

読解における漢字語のタイプとストラテジーの使用 —未習か既習かによる理解への影響に着目して—

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本稿では、中国語話者の読解活動における二字漢字語の理解にあたり、「漢字語のタイプ」と「ストラテジーの使用」の影響を総合的に検討した。口頭訳テストとフォローアップインタビューを用いて未習・既習別に調査した結果、以下のことが明らかとなった。(1) 未習の正答率は「SJO > OJO > NJO」であり、既習の正答率は「SJO > OJO ≈ NJO」である。(2) ストラテジーの内容は「語彙」「文脈」「統合」があり、ストラテジーの機能は「確認」「検証」「推測」がある。(3) 未習の場合のストラテジーの使用状況は漢字語のタイプと関係ないが、既習のほうは漢字語のタイプによって異なる。(4) 未習の場合の成否にも、既習の場合の成否にも、「SJO 類、OJO 類、NJO 類」の影響が見られ、既習の場合はストラテジーの機能の影響も見られた。

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Types of Kanji Words and Learners Strategies in Reading Contexts: Focusing on How the Difference between Unlearned and Learned Words Affects Comprehension

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This research studies the impacts that the types of kanji words and learner strategies have on understanding comprehension of Japanese two-character kanji words among Chinese-speaking learners. Through oral-translation questions and follow up interviews divided into unlearned and learned vocabulary, the following results were as follows: 1) the rate of correct answers for unlearned words was SJO > OJO > NJO, whilst that in learned words was SJO > OJO ≈ NJO; 2) learner strategies had three aspects, which were vocabulary, context and integration, furthermore the three functions were confirmation, verification and conjecture; 3) the relationship between learner strategies and types of kanji words was not seen in the case of unlearned words, but was present in the case of learned vocabulary and the relation differed depending on the type of kanji words; 4) In both cases of unlearned and learned words, accuracy rate was affected by the types SJO/OJO/NJO, while the impact of learner strategy functions on accuracy rate was also seen in the case of learned words.

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