

2025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

(夏期・一般選抜) 問題

専門科目 言語学 専攻分野

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専門科目 I (言語学 専攻分野)

I. 次の文章を読んで、問 (1) ~ (5) に答えなさい。

The meaning of some combination of words (that is, of a compound, a phrase or a sentence) arises not just from the meanings of the words themselves, but also from the way those words are combined. This idea is known as (i) **compositionality**: meaning is composed from word meanings plus morphosyntactic structures.

If structure gives rise to meaning, then it follows that different ways of combining words will lead to different meanings. When a word, phrase, or sentence has more than one meaning, it is **ambiguous**. The word *ambiguous* is another of those words that has a specific meaning in linguistics: it doesn't just mean that a sentence's meaning is vague or unclear. *Ambiguous* means that there are two or more distinct meanings available.

In some sentences, ambiguity arises from the possibility of more than one grammatical syntactic representation for the sentence. Think about this example:

Hilary saw the pirate with the telescope.

There are at least two potential locations that the PP *with the telescope* could be adjoined. If the PP is adjoined to the N-bar headed by *pirate*, then it's part of the NP (Figure 1). (Notice that the whole NP *the pirate with the telescope* could be replaced by the pronoun *her*.) In this scenario, the pirate is holding a telescope, and Hilary sees that pirate. But if the PP is adjoined to the V-bar headed by *saw*, then the NP *the pirate* is its own constituent, and *with the telescope* gives information about how the pirate-seeing event happened (Figure 2). In this scenario, Hilary is using the telescope to see the pirate. This single string of words has two distinct meanings, which arise from two different grammatical ways of combining the words in the sentence. This is known as (ii) **structural ambiguity** or **syntactic ambiguity**.

Structural ambiguity can sometimes lead to some funny interpretations. This often happens in news headlines, where function words get omitted. For example, in December 2017, several news outlets reported, (iii) "Lindsay Lohan bitten by snake on holiday in Thailand", which led a few commentators to express surprise that snakes take holidays.

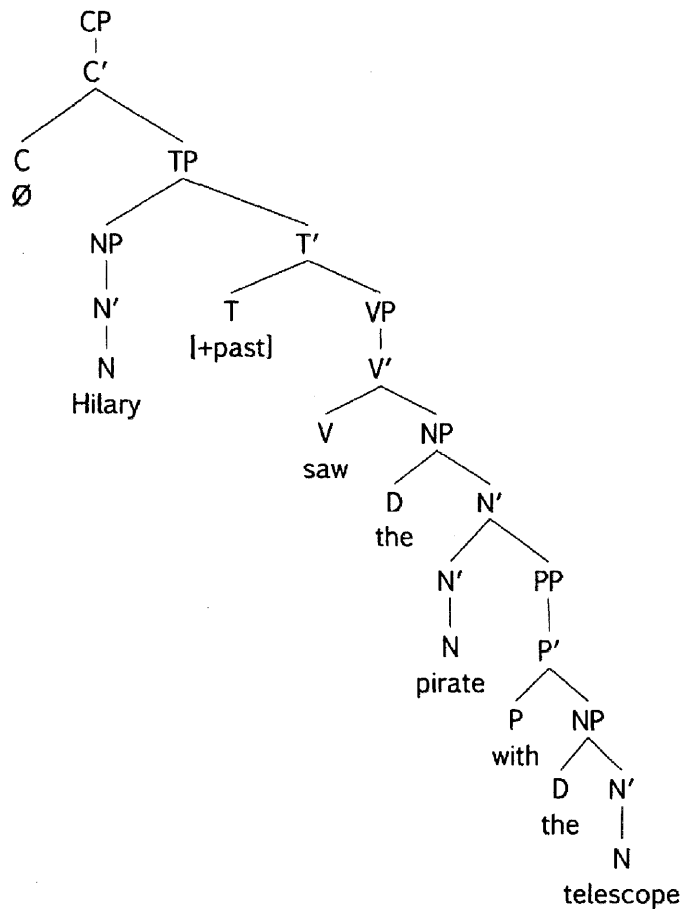


Figure 1

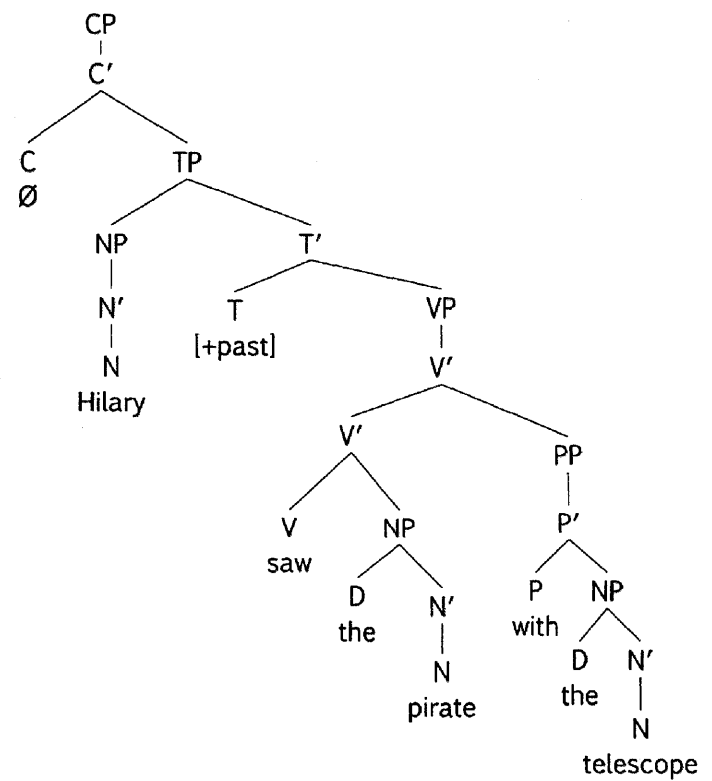


Figure 2

Another source of ambiguity in English comes not from the syntactic possibilities for combining words, but from the words themselves. If a word has more than one distinct meaning, then using that word in a sentence can lead to (iv) **lexical ambiguity**. In this sentence:

(v) *Heike recognized it by its unusual bark.*

It's not clear whether Heike recognizes a tree by the look of the bark on its trunk, or if she recognizes a dog by the sound of its barking. In many cases, the word *bark* would be disambiguated by the surrounding context, but in the absence of contextual information, the sentence is ambiguous.

(Anderson, Catherine (2003) *Essentials of Linguistics*. McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario. Licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License. より一部改変)

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- 問（１） 下線部(i)の *compositionality* を和訳して、その意味を本文に即して説明しなさい。
- 問（２） 下線部(ii)の *structural ambiguity* を和訳して、その意味を本文に即して説明しなさい。
- 問（３） 下線部(iii)の “*Lindsay Lohan bitten by snake on holiday in Thailand*” の２つの解釈を日本語で説明しなさい。
- 問（４） 下線部(iv)の *lexical ambiguity* を和訳して、その意味を本文に即して説明しなさい。
- 問（５） Figure 1 と Figure 2 に倣って、下線部(v)の *Heike recognized it by its unusual bark.* の統語構造を樹形図で示しなさい。

II. 「国際卓越研究大学制度」を通常の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。

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. affricate 2. conversational implicature 3. function word 4. Great Vowel Shift
5. lingua franca 6. morpheme 7. protolanguage 8. syntactic priming
9. Universal Grammar 10. X-bar theory

【問題 I、問題 II、問題 III に対する解答は次頁以降にまとめて記すこと】

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