2018 年度勉強会

日時：2018 年 11 月 5 日（月）15：00－17：00
場所：早稲田大学文学学術院（戸山キャンパス）33 号館 3 階　第 2 会議室

　今回の勉強会では，カナダ・西オンタリオ大学の博士課程の大学院生松木えりこさんに研究発表をお願いしました。松木さんの博士論文について報告していただきます。また，日野研究室からは博士課程の大学院生薛俊毅くんに研究発表をしてもらいます。参加自由ですので，ご希望の方は，是非，ご参加下さい。

発表

1. **Eriko Matsuki (Department of Psychology, The University of Western Ontario, Canada)**
「**Conceptual Representation in Bilinguals: A Feature-Based Approach**」
A challenge for bilinguals is that translation equivalent words often do not convey exactly the same conceptual information. A bilingual exhibits a "semantic accent" when they comprehend or use a word in one language in a way that is influenced by knowledge of its translation equivalent. Semantic accents are well-captured by feature-based models, such as the Distributed Conceptual Feature model and the Shared (Distributed) Asymmetrical model, however, few empirical studies have used semantic features to provide direct evidence for these models. The goal of this thesis is to use a feature-based approach to identify conceptual differences in translation equivalent words and to investigate how they are processed in sequential Japanese-English bilinguals in their L1 and L2. In Chapter 2, I collected feature norms from Canadian English speakers and Japanese speakers for translation equivalent words to identify whether conceptual differences can be detected from a feature production task. Based on a cross-language comparison of the two feature norms, differences were identified in both global (i.e., the overall proportion of production frequency for different knowledge type) and individual feature levels (i.e., language-specific features). These findings suggest that a feature-based approach is useful to identify conceptual differences in translation equivalent words. In Chapter 3, I used language-specific semantic features (e.g., "is yellow" for the concept BUS) to investigate whether language-specific conceptual information is activated differently (1) between bilinguals and monolinguals, (2) depending on the task of the language (L1 vs L2) within bilinguals, and (3) depending on bilinguals' individual differences including L2 proficiency and the extent of L2 cultural immersion. Both explicit and implicit behavioural tasks were used to explore how bilinguals access language-specific conceptual information when they are processing words in their L1 and L2. The comparison between bilinguals and monolinguals revealed that bilinguals exhibit semantic accents in both of their L1 and L2. The comparison between L1 and L2 tasks within bilinguals revealed that language-specific features were activated at different strengths depending on the language of the task. Finally, the results suggest that the nature of accents depended more on the extent of L2 cultural immersion rather than L2 proficiency.

2. **薛俊毅（早稲田大学大学院文学研究科）**
「**漢字熟語における音韻変化と音韻表象の本質～促音化と連濁を対象とする研究～**」
　漢字熟語の読みに対する"促音化"と"連濁"という 2 つの現象に注目し，音韻符号化プロセスで計算される音韻情報の性質について検討した。促音化した語(e.g., 発見)や連濁した語(e.g., 言葉)に対する音韻符号化プロセスにおいては，促音化や連濁といった変化後の音韻情報(e.g., /ha.Q.ke.N/, /ko.to.ba/)ではなく，音韻変化前の，個々の漢字の読みに対応した音韻情報(e.g., /ha.tu.ke.N/, /ko.to.ha/)が活性化される可能性がある。この問題について検討するため，音韻変化前の音韻情報による形態－音韻対応の一貫性を操作した音読実験と，音韻変化後の形態－音韻対応の一貫性を操作した音読実験を実施した。実験の結果，音韻変化前の音韻情報による一貫性の方が，音読成績をよりよく説明することが明らかとなった。