ticism about the competence of any language as a means of communication. The insight is inseparably connected with the co-existence of three languages in Scotland, where each language is made relative, and its significance different almost from person to person. And yet, the poet is also aware of the fact that the interaction of these languages undoubtedly vitalizes one another.

The regional landscape is made relative in Douglas Dunn's poems. Defining himself as an outsider in Hull, he longs to become a part of the landscape of his native region. Yet the landscape has changed in his absence and so has he. Thus the poet chooses to reconstruct it with his own words, out of fragmented landscapes.

The sense of relativity in language and landscape seems to have enabled the two poets to attain an appropriate distance to their region. And their lenient regionalism obviously enriches the soil of Scottish literature. (中尾まさみ)

4. As a pannelist of the symposium on “Internationalism versus Regionalism” chaired by George Hughes I presented a 20-minute paper on the influence of the poetry of W. H. Auden on succeeding poets. I suggested that Auden’s poetry can be viewed as internationalist in the most positive of ways, and illustrated the impact of his various styles on recent poets on both sides of the Atlantic, such as John Ashbery, James Fenton, and James Merrill. I argued that his influence has been mainly beneficial, enabling such poets to discover their own voices. In conclusion I posited that Auden’s humane, civilized, sophisticated style has offered a great number of poets the means of escaping merely parochial concerns, dictions, and forms, and can be seen as embodying the virtues of a cultured internationalism. (Mark Ford)

Symposia 第四部門 「イディオムの形成と発達」(司会・講師・秋元実治。講師・山内一芳、松本明子、河井進夫)

1. イディオム(及びコロケーション)が古英語、中英語、近代英語を通して、いかに形成され、発達していったかを考察した。一般的に言って、次のような傾向があることが判明した：(1) 文字通りの意味から比喩的/イディオム的意味への移行、(2) 名詞の‘empty’化、(3) 名詞の動詞への抱合化 (incorporation)、(4) 生産性の拡大、(5) ‘old form’から‘new form’への交替、その他に、再分類 (reanalysis) や文法化 (grammaticalization) などがその形成・発達に係わっている。(司会者)

2. On the Collocations of Old English Verbs—(1) (ge)don, (2) (ge)macion, (3) sellan, (a)giefan, (4) niman, tacan, (5) babban—

現代英語において、V+N+(P) の形で idiom を形成する do, make, give, take, have に対応する古英語 (1) (ge)don, (2) (ge)macion, (3) sellan, (a)giefan, (4) niman, tacan の collocation について、「イディオムの形成と発達」という点から調査、報告を行なった。(ge)don は、OE から巾広い collocation を形成しているのに対し、(ge)macion は、OE 後期になって collocation を形成するようになり、とくに、Ælfric には、その例が多くみら