

モシは日本語条件文の理解を促進するのか
—自己ペース読文実験を用いた文処理過程から—

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日本語の条件文は従属節末に接続形式が置かれるため、従属節末になって初めて条件文だと分かる。一方で、モシという語句は条件文の成立に関係がなく、あってもなくてもよいが、必ず従属節末の接続形式に先行して置かれ、仮定的な条件文であることを明示する。そのモシの性質に着目し、本研究では日本語の仮説条件文の文処理過程において、モシの有無と位置が影響を与えるのか明らかにすべく、日本語話者と、四つの異なる言語をL1にもつ日本語学習者を対象に、自己ペース読文実験を行った。その結果、日本語話者にはモシの有無と位置で差はないが、日本語学習者はそのL1に関係なく、モシがあることで文処理が促進され、読み時間を短くし正答率を高くすることが明らかとなった。この結果は、第二言語習得研究における理解過程の解明に貢献するだけでなく、やさしい日本語への応用も考えられ、多文化共生が進む日本社会への有用な知見となり得るだろう。

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**Does *moshi* Facilitate the Comprehension of Japanese Conditionals?:
An Examination of Sentence Processing Using a Self-Paced Reading Experiment**

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In Japanese conditional sentences, the condition clause ends with a conjunctive particle that marks it as a condition, but that clause may also begin with the adverb *moshi*. The use of *moshi* is not essential, but when it is used it clearly indicates a hypothetical conditional. In that case, it has to be put before the conjunction. In this paper, I aim to clarify the effect of *moshi*'s presence and position on the sentence processing of hypothetical conditionals in Japanese. To do so, I conducted a self-paced reading experiment with both Japanese native speakers and learners of Japanese having four different first languages. My results show that the usage of *moshi* had no effect on Japanese native speakers. However, for the learners, *moshi* can facilitate the processing of a text, shortening the reading time and facilitating correct answering regardless of the learners' first languages. These results might contribute not only to the comprehension study of Second Language Acquisition but also to the development of "Easy Japanese", which can be useful for supporting the development of multicultural understanding within Japanese society.

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