

2020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 専攻分野

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専門科目Ⅰ (言 語 学 専攻分野)

I. 次の文章は、ある言語学事典の Word Order and Linearization の項目の一節からの抜粋（一部省略）である。これを読んで、下の問いに答えなさい。

In the wake of Greenberg's (1963) seminal investigation, the order of major clausal constituents has been characterized in terms of the relative positioning of the subject (S), object (O), and verb (V), giving rise to a typological classification of languages into SVO, SOV, VSO, OVS, VOS, and OSV. Since most, if not all, languages exhibit some variation in the ordering of major clausal constituents, the characterization of a language with respect to the above six-way typology is achieved in relation to the meta-theoretical concept of basic order.(a) Within the context of typological studies the term basic order, at the sentence level, is typically identified with the order that occurs in stylistically neutral, independent, indicative clauses with full noun phrase (NP) participants, where the subject is definite, agentive, and human, the object is a definite semantic patient, and the verb represents an action, not a state or an event. It is important to note that for reasons to be specified presently, the basic order, defined as above, may, but need not, correspond to the statistically dominant word order in a language. The identification of the basic order of a language has a limited heuristic value in that it does not correlate with a unified set of word order properties on a cross-linguistic basis. Nonetheless, enough significant sub-regularities of order have been observed to follow from the basic order to warrant taking the Greenbergian typology as a point of departure for further examinations of universal word order phenomena.(b)

In view of the above-mentioned requirements imposed on the constituents of clauses in terms of which the basic order is defined, the determination of the basic order of a language is not always a straightforward matter. For instance, in some ergative languages it is not always clear which constituent of a transitive clause should be considered as subject and which as object, owing to the conflicting results obtained from the typical subject identifying criteria. Another problem arises in connection with the necessary presence of two full NP participants. There are languages in which such transitive clauses are nonexistent (e.g., Puget Salish) or uncommon (e.g., Apalai, Gunwinggu, Yatzachi, Zapotec) since the subject and/or object must or tends to be expressed solely by pronominal affixes on the verb or by clitics elsewhere in the clause.(c) Two or more word order patterns may be in competition for basicness as in languages such as Guugu-Yimidhirr, Sahaptin, or Samoan, which exhibit considerable word order variation at the sentence level. This variation is conditioned by the distribution of given and new information or the relative newsworthiness

of the informational content of the constituents of the utterance. Furthermore, some languages display different word order preferences dependent on text types. Russian is a case in point, as it is seen to favor SVO order in the formal written language but SOV in the colloquial spoken language.

The above problems notwithstanding, unique decisions as to the nature of the basic order can be made for the vast majority of language.

(Keith Brown *et als.* (eds.) . (2006) *Encyclopedia of Language and Linguistics*. 2nd Edition.

Amsterdam: Elsevier. に基づく)

1. 下線 (a) の部分を日本語に訳しなさい。
2. 下線 (b) の文を日本語に訳し、これに関連して知っていることを述べなさい。
3. 下線 (c) の文の内容を本文に即して説明しなさい。
4. 本文を踏まえて、基本語順の概念について見解を述べなさい。個別言語における現象について言及してよい。

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。

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|-------------------|-----------|
| 1. 結束性 (cohesion) | 2. 対格 |
| 3. 意味役割 | 4. 相補分布 |
| 5. ポジティブ・ポライトネス | 6. ブローカ野 |
| 7. 軟口蓋 | 8. メトニミー |
| 9. アスペクト | 10. 基本周波数 |

解答は次ページ以降に記入すること。

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