Background

The applicability of IHM to L2 acquisition by investigating comprehension of Korean suffixal passives by Chinese-speaking learners of Korean

Method

Participants
- Native speakers of Korean (n=30; mean age: 32.5)
- Chinese-speaking learners of Korean (n=56; mean age: 23.1)

Stimuli
- 16 test items (8 active transitives & 8 suffixal passives) * 48 fillers

Procedure
- Acceptability judgment task (4-point Likert scale) (+ checking explicit knowledge of Korean suffixal passives)
- Reaction time (= measuring processing load with respect to Korean suffixal passives)
- Online platform: Quatrills

Results & Discussion

Acceptability Judgment
- NSK vs. L2 learner
  - Higher vs. Lower
  - L2 learners will rate passives lower than native speakers of Korean

Reaction Time
- NSK vs. L2 learner
  - Higher vs. Lower
  - L2 learners will show slower reaction times in passives than native speakers of Korean

REFERENCES


Glossing
- ACC = accusative marker; DAT = dative marker; NOM = nominative marker; TOT = total order marker; PST = past tense marker; PSV = passive marker; SE = sentence order

PREDICTION

NSK vs. L2 learner
- L2 learners will rate passives lower than native speakers of Korean
- The higher group will rate passives lower than the lower group

Higher vs. Lower
- L2 learners will show slower reaction times in passives than native speakers of Korean
- The higher group will show faster reaction times in passives than the lower group

Despite processing load, increased proficiency may bring success to understanding mapping discrepancy & to computing precise thematic roles of arguments in passives

Ability to learn new pairings of thematic roles and grammatical relations involving case marking may be correlated to the success of comprehending passives

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