平成３０年度

大学院文学研究科博士課程後期３年の課程入学試験

（春期・一般選抜）問題

専門科目 ______言語学____専攻分野

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。
Basic to work on grammaticalization is the concept of a "cline". From the point of view of change, forms do not shift abruptly from one category to another, but go through a series of small transitions, transitions that tend to be similar in type across languages. For example, a lexical noun like back that expresses a body part comes to stand for a spatial relationship in in/at the back of, and is susceptible to becoming an adverb, and perhaps eventually a preposition and even a case affix. Forms comparable to back of (the house) in English recur all over the world in different languages. The potential for change from lexical noun, to relational phrase, to adverb and preposition, and perhaps even to a case affix, is an example of what we mean by a cline.

The term "cline" is a metaphor for the empirical observation that cross-linguistically forms tend to undergo the same kinds of changes or have similar sets of relationships, in similar orders. "Cline" has both historical and synchronic implications. From a historical perspective, a cline is conceptualized as a natural "pathway" along which forms evolve, a schema which models the development of forms. Synchronically a cline can be thought of as a "continuum": an arrangement of forms along an imaginary line at one end of which is a fuller form of some kind, perhaps "lexical," and at the opposite end a compacted and reduced form, perhaps "grammatical." Heine and his colleagues have suggested that the particular paths along which individual forms or groups of forms develop be called "grammaticalization channels" and the internal structure or relational patterns within these channels be called "grammaticalization chains." The metaphors "cline," "pathway," "channel," and "chain" are to be understood as having certain focal points where phenomena may cluster. Most importantly, they are metaphors for labeling grammatical phenomena, not putative neurological or other elements of the language capacity.

The precise cluster points on the cline (i.e., the labels preposition, affix, etc.) are to a certain extent arbitrary. Linguists may not agree on what points to put on a cline, nor on how to define the cline in a given instance. They also may not agree on whether a particular form is to be placed in the lexical area or the grammatical area of the cline. But the relative positions of a cline are less subject to dispute. For example, most linguists would agree that here is a "cline of grammaticality" of the following type:

Content item > grammatical word > clitic > inflectional affix

1. 下線部(1)を日本語に訳しなさい。
2. 下線部(2)を本文に即して解説しなさい。
3. 下線部(3)を本文に即して解説しなさい。
4. backと類似した現象を示す語を任意の言語から挙げて、本文に即して解説しなさい。

Ⅱ. 自分の研究テーマについて、注目している言語現象を略述した上で、研究目的・方法について論じ、結果の見通しについてできるだけ具体的に述べなさい。また、それを一般言語学ないし関連学問分野の学問体系および研究動向の中に位置づけなさい。

以下、解答欄