

慣習性が学習者の間接発話行為の理解に与える影響
—JFL 中国人上級日本語学習者を対象として—

張麗

本研究は、1) 慣習性が学習者の間接発話行為の理解に与える影響、2) 慣習的間接発話行為と非慣習的間接発話行為とに分けて、理解に困難が生じる原因を検討した。本研究では、JFL 中国人上級日本語学習者 24 名を対象に、語用論聴解テストを用いて慣習性が理解の正確さと速さに与える影響を調査した。その結果、慣習的間接不同意発話行為は非慣習的間接不同意発話行為より理解されやすく、また反応時間が短いことがわかった。また、学習者の理解に困難が生じる原因を明らかにするため、語用論聴解テスト後に刺激再生法を用いて、学習者の理解プロセスを調べた。その結果、慣習的間接不同意発話行為が理解困難な原因は、「キーワード」が利用できないことであるが、非慣習的間接不同意発話行為が理解困難な原因は、「パラ言語情報」、「談話状況」、「背景知識」、「話者の意図」といった文脈情報が把握できていないことが推察された。

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**The Effect of Conventionality on Comprehending Indirect Speech Acts:
Focusing on Advanced Chinese Learners of JFL**

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The purposes of this study were to examine how conventionality affects comprehension of indirect speech acts, and to clarify the reasons why comprehension of both conventional and non-conventional indirect speech acts is challenging. First, we investigated the effect of conventionality on the accuracy and speed of comprehension for 24 Chinese learners of JFL using a pragmatic listening test. Results indicated that conventional indirect disagreement speech acts were easier to understand than non-conventional indirect disagreement speech acts, with quicker reaction times sufficient for comprehension of the former, and slower reaction times for the latter. Also, in order to clarify the reasons why learners have difficulty comprehending these speech acts, we further investigated the learners' comprehension process using the stimulus recall method after the pragmatic listening test. Conventional indirect disagreement speech acts were found to be difficult to understand because "keywords" cannot be used. "Para-linguistic information", "discourse situation", "background knowledge", and "speaker's intention" were factors contributing to the difficulty of comprehending non-conventional indirect speech acts.

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