

中国語を母語とする日本語学習者の多義動詞の未知拡張義の意味推測の正確さ
—習熟度、拡張義の種類及び文脈情報量に着目して—

崔 暁文

本稿は、中国語を母語とする日本語学習者が多義動詞の未知拡張義の意味を推測する際、習熟度、拡張義の種類及び文脈情報量が推測の正確さに与える影響を発話思考法で実験的に検討した。分析の結果、(1) 中心義との意味的関連性が高く、文脈情報量が多い場合、中位群程度の日本語習熟度があれば正しく推測できた；中心義との意味的関連性が高く、文脈情報量が少ない場合、半数の語が正しく推測され、上位群と中位群が下位群より得点が高かった；中心義との意味的関連性が低く、文脈情報量が多い場合、半数の語が正しく推測され、習熟度が上がるにつれて得点が上がった；中心義との意味的関連性が低く、文脈情報量も少ない場合、習熟度に関わらず推測が難しかった。また、習熟度に関わらず、(2) 中心義と意味的関連性の高い拡張義は意味的関連性の低い拡張義より正しく推測できた；(3) 文脈情報量の多い文では文脈情報量の少ない文より正しく推測できた。

【キーワード】 多義動詞、意味推測、習熟度、拡張義の種類、文脈情報量

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**Lexical Inferencing on Unknown Subordinate Senses of Japanese Polysemous Verbs
by Chinese Learners of Japanese:
Effects of L2 Proficiency, Semantic Overlap and Contextual Richness**

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The present study investigates the lexical inferencing on the unknown subordinate senses of Japanese polysemous verbs by Chinese learners of Japanese, focusing on the effects of L2 proficiency, semantic overlap and contextual richness. The results revealed that: 1) for high-overlap senses in rich context, mid-level and high-level learners achieved a higher degree of inferencing accuracy than low-level learners; for high-overlap senses, in less-rich context, half of the unknown words were inferred correctly and mid-level and high-level learners achieved a higher degree of inferencing accuracy than low-level learners; for low-overlap senses in rich context, half of the unknown words were inferred correctly and the effect of L2 proficiency was observed; for low-overlap senses in less-rich context, inferencing was difficult regardless of L2 proficiency. In addition, regardless of L2 proficiency: 2) the degree of inferencing accuracy was higher for high-overlap senses than low-overlap senses; 3) the degree of inferencing accuracy was higher in rich context than less-rich context.

【Keywords】 polysemous verbs, lexical inferencing, L2 proficiency, semantic overlap, contextual richness

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