平成29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

(秋期・一般選抜)問題

専門科目I 言語学

試験開始の合図があるまで、この問題冊子を開いてはいけない。
Native speakers of a language choose among different words and grammatical structures depending on the communicative situation. For example, we do not use the same words and structures to write an academic term paper that we would use when talking to a close friend about weekend plans.

Researchers study the language used in a particular situation under the rubric of ‘register.’ ‘Register’ is used here as a cover term for any language variety defined by its situational characteristics, including the speaker’s purpose, the relationship between speaker and hearer, and the production circumstances. (1)

Speech and writing can be considered as two very general registers. The most obvious difference between the two is the physical mode of production. In addition, spoken discourse is often interactive and speakers often do not plan their language ahead of time. In contrast, written discourse is usually not interactive. In fact, writers are usually addressing a large audience, rather than a single reader. However, writers can plan and revise the text as much as they want. The final written text includes only the revised and edited language.

At the same time, there are many more specified spoken registers. For example, a formal lecture is very different from conversation: it is addressed to a large audience, it will probably not be interactive, and the speaker will usually want to communicate information about the world rather than telling us a lot about him- or herself. Similarly, there are many specific written registers. For example, e-mail messages are very different from textbooks: e-mail probably will be written to a single person, who will respond; and they may talk about the personal feelings and activities of the writer.

Registers differ in their situational characteristics. They are planned to different extents, interactive to different extent, and addressed to different kinds of audiences. (2) They also have different topics, and they are written with different goals or purposes.

Although registers are defined in situational terms, they can also be described in terms of their typical linguistic characteristics. This is because linguistic features serve important communicative functions and therefore tend to occur in registers with certain situational characteristics. (3) For example, first- and second-person pronouns (I and you) are especially common in conversation. These linguistic features are associated with the normal situational characteristics of conversation: speakers in conversation talk a great deal about themselves, and so they use their pronoun I a lot. They are also interactive, talking to another individual person, and so they also use the pronoun you a lot.

1. 下線 (1) の文を日本語に訳しなさい。
2. 下線 (2) の文の内容を、本文に即して説明しなさい。
3. 下線 (3) の文を日本語に訳しなさい。
4. E-mail messages と textbooks のレジスターの間には言語的特徴にどのような共通点と相違点が見られるか、できるだけ多く挙げて、その理由も述べなさい。英語以外の言語の場合を考慮してもよい。

Ⅱ．次の術語のうちから5つ選び、それぞれ簡潔に説明しなさい。解答順は任意でよい。
1. 会話の含意
2. 言語記号の意味性
3. 第1フォルマント
4. 異形態
5. 結締性 (cohesion)
6. 弁別的
7. 意味役割
8. コードスイッチング
9. 接語 (clitic)
10. 補充法 (suppletion)

以下、解答欄