

2024年度

大学院文学研究科博士課程前期2年の課程入学試験

(冬期・一般選抜) 問題

専門科目 言語学 専攻分野

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問題 I. 次の文章を読んで以下の問いに答えなさい。

In the last century, linguists introduced a classification of morphological systems which is still often referred to today. This classification distinguished isolating, agglutinating and inflectional languages. We start with isolating languages. These, exemplified by Vietnamese, Chinese and a number of other Far Eastern languages, as well as a number of West African languages, have few, if any, bound morphemes. Thus, in Vietnamese, there is no morpheme corresponding to English *-er* in *driver*, this concept being conveyed by a compound with roughly the structure ‘*drive + person*’.

At the other extreme are languages such as Turkish, Finnish, Hungarian, the Bantu languages of Africa, many languages of the Americas and Australasia and most of the languages of Russia. Here, words of great complexity, consisting of many morphemes, are formed. A (fairly typical) word from the classic example of an agglutinating language, Turkish, appears in (1) (note that this example uses the orthographic system of Turkish):

(1) çalıştırılmamalıymış

‘apparently, (they say) he ought not to be made to work’

The segmentation of this word into its component morphemes is indicated in (2):

(2) çalış- tir - il - ma - malıy - mış

work cause passive negation obligation inference

The root, the verb *çalış* ‘work’, comes at the beginning and the suffixes each add their own component of meaning.

Languages such as Turkish give the impression that every morpheme has just one meaning and every meaning in the language is assigned its own unique morpheme. This is often thought of as a kind of morphological ideal, with the characterisation of such languages as agglutinating conveying the idea that morphemes are glued together one by one.

It is indeed the case that a ‘perfect’ isolating or agglutinating language would have the property that every morpheme would have just one meaning and every individual component of meaning expressible in the language would correspond to

just one morpheme. (i) The difference between the two types would be that in an agglutinating language some of the morphemes would be bound, giving the possibility of the construction of complex words like that in (1), whereas in an isolating language they would all be free. In practice, however, there are innumerable deviations from such ideals, and it's unlikely that any language has ever met the ideal. Moreover, there are many languages which show, say, agglutinating tendencies in some areas of grammar and isolating tendencies in others. For this reason, it is much more interesting to ask whether *specific morphological processes* are isolating, agglutinating or something else. Whether a language can be so categorised is something of a non-question. With this background, we can now ask more detailed questions about the kinds of inflectional systems we find in the world's languages.

We begin by contrasting two languages, Latin and Turkish. In tables 1 and 2, we see sets of forms of the Turkish noun EV 'house' and the Latin noun VILLA 'villa, country house'.

Table 1 *Forms of the Turkish noun EV 'house'*

	singular	plural
nominative	ev	evler
accusative	evi	evleri
genitive	evin	evlerin
dative	eve	evlere
ablative	evden	evlerden

Table 2 *Forms of the Latin noun VILLA 'country house'*

	singular	plural
nominative	vi:lla	vi:llae
accusative	vi:llam	vi:lla:s
genitive	vi:llae	vi:lla:rum
dative	vi:llae	vi:lli:s
ablative	vi:lla:	vi:lli:s

These nouns each have sets of singular and plural forms, but in addition they have case forms. A case form of a noun is a special form used to indicate various types of grammatical relationship. Roughly speaking, ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾the functions of the cases are as follows: nominative – the basic form of the word; accusative – the form used when the noun is the object of the verb undergoing the action denoted by the verb (e.g. *They painted **the house***); genitive – possession, *of **the house***, dative – *to/for **the house***, ablative – *away from **the house***. However, the meanings are not so important here; our focus is on the way the words are constructed.

The first thing we notice about the Turkish forms is that there is a single set of case endings which are used for both singular and plural: *-i, -in, -e, -den*. Moreover, the exponent of the plural for all case forms is the suffix *-ler*. When we turn to the Latin forms, however, the picture is much less clear. Firstly, there's no single suffix which expresses the property 'plural'. Moreover, the case endings for the singular and plural don't correspond to each other at all. In fact, ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾it's worse than this because the nominative plural form is identical to the genitive and dative singular forms. And yet, when we investigate the Latin noun system, it's clear that we need to distinguish the five cases and the two numbers, because all nouns have sets of distinct forms for the various case/number combinations. The problem is that each Latin noun is only able to take a single suffix. Therefore, each suffix has to be simultaneously the exponent of *two* properties, number and case. When a single affix expresses more than one property within a word form in this way, we say that the affix cumulates those properties, and the phenomenon in general is called cumulation.

Latin nouns illustrate a further important feature of inflecting languages. The endings of the Turkish word KEDI 'cat' are essentially the same as those in table 1: *kediden* 'from a cat', *kedilerin* 'of the cats' and so on. In table 3, we see the forms of the Latin noun FELES 'cat':

There are only vague similarities between the endings for VILLA and those for FELES. Now, it turns out that there is a very large number of words which take the same endings as VILLA and quite a few which take the same endings as FELES, so this is not just a case of isolated irregularity. Moreover, there are other patterns of endings for other groups of nouns (traditionally, five such classes are recognised). Distinct groups of words with different inflections to express the same sets of properties are called inflectional classes. The traditional term for inflectional classes of nouns (and adjectives) is declension, and the facts of Turkish, briefly referred to above, indicate that it lacks declensions. For verbs, if we find that inflections expressing agreement, tense, etc. fall into distinct classes, as they do in Latin, we speak of conjugations.

Table 3 *Forms of the Latin noun FELES ‘cat’*

	singular	plural
nominative	fe:le:s	fe:le:s
accusative	fe:lem	fe:li:s
genitive	fe:lis	fe:lium
dative	fe:li:	fe:libus
ablative	fe:le	fe:libus

Although it’s not immediately apparent, the two Latin nouns we have cited illustrate a further characteristic feature of Latin declensions. If we look at the dative and ablative plural forms of *VILLA* and *FELES*, we find that they are identical: *vi:lli:s*, *fe:libus*. This identity obtains for all nouns in Latin, and therefore it is a fact about the grammar of Latin. Here we have to say, then, that we have a single word form but that form corresponds to two grammatical words, much like the past tense and perfect/passive participles of English regular verbs. ^(iv)This is a widespread phenomenon in languages such as Latin, and morphologists refer to it as syncretism. We say that the forms *vi:lli:s*, *fe:libus* are syncretic, and that they syncretise the dative/ablative plural.

A rather different morphological phenomenon can be observed in Latin verbs. In (3), we see various forms of the verb *AMO* ‘I love’:

- (3)
- am-o:

‘I love’
- ama:b-o:

‘I will love’
- ama:b-am

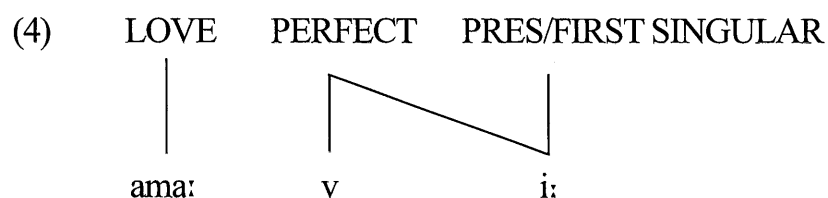
‘I was loving’
- ama:v-i:

‘I have loved’
- ama:ver-am

‘I had loved’

These forms are based on a stem form *ama:-* (or *am-* in the present tense). The final suffix is the exponent of the first person singular form, but notice that it’s a different suffix depending on the tense/aspect of the form. In the present and future forms,

we have *-o:* but in the two past tense forms, the ending is *-m*, while in the present perfect form, it *-i:*. This kind of variation is different from that illustrated by the different noun suffixes in tables 2 and 3, because here we are dealing with forms of a single lexeme (and, moreover, an example of a completely regular verb in Latin). When we come to analyse a form such as, say, *ama:vi:* ‘I have loved’, what we find is that the *-i:* suffix is not just an exponent of the property first singular – it is also telling us that the verb is present tense and perfect aspect. This is diagrammed in (4):



In (4), we can see that the property PERFECT is extended over two distinct suffixes. This situation is referred to as extended exponence. 【以下省略】

(Andrew Radford, Martin Atkinson, David Britain, Harald Clahsen and Andrew Spencer. (2009). *Linguistics: An Introduction*. 2nd Edition. Cambridge University Press. より一部改変)

問（１）下線部（i）The difference between the two types とはどのようなものか、本文に即して具体的に説明しなさい。

問（２）下線部（ii）を和訳しなさい。

問（３）下線部（iii）it's worse than this とはどのようなことか、本文に即して具体的に説明しなさい。

問（４）下線部（iv）This とは何か、本文に即して具体的に説明しなさい。

問題 II. 「３２番目の人」を通常で速度で発話した場合の発音を国際音声記号（IPA）で表記しなさい。

問題 III. 次の１０語の中から５語を選び、和訳した上で簡潔に説明しなさい。

- | | | | | |
|--------------|-----------------|--------------|------------|----------------|
| 1. argument | 2. aspiration | 3. cognate | 4. mood | 5. clitic |
| 6. diglossia | 7. assimilation | 8. diachrony | 9. aphasia | 10. markedness |

【問題 I、問題 II、問題 III に対する解答は、次ページ以降にまとめて記すこと】

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