平成30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。
Negation in natural languages is very different from and much more complicated than negation in logic or mathematics. In many languages, for instance, it is not true that two negations correspond to a positive value according to the well-known formula $\neg \neg P = P$. (a) Even in Latin, in which *non nullus* (lit. ‘not nobody’) means – according to classical texts – ‘somebody,’ we may find two negative terms preserving a negative value. Compare, for example, *iura te non nociturum esse homini ... nemini* (Plautus) ‘swear that you will not harm anybody’ with Cockney and substandard English *I don’t see nothin’ nowhere*.

Consider first a declarative negation that refers to a real state of affairs. This declarative negation has to be distinguished from a prohibitive (e.g., *Do not lean out*), which does not refer to a real state of affairs and, on the contrary, is used in order to prevent the realization of a state of affairs. The linguistic operation of negation (NEG) consists in denying the truth value of the negated sentence, or of a part of the sentence. By applying a NEG operator ($\pi_{\text{NEG}}$) to sentences such as those in Examples (1a) and (1b),

(1a) John likes to work.
(1b) John likes beer at lunch.

we get

(1a') John does not like to work.  
[it is not true that [John likes to work] 
(1b') John does not like beer at lunch.  
[John does like beer, [\pi_{\text{NEG ADV SATELLITE}} at lunch]]

Negative sentences are most frequently used to correct states of affairs assumed by the speaker to be either shared knowledge or to represent the commonest ones to be expected in the contextual situation. *The post hasn’t been delivered this morning* is a felicitous message only under the assumption, shared by speaker and hearer, that the post has to be delivered every day. (b) This is the reason why negative sentences are normally not used to introduce new propositions or new referents. The sentence *A train didn’t arrive yesterday*, extrapolated from a situational context that makes a sense possible, is deemed to be rather odd: not so its affirmative counterpart, *A train arrived yesterday*. Consider also *When didn’t a/the train arrive?*: it does not make sense to ask when an event did not happen.

The content resulting from a negated sentence can be either negative or positive: *I know → I do not know*, and *I ignore → I do not ignore*. There are no known languages
that do not possess a means for negating the truth value of a positive sentence. NEG is a linguistic universal: for cognitive and pragmatic reasons, every language must have the possibility of asserting that the state of affairs expressed by a sentence is not true. (c)


1. ド線 (a) の文を日本語に訳しなさい。
2. 例文 (1a) と (1b) の対比について、論旨を数箇して、説明しなさい。
3. ド線 (b) の文の内容を、本文に即して説明しなさい。
4. ド線 (c) の文の主張について、見解を簡潔に述べなさい。

II. 次の術語のうちからうち選び、それぞれ簡潔に説明しなさい。解答順は任意でよい。

1. 危機, 会話
2. 機能語
3. 意味役割
4. 相補分布
5. 新情報
6. ブローカ化
7. 呼合語
8. メタファー
9. アスペクト
10. 上位語 (Hypernym)

以下、解答欄
受験番号