



Research Article

GENRE ANALYSIS OF JAPANESE CIVIL PRECEDENTS AND SOME ATTENTION OF EXAMINATION

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ABSTRACT

Genre analysis is one of the levels of discourse analysis in the light of Systemic Functional Linguistics. Martin (2007) proposed three strata in approaching discourse including the context of culture, situation, and discourse semantics (lexico-grammar). This paper examined the Generic Structure Potential (GSP) of Japanese precedents under the theory proposed by Hasan (1989) and then, provided some attention to characterizing other legal discourses. The result of the examination of 34 Japanese civil precedents showed that there were 9 elements likely to appear, including 5 mandatory elements and 4 optional elements. The order of the elements was as follows in precedent discourses: PreNo, CD, CC, Lsource, CFI, CF, CP, FO, and CM. Three attentions were recommended during the GSP examination of the legal discourses to teach Japanese for a specific purpose.

Keywords: generic structure potential; Japanese precedents; Japanese for Legal purpose; SFL

1. Introduction

From the perspective of linguistics, generic feature determination is a stratum of discourse analysis. Contemporarily, there have been several theoretical directions in describing discourse genres. However, the study of legal discourse genres currently opens a quite wide research gap. Linguists must describe the generic structure of precedents to have a diverse view of the discourse world. Genre Structure Potential (hereafter abbreviated as GSP), which was a theory for determining the macrostructure of texts, was built by Hasan in recent decades. The novelty positive point of this approach is based on the language function paradigm. In terms of functional language, GSP has appeared in many published papers when it was applied by many linguists in describing the generic structure of discourses. However, the current research showed that it is still not widely used for different discourses. In particular, there is a lack of research works on GSP of legal discourses such as precedents, indictments, and investigation conclusions of police.

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The application of genre research in teaching foreign languages has been introduced in the field of English teaching. From the perspective of Japanese language education, genre-based teaching is feasible and effective, especially in teaching some specific types of specialized texts such as law-related languages. Grasping the structure of text genres will greatly support lecturers and learners in the process of effectively accessing and mastering the content of discourse genres. Therefore, if the language genre of Japanese precedents can be described, lecturers will be more proactive in the process of teaching Japanese for legal purposes. Besides, learners who understand the generic structure of precedents will access the content faster and more effectively in terms of information. The teaching practice has indicated the feasibility of genre analysis in teaching specialized Japanese in the aspect of genre-based education.

In Vietnam, although the research on GSP is quite scanty, there are some outstanding papers related to some discourse genres. Nguyen (2018a, 2018b) conducted some research on the genre of English introduction pages of agencies' websites in Vietnam. Kieu (2019) presented the GSP of blog posts. Nguyen (2018) published a paper with a study on GSP of business English response letters. The article by Do (2018) indicated some practical applications of discourse study in language teaching. Ho and Nguyen (2021) also surveyed GSP with detailed course descriptions. Starting from such a research context, this paper is expected to be able to draw a new picture of Japanese precedents in terms of GSP (Ho & Nguyen, 2021).

Although the term “precedent” appeared in the feudal history of Japan, the precedents have only been considered officially as a source of law since 1945. With more than a half of century from the beginning of being applied as a valid legal basis, the system of precedents has been shaped and played an important role in the Japanese legal system. In Japan, precedents are understood in such a simple way that are “the previous decisions of courts” and are often called “hanrei” (Hayase, 2014, p.558). The “precedent” is the court's arguments and rulings in judgments (hanketsu) and decisions (kettei) on a specific case that were issued in the past but are still legally binding (Nishimura et al., 2012, p.3). Thus, precedent in Japan is used to refer to a part within the Court's judgments and decisions, which is necessary for resolving the specific dispute. A judgment or decision of the Court in Japan is considered as precedent regardless of how many times it is applied in future judgments or decisions of the court, even only once (Kimiduka, 2015, p.88). Accordingly, precedent is a term that is not uniform across countries in the context of law. But studying the other well-known concepts, the following features of precedent could be concluded: (i) precedent is a creative legal product of the court; (ii) is the legal basis for resolving similar cases that may occur in the future. In the aspect of linguistics, precedent discourses refer to written texts that were issued by the competent court in a country with some legalized forms such as judgments or decisions.

In this paper, the Japanese precedent discourses were considered as a linguistic corpus for defining the structure of a legal text. The structure of a text refers to the overall structure, the global structure of the message form (Halliday & Hasan, 1989, p.53). Based on the Register Theory developed by Halliday (1989), Hasan introduced a new concept called Context Configuration. It consists of a series of values that help define the elements of the Register of text, including Field, Mode, and Tenor. These elements help determine the macrostructure or GSP of the text (Halliday & Hasan, 1989, p.56). In other words, the characteristics of Context Configuration can predict the “elements” of the discourse structure. The term “element” is understood as an important component in the process of the text (Halliday & Hasan, 1989, p. 56). Characteristics of a Context Configuration include: (1) What elements must occur? (2) What elements can occur? (3) Where must they occur? (4) Where can they occur?, and (5) How often can they occur?

From these characteristics, a Contextual Configuration can predict the following about the text structure:

- Obligatory elements
- Optional elements
- Sequencing of elements
- Iteration

After investigating some English fairy tales, the following Generic Structural Potential of fairy tales was proposed by Hasan (1984) and shown in Figure 1.

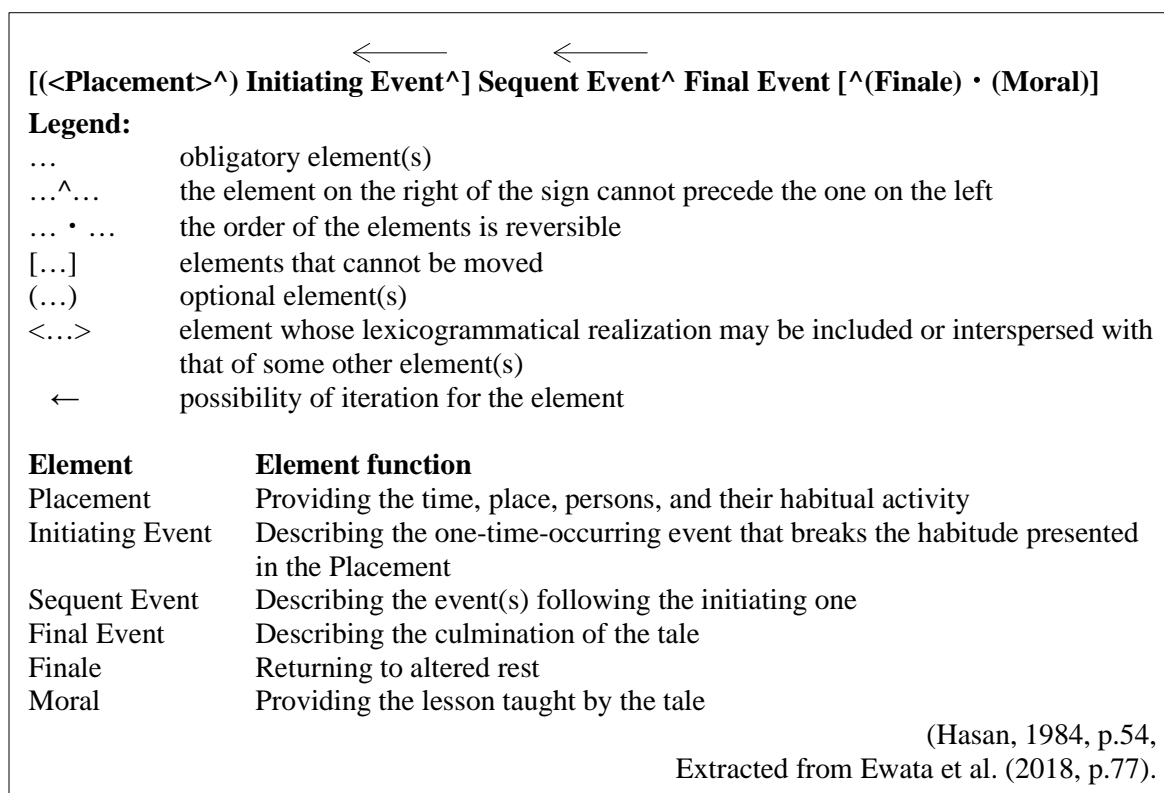


Figure 1. The GSP model for fairy tales

2. Methods and corpus

As mentioned above, precedents were officially applied as a valid law source in Japan after World War II. With more than 70 years of application, Japan has accumulated many precedents with a diversity of cases. However, only 34 effective civil precedents which were issued from 2015 to early 2021 were selected as research data in this paper. The reason is to go a further step in the research, which is to establish similarities and differences between the precedents of Japan and the total of 34 civil precedents of Vietnam in the same period. It is believed that the data of 34 Japanese precedents in the field of civil will be large enough to be able to characterize the generic structure of this legal text. In the whole data, there are 163 pages, more than 108,000 words, including more than 1,200 paragraphs. Cultivating the corpus, the GSP of Japanese civil precedents will be described thoroughly.

3. Results and discussion

3.1. *Generic structure potential of Japanese civil precedents*

To survey and establish compulsory and optional elements in the GSP, it is necessary to describe the elements likely to appear in a certain text genre. As presented above, civil precedent is a document used by the Japanese judicial authority to publish a judgment/decision to determine whether one of the parties did the right or wrong things regarding a dispute. For an effective precedent discourse in practice, the Supreme Court of Japan will have to establish basic elements of the genre to effectively communicate with related parties. In the current law of Japan, there are no regulations that require the court to write a judgment/decision in a specific official form. In the practice of court proceedings, there are some documents related to the proceedings to be used in legal professional courses to introduce the content of the Court's judgment/decision with some constitutive elements. However, those documents are only career-oriented but not mandatory rules.

The results of an investigation into 34 Japanese civil precedents indicated that 9 factors are likely to appear. They are as follows number, name, and the issuance date of precedent, the court in charge; the pending court's decision; description of the case content, legal basis related to the case; the decisions of the previous Court at the First Instance level; the conclusions of the pending court; the consensus of the members participating in the trial; additional opinions of members participating in the trial; and names of members participating in the trial. These factors were abbreviated sequentially as follows PreNo, CD, CC, Lsource, CFI, CF, CP, FO, and CM.

Among the above factors, five compulsory elements included number, name, and the issuance date of precedent, the court in charge (PreNo); the pending court's decision (CD); description of the case content (CC); the decisions of previous Court at the First Instance level (CFI); the conclusions of the pending court (CF); the consensus of the members participating in the trial (CP); and names of members participating in the trial (CM).

Accordingly, two optional elements included a legal basis related to the case (Lsource) and additional opinions of members participating in the trial (FO).

The order of elements is also one of the main concerns in the examination of GSP. Elements that are likely to appear in the Japanese civil precedents are also positioned in a certain order from top to bottom of texts. The results of an examination showed that the order of the elements is as follows: PreNo, CD, CC, Lsource, CFI, CF, CP, FO, and CM. This order is illustrated in Figure 2. This order was permanent in the scope of the research corpus.

Among all of the elements that may appear in Japanese civil precedents, CFI and CF, are the only ones repeated in the corpus of texts. Specifically, in precedents No. 22, No. 25, and No. 39, the two elements CFI and CF are iterated and organized in an interlocking style. In more detail, a decision of the court at the first instance level was presented in the precedent, and the appraisal and comments of the court pending the case immediately came after. Then, another decision of the court at the first instance level was restated and straight away followed by the evaluation and comments of the pending court. This interlocking phenomenon is so special that genre analysts need to notice it during the process of GSP investigation. In terms of discourse periodicity, these two factors also affect the information organization of Japanese civil precedents. For a discourse analyst in Systemic Functional Linguistics, the periodicity needs to be described and analyzed in more detail to be able to characterize the semantics of Japanese civil precedents.

In accordance with the instructions of the GSP theory about four things predicted by the context configuration in the previous sections, the macrostructure of Japanese civil precedents was summarized in Figure 2

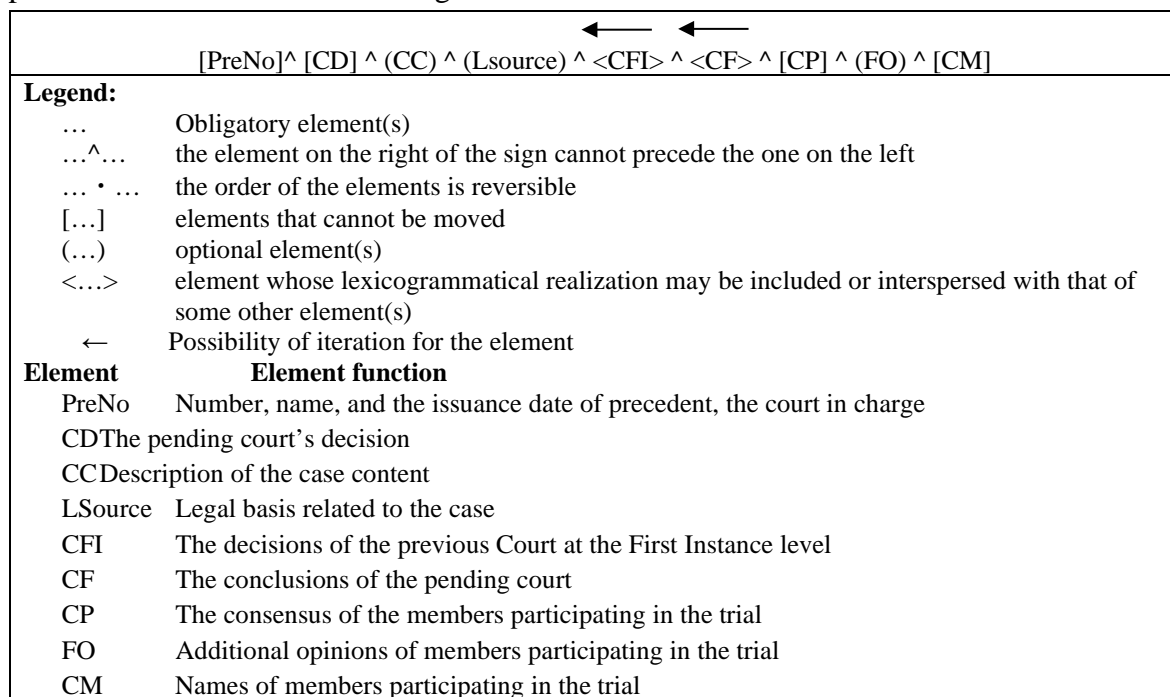


Figure 2. The GSP model of Japanese civil precedents

3.2. *Suggestions on examining the GSP*

From the SFL perspective, genre analysis is the study of how language is used in a particular context. Therefore, in the genre analysis process, the first step is to determine which genre the text belongs to, and then describe the macrostructure from the perspective of the cultural context where that genre can be used in the communication process. Furthermore, the overall purpose and function of the text are two key factors in determining the same genre group to determine the macrostructure of the text. From there, it helps analysts determine the GSP of a specific group of discourses.

As mentioned above, genre analysis can be approached from many different theories. Each theory will have different advantages and disadvantages in describing the information structure of the discourse genre at the macro level. Accordingly, the characteristics of each theory describing the discourse genre are also different due to the theoretical perspective or ultimate purpose of the analysis. Within the scope of this research paper, we used SFL theory, specifically the GSP proposed by Hasan. Therefore, the approach from a functional perspective will govern the terms and methods of establishing the structural components (elements) of GSP. From the result of the GSP examination above, some notices related to the GSP analysis of discourse genres are suggested in the investigation process of the legal discourses. It should be noted that the suggestions here are based on the practice of analyzing Japanese civil precedents. Therefore, in the process of specifically examining each different type of discourse, the analyst needs to refer to the suggestions of other relevant scholars.

3.2.1. *Defining the elements existing in the GSP*

The first step in surveying the GSP of a text genre is to identify the elements. Depending on the different types of theories, the determination of the components of the genre structure is also different. Based on the theory proposed by Bhatia and Swales, the component of the macrostructure of the text genre is identified as “move and step.” Meanwhile, in the GSP theory of Hasan, the component of the macrostructure of the text genre is “element.” The definitions of “move-step” and “element” are not the same from the perspective of the two theoretical paradigms. Due to the length limitation of this paper, we do not interpret in detail the differences between the two theoretical systems in examining the macrostructure of text genres. Accordingly, we aim to recommend some notices in determining “elements” in the aspect of SFL.

“Element” refers to the component that makes up the macrostructure of the text in Hasan’s theory. However, Hasan does not provide a concept or a way to determine how an element exists in the text. Following the analysis of Halliday and Hasan (1989), it can be understood that the concept of “element” needs to be interpreted from the perspective of the functional system. This means that an “element” is a structure component of text that performs a specific function in communication. Figure 3 analyzed by Hasan below helps identify the “element” that constitutes the GSP of spoken discourse 4.3. Furthermore, in an

SFL approach to discourse analysis, Martin and Rose (2003) proposed analyzing the Periodicity, which can be seen as a source of meaning to realize the textual metafunction. The Periodicity helps describe the information phases organized in the specific text in terms of the theme/new structure. It can be inferred that it is necessary to pay attention to the organization of information in determining the “element” of GSP, the Theme/New structure of the Periodicity is a useful tool to predict the so-called “element.”

V	Good morning, Mrs Reid.	G
C	Good morning, Bob.	
	Can I have a couple of apples?	SR
V	Is that all today?	SC
C	Yes. Thank you.	
V	Sixty cents.	S
C	Here y’are.	P
V	Thank you.	PC
	Goo’day.	
C	‘Bye.	F

(Hasan, 1989, p.65)

Figure 3. The actual structure of Text 4.3 extracted from Hasan’s analysis

Besides the first point of “element,” the second point that must be paid attention to is that the survey text must be full enough to be able to describe the macrostructure of a given genre. In the available corpus, the analyst needs to survey all elements that are likely to appear. After that, based on the result of the element, the analyst needs to re-examine the existence of elements in each text of the entire corpus. It helps the examination be more accurate and avoids discrepancies between the theory and practice of genre analysis. Only in this way can the GSP results of the text genre be reliable enough to be applied for education purposes.

The third point is that the analyst needs to apply background knowledge in predicting elements that are likely to appear. It requires the analyst to study a variety of genres and use background knowledge related to social practice and discourse practice to define elements that may appear in a specific genre. The broader the background knowledge is, the more consistent the determination of elements will be. Besides, specialized knowledge or deep expertise is also a factor that leads to the success of the GSP investigation. It will be detailedly analyzed in the following 3.2.3.

3.2.2. Defining the repeatable elements existing in the GSP

It is not extremely difficult to identify repeatable elements in the analysis process of the GSP of text genres. However, from the lexico-grammar stratum, the determination of the repeatable elements may not be an easy task. Do the repeatable elements require the realization of the same structure at the lexico-grammatical level? In other words, are the

expressions of vocabulary, grammar, and conjunctions the same in repeating elements? The answer is that they may or may not be the same. As mentioned, the identification of an iterated element must also be considered in the functional perspective. It means that the above-mentioned element and the following repeated element may not be similar in terms of structure. They should be functionally similar.

The overlap in expressions between the repeated element and the above-mentioned element is illustrated in Figure 4. They were extracted from Vietnamese precedent discourses.

Án lệ số 43/2021/AL
Về hiệu lực của hợp đồng thế chấp trong trường hợp tài sản thế chấp là nhà đất do bên thế chấp nhận chuyển nhượng của người khác nhưng chưa thanh toán đủ tiền cho bên bán
 [...]
NHẬN ĐỊNH CỦA TÒA ÁN:
 [...]
 [2] Về xử lý tài sản thế chấp: Theo các tài liệu có trong hồ sơ vụ án xác định tài sản thế chấp là nhà đất tại số 26Đ và 20/2T nêu trên là của bà L nhận chuyển nhượng của ông Dương Quốc K, bà Phạm Thị Kim H theo các hợp đồng chuyển nhượng quyền sở hữu nhà ở và quyền sử dụng đất ở đã được công chứng ngày 04/11/2008. Ngày 07/11/2008, bà L đã được cấp giấy chứng nhận quyền sở hữu nhà ở và quyền sử dụng đất ở. Như vậy, hai nhà đất trên thuộc quyền sở hữu của bà L kể từ ngày 07/11/2008, nên bà L có quyền dùng hai nhà đất này thế chấp cho Ngân hàng để vay tiền; ông K, bà H cũng biết và đồng ý cho bà L thế chấp nhà đất trên với Ngân hàng. Hợp đồng thế chấp đã được công chứng, đăng ký thế chấp và đăng ký giao dịch bảo đảm hợp pháp nên có hiệu lực pháp luật. Ông K, bà H cho rằng bà L chưa trả đủ tiền mua nhà đất, còn nợ 2.500.000.000 đồng để yêu cầu hủy hợp đồng mua bán nhà, trả lại 3.000.000.000 đồng đã nhận cho bà L là không có cơ sở. Nếu bà L không trả đủ số tiền mua nhà đất còn thiếu, ông K và bà H có quyền khởi kiện một vụ án khác để yêu cầu bà L thanh toán khoản tiền này. Do đó, Tòa án cấp sơ thẩm quyết định Ngân hàng A được quyền yêu cầu phát mãi tài sản là 2 nhà đất nêu trên của bà L để thu hồi nợ khi bà L không thanh toán hoặc thanh toán không đầy đủ trong thời hạn 6 tháng kể từ ngày bản án có hiệu lực pháp luật là có căn cứ, đúng pháp luật. Tòa án cấp phúc thẩm tuyên vô hiệu hợp đồng thế chấp tài sản số 6360-LĐT-2009-00949 giữa Ngân hàng với bà L đối với căn nhà số 26Đ và căn nhà số 20/2T, phường Q, quận P, Thành phố Hồ Chí Minh ngày 01/12/2009 là không đúng, ảnh hưởng quyền và lợi ích hợp pháp của nguyên đơn.
 [...]
NỘI DUNG ÁN LỆ
 “[2] Về xử lý tài sản thế chấp: Theo các tài liệu có trong hồ sơ vụ án xác định tài sản thế chấp là nhà đất tại số 26Đ và 20/2T nêu trên là của bà L nhận chuyển nhượng của ông Dương Quốc K, bà Phạm Thị Kim H theo các hợp đồng chuyển nhượng quyền sở hữu nhà ở và quyền sử dụng đất ở đã được công chứng ngày 04/11/2008. Ngày 07/11/2008, bà L đã được cấp giấy chứng nhận quyền sở hữu nhà ở và quyền sử dụng đất ở. Như vậy, hai nhà đất trên thuộc quyền sở hữu của bà L kể từ ngày 07/11/2008, nên bà L có quyền dùng hai nhà đất này thế chấp cho Ngân hàng để vay tiền; ông K, bà H cũng biết và đồng ý cho bà L thế chấp nhà đất trên với Ngân hàng. Hợp đồng thế chấp đã được công chứng, đăng ký thế chấp và đăng ký giao dịch bảo đảm hợp pháp nên có hiệu lực pháp luật. Ông K, bà H cho rằng bà L chưa trả đủ tiền mua nhà đất, còn nợ 2.500.000.000 đồng để yêu cầu hủy hợp đồng mua bán nhà, trả lại 3.000.000.000 đồng đã nhận cho bà L là không có cơ sở. Nếu bà L không trả đủ số tiền mua nhà đất còn thiếu, ông K và bà H có quyền khởi kiện một vụ án khác để yêu cầu bà L thanh toán khoản tiền này... Tòa án cấp phúc thẩm tuyên vô hiệu hợp đồng thế chấp tài sản số 6360-LĐT-2009-00949 giữa Ngân hàng với bà L đối với căn nhà số 26Đ và căn nhà số 20/2T, phường Q, quận P, Thành phố Hồ Chí Minh ngày 01/12/2009 là không đúng, ảnh hưởng quyền và lợi ích hợp pháp của nguyên đơn.”
 (Precedent No.43/2021/AL)

Figure 4. An illustration of the repetitive element in Vietnamese precedents

Similar to identifying elements that may appear, background knowledge is also useful for analysts to predict elements that are likely to repeat.

3.2.3. *The importance of specialized knowledge in examining the GSP*

Specialized knowledge is essential in the process of characterizing the macrostructures of a particular text. The reason is that discourse is used within a specific academic or professional community. Accordingly, if the GSP analyst has specialized or professional knowledge, he/she will easily access the investigation process: from the stage of identifying potential elements, determining the iterated elements, and describing the order of the elements to the stage of modeling the GSP structure of the text genre.

Figure 5 illustrates the possibility of incorrectly locating elements of the GSP structure in Japanese precedents by an analyst with a lack of legal knowledge. The two elements both contain the expression “民法 3 9 6 条” (Civil Code Article 396). If they are considered from the common prediction, they will likely be positioned as a “legal basis” element for the resolution of the case. However, for the GSP theory, that prediction is not true. Two of them cannot be considered as “legal basis” elements of GSP. In both two situations, “Article 396” is only a legal regulation recorded in the judgment of the first instance court or a legal regulation for the Supreme Court of Japan to make its arguments. This example is only to illustrate the role of specialized knowledge in the process of the GSP examination.

<p>平成 2 9 年 (受) 第 4 6 8 号 建物根抵当権設定仮登記抹消登記手続請求事件 平成 3 0 年 2 月 2 3 日 第二小法廷判決</p>	<p>PreNo: Number, name, and the issuance date of precedent, the court in charge</p>
<p>主文 本件上告を棄却する。 上告費用は上告人の負担とする。 理由 上告代理人高木健康の上告受理申立て理由について 1 原審の適法に確定した事実関係等の概要は、次のとおりである。 [...]</p>	<p>CD: The pending court’s decision</p>
	<p>The Reason</p> <p>CC: Description of the case content</p>
<p>3 原審は、上記事実関係等の下において、次のとおり判断して、上告人の請求を棄却すべきものとした。 (1) 本件貸金債権は、免責許可の決定の効力を受ける債権であるから、消滅時効の進行を観念することができない。</p>	<p>CFI: The decisions of previous Court at the First Instance level</p>

<p>(2) 民法 396 条により、抵当権は、債務者及び抵当権設定者に対してはその担保する債権と同時になければ時効によって消滅しないから、上告人の請求は、その余の点について判断するまでもなく理由がない。 。 [...]</p>	<p>The incorrect analysis: Lsource (Legal basis related to the case) The correct one: CFI (The decisions of the previous Court at the First Instance level)</p>
<p>(2)ア 民法 396 条は、抵当権は、債務者及び抵当権設定者に対しては、被担保債権と同時になければ、時効によって消滅しない旨を規定しているところ、この規定は、その文理に照らすと、被担保債権が時効により消滅する余地があることを前提としているものと解するのが相当である。そのように解さないと、いかに長期間権利が行使されない状態が継続しても消滅することのない抵当権が存在することとなるが、民法が、そのような抵当権の存在を予定しているものとは考え難い。</p>	<p>The incorrect analysis: Lsource (Legal basis related to the case) The correct one: CF (The conclusions of the pending court)</p>

Figure 5. An illustration of incorrect analysis due to a lack of specialized knowledge

If the analyst lacks specialized knowledge of the discourse genre, he/she needs to apply other methods such as interviewing experts to get opinions on the macrostructure. The specialized knowledge of the experts helps the GSP analyst exactly model the macrostructure. Figure 6 below is a suggested sample survey for getting experts' opinions on the GSP of a Vietnamese or Japanese indictment. Based on the category of specialized texts, the analysts must create a suitable survey for their purposes.

No	Existence of the elements in discourses	Yes	No	Maybe
1	Legal basis			
2	Description of the defendant's conduct			
3	Number, name, and the issuance date of the indictment			
4	The body in charge			
5	Aggravation			
6	Extenuating circumstances			
7	Argument of the Procuracy			
8	Results of the police investigation			
9	The ending elements of the text			
10	Conclusion of the Judicial Appraisal Agency			
11	Witness testimony			
12	Images and other evidence			
Other elements:.....				

Figure 6. Sample for the survey of expert opinions on the GSP of the indictments

4. Conclusion

This paper presented the macrostructure of Japanese civil precedents and some suggestions in the process of conducting GSP analysis. Three suggestions are: (i) paying attention to identifying elements that may appear, (ii) rechecking the elements with the entire texts in the research corpus to describe thoroughly the macrostructure of the text genre, and (iii) applying specialized knowledge/professional expertise in GSP examination. It is expected that GSP studies of specific text genres will be analyzed more shortly to have a more diverse picture of text genres in the real communication world. Besides, some relevant topics need to be further studied: other aspects of Japanese civil precedents in terms of Register theory, the GSP of Vietnamese precedents, UK or US English precedents, or French precedents to able to see the macro-structural characteristics of the same type of text; and other types of legal discourse expressed in the same language, such as Japanese indictments, official dispatches, official statements, or press releases to able to explore the “metagenre” of legal discourses.

❖ **Conflict of Interest:** Author have no conflict of interest to declare.

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PHÂN TÍCH THỂ LOẠI ÁN LỆ DÂN SỰ TIẾNG NHẬT VÀ MỘT VÀI LƯU Ý TRONG KHẢO SÁT

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TÓM TẮT

Nghiên cứu thể loại là một trong những tầng bậc trong việc phân tích diễn ngôn từ góc nhìn của Ngôn ngữ học chức năng hệ thống (SFL). Martin, J. R. (2007) đã đề xuất ba tầng bậc trong việc tiệm cận diễn ngôn bao gồm: chu cảnh văn hóa, chu cảnh tình huống và ngữ nghĩa diễn ngôn (ngữ pháp – từ vựng). Bài viết này khảo sát Tiềm năng cấu trúc thể loại (GSP) của án lệ tiếng Nhật theo lý thuyết do Hasan (1989) đề xuất, từ đó đưa ra các lưu ý trong quá trình khảo sát đặc trưng thể loại của các loại hình diễn ngôn khác nhau. Kết quả khảo sát 34 án lệ dân sự tiếng của Nhật cho thấy có 9 yếu tố có khả năng xuất hiện, trong đó có 5 yếu tố bắt buộc và 4 yếu tố tùy nghi. Trật tự của các yếu tố được xếp đặt như sau: PreNo, CD, CC, Lsource, CFI, CF, CP, FO và CM. Bài viết đề xuất ba lưu ý lớn trong quá trình khảo sát GSP của thể loại diễn ngôn pháp lý nhằm ứng dụng trong hoạt động giảng dạy tiếng Nhật chuyên ngành Luật.

Từ khóa: tiềm năng cấu trúc thể loại; án lệ tiếng Nhật; tiếng Nhật chuyên ngành luật; SFL