立大学 岡 秀 亮・光澤 文弥

要約

学習指導要領では、句読法は語彙や文法と同様、小学校から高等学校まで一貫した指導が求められている。一方で、実際の教科書でどの程度記載されているかどうかは不明である。そこで本研究の目的は、小学校5年次と6年次で使用される検定教科書に記載されている句読法の用法と記載されるタイミングを明らかにすることである。合計12冊の教科書のなかで、5種類の句読法(終止符、疑問符2種類、コンマ2種類)に焦点を当て、それらの記載有無および記載されている箇所を分析した。その結果、終止符と疑問符の中の1種類は全てのUnitやLessonで使用されている一方で、疑問符のもう一つの用法は全ての教科書で記載がなかった。さらに、コンマの用法に関しても、教科書によって記載の有無やタイミングが異なっていることが判明した。

《キーワード》小学校英語、検定教科書、句読法

1. 背景と目的

2017年に新小学校学習指導要領(以降、学習指導要領)が告示されたことに伴い、2020年度から小学校5・6年生において、「外国語(英語)」が教科として導入された。そして、小学校での英語教育を促進するため、検定教科書(以降、教科書)の質や特徴を明らかにする研究が多く行われてきた。

例えば、佐藤(2021)は教科書で使用されている文章を対象に、使用されている語彙や特に重視すべき語彙について調査した。結果、定着を着実に促すべき600語が抽出された。また、羽田(2023)は、外国語やその背景にある文化を社会や世界、他者との関わりに関する要素である相互文化的能力を調査し、教科書での扱われ方を明らかにした。このように、教科書の特徴を調査することで、小学校教員が教科書を用いて授業する際の留意点だけでなく、今後の教科書の発展に貢献することができる。

本誌が取り上げる句読法は、文章中に書かれている内容を理解するためだけでなく、単

文を含めた英作文を正確に書くためにも非常に重要な観点である。一方で、学習指導要領では、指導対象となる句読法の列挙にとどまっている。また、小学校での指導を念頭においた句読法に関する研究はほとんど行われていない。

そこで本研究は、小学校5・6年生の英語授業で使用される教科書を対象に、どのような句読法(例. カンマ)が教科書内で使用されているかを調査する。さらに、どのような用法が具体的に使用されているのかも明らかにする。本研究を行うことで、2年間で指導すべき句読法が整理されるため、小学校教員が英語の授業で句読法を指導すべき時期や一貫した指導の実践に寄与することができる。

2. 先行研究

2.1 学習指導要領における句読法の種類と用法

学習指導要領(文部科学省、2017)において、句読法は「符号」として表現され、「(イ)終止符や疑問符、コンマなどの基本的な符号(p.88)」内で解説されている。具体的には、「符号のうち、基本的な終止符(.)や疑問符(?)、コンマ(,)を指導する。指導に当たり指導者が文字を提示する際には、適切に符号を用いるように留意する。(p.88)」と解説されている。よって、教員は授業の目的や活動に応じて、これらの符号を児童が間違って理解しないように指導する必要があると言える。さらに、学習指導要領では、3種類の句読法の使用例と使用する際の注意点も併せて記載されている。以下では、学習指導要領に記載されている3種類の句読法について概観する。

まず終止符の用法について、学習指導要領(文部科学省、2017、p.88)では、平叙文の文末につけるだけでなく((1))、文ではない表現(例、挨拶の言い方や慣用表現)にも終止符をつける場合があるとされている((2)a、(2)b)。また、文末にある最後の単語と終止符の間にはスペースを入れないことが記されている。

- (1) This is my hero. He is good at tennis.
- (2) a. Hello.
 - b. Thank you.

学習指導要領には記載されていないが、終止符の用法に関しては、他にも様々な使い方がある。例えば、綿貫他(2010、p.822)ではさらに、丁寧な依頼を表す文で疑問符の代わりとして使用される場合((3))と略語((4)a、(4)b)で使用される場合の2つが示されている。また、Huddleston and Pullum((2005/2019))は、これら2つの用法を終点のピリオド(terminal full stop)と短縮のピリオド(abbreviation full stop)とし、後者は文の終わりを示す終止符とは区別されるとしている。

(3) Would you please read through this report and let me have your written

comments.

(4) a. Oct. (October) b. Prof. (Professor)

次に、疑問符の用法に関する学習指導要領上の取り扱いを概観する。学習指導要領では、 疑問文の文末には疑問符を最後の語につけるとされている((5)、p.88)。また、最後の単 語と疑問符の間にはスペースは入れないことも注意点として示されている。

この用法に加え、「平叙文を上昇調のイントネーションで発音し、疑問の意味を示す際には疑問符を用いることがある。(pp.88-89)」という用例が記載されている((6))。この用法は、平叙疑問文と呼ばれており、映画や小説の中でしばしば使用される。例えば、鈴木(2010)は、3冊の英語小説の中で登場人物が発する平叙疑問文とYes-no疑問文の割合を調査した。その結果、Yes-no疑問文よりも割合は低いものの、全体の約12%ほどで使用されていたことが示された。

- (5) Can you sing well?
- (6) A: You like baseball? B: Yes.

最後にコンマについては、終止符や疑問符と比較すると、用法に関する説明が学習指導要領内で多く記載されている。学習指導要領では、コンマは語や句、文を区切る記号の1つであると解説されている。また、小学校の外国語科では、単文を扱うこととされているため、授業で扱われるコンマは、呼び掛けを示す時((7))や、語・句を3つ以上列挙する際((8))に用いられるものと説明されている(p.89)。

- (7) Hello, Kumi.
- (8) I like baseball, tennis, and swimming.

ただ一方で、学習指導要領には記載されてはいないものの、単文においても使用される可能性が高い用例は他にも数多くある。例えば、豊田(2016、p.8、10)では、文頭にある副詞句を区切る((9))や文頭の副詞や間投詞を区切る((10))、反復表現を区切る((11))のような用例が記載されている。

- (9) In 2010, 57 percent of college students were female.
- (10) Oh, I didn't know that.
- (11) Christmas will be here very, very soon.

以上を踏まえ、学習指導要領に記載されている句読法は表1のようにまとめることができる。本研究では、表1に記載されている用法を取り上げ、記載の有無とタイミングを調査することとする。

 種類
 用法

 1. 終止符
 (a) 平叙文の文末につける

 2. 疑問符
 (b) 疑問文の文末には疑問符を最後の語につける 平叙文を上昇調のイントネーションで発音し、疑問の意味を示す場合につける (b) 語や句を3つ以上列挙する際につける

表 1 学習指導要領(解説)に記載されている句読法の種類と用法

2.2 教科書における句読法に関する先行研究

Moore (2016) では、句読法は英作文における情報のより良い構成や文間の一貫したつながりを示すために重要な役割を果たすと述べられており、中学校や高等学校でまとまった英作文を作成する際に必須となる要素の1つでもある。しかし、教科書における句読法に関する研究はほとんど行われていないのが現状である。

その中で志村(2011)は、平成15年に改正された学習指導要領に基づいて作成された、中学校・高等学校の教科書を対象に、使用されている句読法の種類(例.終止符やコロン)を分析した。その結果、中学校段階では、コロンやセミコロンを除いて、学習指導要領に記載されている基本的な句読法が導入されていることがわかった。高等学校では、科目によって扱い方が異なるものの、リーディングに重点を置いた教科書では、テキストを読む際に役立つ句読法が扱われていた。一方で、ライティングを扱う教科書では、ほぼ全ての教科書でコラムとして扱われており、各ユニットとは独立して扱われていることが報告された。

2.3 先行研究の限界点と本研究の意義

句読法は、語彙や文法と同様、学習指導要領では「知識及び技能」に分類され、小学校から高等学校で一貫した指導が求められる項目の1つである(文部科学省、2017)。また、高等学校では、小学校で学習した基本的な句読法を踏まえ、多種多様な句読法が教科書内で使用される。コンマを例にとると、重文での使用や同格表現と共に用いることなど、小学校での基礎を踏まえた用法が記載されている(文部科学省、2018)。句読法は、読解だけでなく読み手にわかりやすい英文の作成にも必要であるため(文部科学省、2018)、基本的な用法の習得が遅れることで、高等学校での読解や英文産出に影響を及ぼす可能性がある。

一方で、学習指導要領では、句読法の種類や用法が列挙されているのみであり、各学年

内で扱われる用法や学年間での違いは整理されていない。本研究により、学習指導要領で 記載されている句読法の種類と用法を整理できるため、小学校での英語授業で見通しを 持った指導が可能となる。

さらに、先行研究では、教科書で設定されているどのUnitでどの用法が使用されているかについても解明されていなかった。志村(2011)では、旧学習指導要領のもとで作成された教科書を対象に、教科書間での違いが明らかになったが、Unitごとの違いは明らかにされていない。出版されている教科書のUnit間で、句読法の種類や用法の様相を明らかにすることで、教員による指導のタイミングや授業計画に貢献することができる。そこで本研究は、以下の研究課題を設定した上で調査を行なった。

研究課題

- 1. 小学校高学年で使用される教科書において、各学年でどのような句読法の用法が記載されているか
- 2. 小学校高学年で使用される教科書において、どのUnitでどのような句読法の用法が 記載されているか

3. 研究方法

3.1 分析対象の教科書

本研究では、小学校外国語科用の教科書を販売している6社(A社、B社、C社、D社、E社、F社と命名)の5・6年生用教科書(合計12冊)を対象とする。これらの教科書は、令和6年度に出版されたものである。本研究は教科書内のUnitやLessonで使用されている句読法を分析対象とした。なお、教科書に付属されている教材(例.カード)や教科書とは別で販売されている辞書や単語帳は分析対象外とした。

3.2 句読法の分類

本研究は、学習指導要領で記載されている3つの句読法(終止符、疑問符、コンマ)と それに関連する用法に焦点を当てた(表2参照)。第一著者が全教科書の用法を分類後、 第二著者が5年生の教科書を、第一著者が6年生の教科書を再度確認した。再確認する中 で、記載ミスや分類することが難しい用法などは協議して一致させた。

SE MINISCY COMMISSION							
句読法の種類	用法	カテゴリー					
1. 終止符	(a) 平叙文の文末につける	1 —(a)					
2. 疑問符	(a) 疑問文の文末には疑問符を最後の語につける (b) 平叙文を上昇調のイントネーションで発音し、疑問の意味を示す場合につける	2 -(a) 2 -(b)					
3. コンマ	(a) 呼び掛けを示す際につける (b) 語や句を3つ以上列挙する際につける	3 -(a) 3 -(b)					

表2 分析対象とする句読法の用法

4. 結果と考察

表3は教科書における句読法を種類ごとにまとめた表である。また、表4は5年生用の教科書の中で、Unitごとに記載の有無をまとめたものであり、表5は6年生用の教科書の中でUnitごとに記載の有無をまとめたものである。

分析の結果、終止符(1-(a))と疑問符(2-(a))は、どの教科書でも記載されていることが判明した。Unitごとに見ても、この2種類の句読法はどのUnitでも記載されており、記載がないUnitはなかった。特に疑問符においては、自分の意見や考えを述べるだけでなく、相手の意見を尋ねたりするなどの会話が多く設定されているためであると言える。また、単文や疑問文は言語材料として学習指導要領に記載されていることから、どのUnitにも終止符や疑問符は使用されていると考えられる。

			5年生						6年生		
教科書	1 —(a)	2 -(a)	2 -(b)	3 -(a)	3 -(b)		1 —(a)	2 -(a)	2 -(b)	3 - (a)	3 -(p)
A社	0	0	_	0	0		0	0	_	0	0
B社	\circ	\bigcirc	_	\circ	\circ		\circ	\circ	_	\circ	\circ
C社	\circ	\circ	_	\circ	\circ		\circ	\circ	_	\circ	_
D社	\circ	\circ	_	_	\circ		\circ	\circ	_	\circ	_
E社	\circ	\circ	_	\circ	\circ		\circ	\circ	_	\circ	_
F社	0	0	_	0	0		0	0	_	0	

表3 教科書で記載されている句読法の用法

注 ○=記載あり;-=記載なし

一方で、疑問符(2-(b))のような例は、どの教科書にも記載されていなかった。この傾向は、6年生の教科書においても同様であった。疑問文(2-(a))を習得することが最初のステップであるものの、平叙疑問文は、映画や小説の中でもしばしば使用される用法である(鈴木、2010)。学習指導要領上、平叙疑問文は中学校で指導される内容であり、指導の必要性は比較的低いと想定される。しかしながら、通常の疑問文に慣れ親しみながら、会話等で使用できることを教えることで、疑問に関する多様な表現を学ぶことができると考えられる。

コンマの用法(3-(a)、3-(b))については、教科書によって記載有無の違いがあることが判明した。呼びかけのコンマ(3-(a))は、記載頻度が少ない教科書もあれば、ほとんど全てのUnitで記載されている教科書もあった(表4と5を参照)。また、記載されるタイミングは教科書間で異なっている場合が多くみられた。さらに、3-(a)の用法が多く使用されている教科書では、本文中よりも各Unitのコラムなどにおいて記載されているために、その頻度が高くなっていることも判明した。

具体的な用法としては、主に2通りの表現方法で記載されていた。1つは学習指導要領でも例示されていた"Hello, everyone."のように挨拶で使用されるものである。もう1つは、疑問文と平叙文において、文頭や文末に話し相手の名前を付け加える際に使用され

るものである。例として "How about you, $\bigcirc\bigcirc$?" や " $\bigcirc\bigcirc$, are you good at cooking?"、 "Here you are, $\bigcirc\bigcirc$." などがある ($\bigcirc\bigcirc$ には人名が入る)。

表4 5年生用教科書におけるUnitごとの記載有無

Unit	カテゴリー	A社	B社	C社	D社	E社	F社
U1	1 -(a) 2 -(a) 2 -(b) 3 -(a)	O O - -	0 0 - 0	O O - -	O O - -	0 0 - 0	0 0 - -
	$\frac{3 - (b)}{1 - (a)}$		_ O				0
U2	2 -(a) 2 -(b) 3 -(a) 3 -(b)	O - - -	0 - 0 0	0 - - 0	O - - -	0 - - -	0 - - -
U3	1 - (a) 2 - (a) 2 - (b) 3 - (a) 3 - (b)	O O - -	0 0 - 0 0	O O - -	0 0 - - 0	0 0 - - 0	O O - -
U4	1 -(a) 2 -(a) 2 -(b) 3 -(a) 3 -(b)	O O - -	0 0	0 0 - -	O O - -	0 0	0 0 - -
U5	1 -(a) 2 -(a) 2 -(b) 3 -(a) 3 -(b)	O O - -	0 0 - 0 -	0 0 - 0 -	O O - -	0 0	0 0 - 0 -
U6	1 -(a) 2 -(a) 2 -(b) 3 -(a) 3 -(b)	0 0 - - 0	0 0 - 0	0 0 - -	0 0 - -	0 0	0 0 - - 0
U7	1 -(a) 2 -(a) 2 -(b) 3 -(a) 3 -(b)	O O - -	0 0	0 0 - -	O O - - O	0 0 0	0 0 - -
U8	1 -(a) 2 -(a) 2 -(b) 3 -(a) 3 -(b)	O O - O -	0 0 - - -		O O - -	O O - -	O O - -

注 ○=記載あり;-=記載なし

表5 6年生用教科書におけるUnitごとの記載有無

Unit	カテゴリー	A社	B社	C社	D社	E社	F社
U1	1 -(a) 2 -(a) 2 -(b) 3 -(a) 3 -(b)	O O - -	0 0 - 0	0 0 - -	0 0 - -	0 0 - 0 -	0 0 - 0 -
U2	1 -(a) 2 -(a) 2 -(b) 3 -(a) 3 -(b)	O O - -	0 0 - 0 -	0 0 - 0 -	O O - -	0 0 - -	O O - -
U3	1 -(a) 2 -(a) 2 -(b) 3 -(a) 3 -(b)	O O - -	0 0 - 0 -	0 0 - -	0 0 - -	0 0	0 0 - -
U4	1 -(a) 2 -(a) 2 -(b) 3 -(a) 3 -(b)	O O - - O	0 0 - 0 -	0 0 - -	O O - -	0 0	0 0 - -
U5	1 -(a) 2 -(a) 2 -(b) 3 -(a) 3 -(b)	O O - -	0 0 - 0 0	0 0 - -	O O - O -	0 0 - -	0 0 - -
U6	1 -(a) 2 -(a) 2 -(b) 3 -(a) 3 -(b)	O O - -	0 0 - 0 0	0 0 - -	O O - -	0 0	0 0 - -
U7	1 -(a) 2 -(a) 2 -(b) 3 -(a) 3 -(b)	0 0 - 0	0 0 - 0 0	0 0 - -	O O - - -	0 0	0 0 - 0 -
U8	1 -(a) 2 -(a) 2 -(b) 3 -(a) 3 -(b)	O O - O -	0 0 - -		0 0 - -	0 0 - -	0 0 - 0 -

注 ○=記載あり;-=記載なし

教科書間で記載方法に違いがあることの理由としては、2点ほど挙げられる。1点目は、 挨拶として使用される場合はHelloだけで文章を区切る場合もあり、同様の内容でもコン マを使用しないことがあるからだと言える。2点目は、相手の名前を付け加える用法は、 使用せずとも、伝えたい内容が伝わることが関係していると考えられる。このように、呼びかけのコンマである(3-(a))は、小学校段階では使用が必須になる場合が少ないため、使用される頻度や内容が教科書によって異なっていると考えられる。

語や句を3つ以上列挙する際に使用されるコンマである(3-(b))は、3-(a)の用法と同様に、記載されるタイミングはバラバラであった。一方で、6年生の教科書よりも5年生の教科書で頻繁に記載されていたことが明らかとなった。さらに、5年生の教科書については、記載されるタイミングは教科書により異なるが、そのほとんどが類似した内容で使用されていることが判明した。具体的には、時間割の紹介の際に科目名を挙げる場合と、食べ物を注文する際にその名前を挙げる場合であった。また、これら以外に本文中には記載されず、コラムなどに記載されることが多いこともわかった。

3-(b)の用法は、教科書の例文としてはそれほど頻繁に記載されてはいないが、使用される可能性が高い活動は多いと想定される。例えば、行きたい国や母国の特徴を紹介する際にそれらを列挙するときや、体験した出来事を挙げるときにも使用できる。実際、単語は使わずとも、文中に絵やイラストを用いて3つ以上の項目を列挙している教科書もあった。この用法については、複数の項目を単文で言及する場合には非常に有効である。しかし、特に6年生の教科書において記載される頻度はそれほど高くはない。そのため、教員が補助的に指導して繰り返し学習させることが、3-(b)の用法の習得に必要だと考えられる。

コンマについては、これら以外にも多くの用法が記載されていることも判明した。例えば、豊田(2016)でも紹介されていた、文頭にある副詞句を区切る用法や文頭の副詞や間投詞を区切る用法が挙げられる。前者に関して、豊田によれば、文頭の副詞句が短い場合、コンマは省略可とされている一方で、コンマがないことで意味理解の妨げになる場合はコンマをつける必要があると指摘されている。これらの用法が記載されているUnit内でライティング活動を行う際は、児童が作成した英文が伝えたい内容に応じて、補助的に指導する必要があると考えられる。

5. 結論と限界点

句読法は、学習指導要領上は「知識及び技能」に分類され、小学校から高等学校という教育課程で一貫した指導が求められる項目の1つである。しかし、学習指導要領では指導対象となる句読法の種類や用法を列挙することに留まっており、各学年で扱う用法までは言及されていない。そこで、小学校高学年の教科書で使用される句読法を分析、整理することが本研究の目的である。さらに、先行研究では行われなかったUnitごとの調査を行うことで、小学校での英語授業で見通しを持った句読法指導や授業計画にも貢献することができる。

本研究では小学校高学年の英語授業で使用される教科書を対象に分析し、どのような句読法が使用されているかを整理した結果、以下のことが明らかになった。まず、終止符と

疑問符については、当然ではあるが、全ての教科書に共通して記載されていることが確認できた。特に疑問符は、基本的な疑問文での記載に留まり、学習指導要領で例として記載されていた平叙疑問文での記載は確認できなかった。したがって、学習指導要領で指摘されているように、小学校高学年における英語教科書では、基礎的な内容の定着に焦点を当てていることが示唆される。これらに加えて平叙疑問文の指導を行うことで、日常的に使用できる複数の表現を学習することができるだろう。

次に、コンマについては同学年の教科書間でも、その使用頻度にかなりの差異があることが明らかになった。しかしながら、小学校段階の内容ではコンマの使用が必須になる場合は少ない。学習指導要領におけるコンマの用法としては、呼び掛けを示すものと、語や句を3つ以上列挙する際に使用されるものの2通りが示されている。これらの用法は、文章そのものを2文以上にして区切ったり、列挙する項目を3つ未満にしたりすることで使用する必要がなくなることがある。このことから、積極的にコンマを使用する表現が記載されている教科書は一部であると推測される。一方で、コンマを学習することにより、さまざまな場面に応用することができることにも注意する必要があるだろう。したがって、活用場面が多いこの用法を習得させるためには、教員が補助的かつ反復的に指導することが求められると言える。

以上のことが判明した一方で、本研究における限界点は主に2点ある。1点目は、中学校と高等学校で使用される教科書を分析できなかった点である。句読点の使い方は、語彙知識や発音記号と同様に、小学校から高等学校まで一貫して指導される項目である。各学校で扱われる句読法の種類を網羅した上で比較することで、時間をかけるべきタイミングや句読法を明らかにすることができる。

2点目は、学習指導要領に記載のない句読法を分析できなかった点である。教科書を分析する中で、学習指導要領に記載のない句読法(例. コロン)がいくつか散見された。さらに、これらは1回だけでなく、複数回にわたって使用される句読法も多いことがわかった。小学校段階で使用される全ての句読法を網羅することで、指導の漏れを防ぐことが可能となると言える。

謝辞

本研究にご協力いただいた全ての皆様に感謝いたします。

引用文献

羽田あずさ(2023)「フィンランド、韓国、日本の英語教科書分析からの示唆:相互文化 的能力(IC)要素の国際比較 | *小学校英語教育学会誌、23*、36-51.

https://doi.org/10.20597/jesjournal.23.01 36

Huddleston, R., & Pullum, G. (2005). *The Cambridge grammar of the English language* (Y. Hatakeyama, Trans.). Kaitakusha. (Original work published 2005)

文部科学省(2017)『小学校学習指導要領解説 外国語・外国語活動編』開隆堂.

文部科学省(2018)『高等学校学習指導要領解説 外国語・外国語活動編』開隆堂.

Moore, N. (2016). What's the point? The role of punctuation in realising information structure in written English. *Functional Linguistics*, 3(1), 1–23.

https://doi.org/10.1186/s40554-016-0029-x

佐藤剛 (2021)「小学生のための受容語彙リストの開発一定教科書から小学生共通の重要 語彙を選定する」*小学校英語教育学会誌、21*(1)、54-69.

https://doi.org/10.20597/jesjournal.21.01_54

志村明彦(2011)「中学・高等学校課程の現行検定教科書を使った教材研究(1)句読法について」慶應義塾大学日吉紀要、58、51-69。

鈴木雅光 (2010)「平叙疑問文について」Bulletin of the Graduate School, Toyo University, 47, 443-454.

https://ci.nii.ac.jp/naid/40018827125/

豊田暁(2016) Essential guide to English punctuation. Nanundo.

綿貫陽・宮川幸久・須貝猛敏・高松尚弘・マーク・ピーターセン (2010)『徹底例解ロイヤル英文法 改訂新版』旺文社.

執筆者紹介

Jean-Pierre Joseph Richard 長野県立大学グローバルマネジメント学部 准教授

岡 秀 亮 長野県立大学グローバルマネジメント学部 助教

光 澤 文 弥 長野県立大学グローバルマネジメント学部 学生

グローバルマネジメント 第12号

印刷 2025年3月26日 発行 2025年3月26日

編 集 『グローバルマネジメント』編集委員会

発 行 所 長野県立大学

〒380-0803 長野県長野市三輪8丁目49番7号

TEL 026-217-2241 (代表)

FAX 026-235-0026

E-mail daigaku@u-nagano.ac.jp

印刷 所 カショ株式会社

〒381-0037 長野県長野市西和田1-27-9



The Global Management of Nagano

2025.3 VOL.12

[Article]

Goals, Reasons, and Goal Complex	xes as Predictors of TOEIC	
Listening Scores	Jean-Pierre Joseph Richard	1
Punctuation in English Textbooks	for Elementary School	
Foreign Language Education		
Oka	Hideaki • Mitsuzawa Fumiya	2

