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本研究では、日本生まれ、または長期滞日のL2日本語の子どもを対象に、対のある自他動詞の産出を、動画とナレーションを用いた文完成タスクにより量的に調査した。調査対象語は、対のある自他動詞14対28語である。対象者は小学4~6年生のL2日本語の子ども(n=35)と同年齢のL1日本語の子ども(n=35)である。ロジスティック混合効果モデルによる分析の結果、L2日本語の子どもの対のある自他動詞産出の正確さは、L1日本語の子どもよりも有意に低かった。また、自他動詞の習得難易度に関して、L1日本語、L2日本語の子どものどちらにも自動詞と他動詞の産出の正確さに差は見られなかった。さらに、L2日本語の子どもの回答を、語根に続く形態(例えば、「あく」一「あける」の語根 [ak] に接続する自動詞のu、他動詞のeruに当たる部分)に基づいて、量的、質的に分析した。その結果、L2日本語の子どもの対のある自他動詞の産出には、語根に続く形態の影響が見られた。【キーワード】L2日本語の子ども、対のある自他動詞、産出、形態的特徴、量的調査

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## Acquisition of Transitive-Intransitive Verb Pairs in L2 Japanese Children: Differences from L1 Children, Acquisition Difficulties, and Morphological Features

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This study quantitatively investigated the production of transitive-intransitive verb pairs by children with Japanese as L2 who either were born or had resided in Japan for an extended period. A sentence-completion task with videos and narrations that employed14 transitive-intransitive verb pairs (28 verbs total) was developed. Participants included35 L2 Japanese children in grades4-6 and35 age-matched L1 Japanese children. Logistic mixed-effects analysis showed that the accuracy of L2 Japanese children was significantly lower than that of the L1 Japanese children. Further, no significant differences were observed between transitive and intransitive verbs for either group in terms of the difficulty of acquiring transitive-intransitive verbs. However, the verb type, specifically the form following the verb stem (e.g., -u in the intransitive verb aku and -eru in the transitive verb akeru, both from the stem ak-), influenced the accuracy of L2 Japanese children's production of transitive and intransitive verb pairs.

[Keywords] L2 Japanese children, transitive-intransitive verb pairs, production, morphological features, quantitative study

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