

平成23年度実施
東北大学大学院情報科学研究科
博士課程前期入学試験問題
(2011年8月30日)

専門試験科目
(一般)

言語・メディア群

注意

- 以下には、専門科目4問題が印刷されている。
- 受験者は、そのなかから3問題を選んで、答案用紙に解答すること。
- 問題1を選択した場合には、指定の解答用紙を使用すること。それ以外の問題を選択した場合は、解答用紙に問題番号を記入すること。
- 試験終了後、答案用紙に加えて、この問題冊子も回収する。

問題 1

「構造(structure)」、「機能(function)」、「情報(information)」の3語をキーワードとして、各自考えるところを600字以上800字以内の日本語でまとめなさい。その際、キーワードは3語とも使い、題名をつけて、首尾一貫した論理で記述しなさい。
(この問題を選択した場合には、指定された答案用紙に解答を記入すること。)

問題 2

次の英文は「私が尊敬する人物」というタイトルで日本人学生が書いた文章である。この文章について、語彙的・文法的・文章構成的に見てどのような問題点があるかを言語学的に論じるとともに、より文法的に正しく、読みやすい文章にするにはどうしたらよいかを示しなさい。

I respect Ichiro of a professional baseball player playing an active part in the world for two reasons. First, he continues playing an active part for years in the front line. He left many records by 2000 when he played in Japan since he became a professional baseball player in 1991 and he became the Japanese first major leaguer as a fielder in 2001. Even after going abroad, he made many records and achieved 200 continuation hits for ten years in 2010. Second, he is a hard worker. He keeps in triple time of a run, an attack and a defense, but it is not the thing which had from the beginning. He continues always leaving results by not only he does not neglect a daily exercise, but also study enemy and himself, and adding a change little by little. I learned that the big record is not born without the effort.

問題 3

次の英文を読んで、以下の問題に答えなさい。

The process of grammaticalization is often taken to involve a certain loss of descriptive meaning or 'bleaching' of semantic content in a linguistic element and also frequently a change in syntactic category type. Such processes are generally described as being critically gradual and giving rise to elements which share the properties of both the original source and the 'target', with there being an incremental* increase in those of the target end-point over time.

In typological description such an incremental* change in properties associated with two developmental points is often referred to by means of a (A) *cline* with a feature matrix plotting the various properties which characterise the two discrete* end-points of the developmental chain and how these properties may be realized in intermediate stages of development. A good example of this is Comrie's (1981) treatment of numbers in Russian, which may be classified as being more noun-like or more adjective-like according to how they pattern with regard to certain syntactic phenomena. When a variety of properties are compared, it can be seen that lower numbers are much more adjective-like, whereas further up the cline numbers are found to exhibit more noun-like attributes. This is charted in the table in (1) below. For reasons of space we do not detail the specifics of the distributional properties (a-g); broadly these relate to differences in case, gender and number-marking. The interested reader is invited to refer to Comrie (1991, 107-10) for a fuller discussion:

(1) Numbers in Russian -- Adjectives or Nouns?

Properties	<i>odin</i>	<i>dva</i>	<i>tri</i>	<i>pjat</i>	<i>dto</i>	<i>tysjača</i>	<i>million</i>
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(a)	A	N	N	N	N	N	N
(b)	A	N	N	N	N	N	N
(c)	A	(A)	N	N	N	N	N
(d)	A	A/(N)A/(N)	N	N	N	N	N
(e)	A	A	A	A	(N)	N	N
(f)	A	A	A	A	A	N	N
(g)	A	A	A	A	A	A/N	N

In (b) transformational-type approaches to language, the use of such clines and feature matrices is viewed as an unsatisfactory way of modelling linguistic change, as synchronically it is argued there should always be a fully discrete* categorization of an element as being either of one type or another (e.g. either a noun or an adjective) and not, for example, 30 percent like an adjective and 70 percent like a noun as allowed in cline/feature matrix approaches. Generally, then, whereas the final endpoints of grammaticalization processes are relatively easy to describe, the intermediate stages where elements appear to have an unfixed and dual status prove to be more challenging as they involve a greater degree of complication.

In a Chomskyan-style phrase-structure grammar the assumption that lexical heads are dominated by an array of functional heads allow for a potential solution to the problems created by certain cline effects. Essentially it is possible to suggest that a set of properties which otherwise might be associated exclusively with either of the two endpoints in a grammaticalization chain alone may instead be spread over a number of functional heads occurring between the end-points of the cline, and that the presence or absence of certain functional-heads will correlate with the change in the properties attested. (c) For example, gerunds present a classic case where verbal and nominal properties are considered to be mixed up together to a greater or lesser degree in different instances resulting in the classification of gerunds as being part noun and part verb-like. In instances where the English gerund is more noun-like and licenses genitive case on its thematic subject, it will only support adjectival not adverbial modification and license its object with *of*-insertion as in (2). Where the gerund behaves more like a verbal element it does license adverbial modification, bare accusative case on its object and a subject which is not marked with genitive 's as in (3):

- (2) [Bill's careful/*carefully riding *(of) his bicycle] impressed us.
(3) [Bill carefully/*careful riding *(of) his bicycle] was a thing to behold.

Assuming case assignment and adjectival/adverbial modification to be dependent on the presence of certain functional heads associated with either an N^0 -head or a V^0 -head it is possible to give a principled analysis of these and other 'intermediate'

patterns found with gerunds with the suggestion that both an N⁰ head and a V⁰ head are present in gerund structures and that variation relates to the functional heads which these N⁰ and V⁰ heads projects in any instance. Such an approach avoids the conclusion that a single lexical element (the gerund) is itself both verbal and nominal to a varying degree and allows for (D) the ambivalent status of certain lexical elements to be formally attributed to the functional structure which may be projected in greater or lesser amounts.

出典 Simpson, Andrew and Xiu-Zhi Zoe Wu (2001) "The grammaticalization of Formal Nouns and Nominalizers in Chinese, Japanese and Korean," *Language change in East Asia*, ed. by Thomas E. McAuley, 250-283, Curzon Press, Richmond.

(注) incremental < increment: an increase in a number or an amount
discrete: individually separate and distinct

問1 下線部(A)について。cline とは、言語についてのどのような特徴を述べたものであるか。本文に即して説明しなさい。

問2 下線部(B)について。transformational-type approaches to language では、cline という概念によって表される言語の特徴が、どのような意味で問題となり得る、と述べられているか。また、この問題は、どのような仮定のもとで解決できると述べられているか。本文に即して説明しなさい。

問3 下線部(C)を日本語に訳しなさい。

問4 下線部(D)について。英語の gerunds 以外の、日本語または英語の語彙要素の中で、gerunds と同様に、複数の範疇の間で ambivalent status を示すものを1つ取り上げ、例にならって、その ambivalent な特徴を説明しなさい。

(例) under the table のような under を主要部とする前置詞句は、a child under twelve のように名詞(句)を修飾するときは、形容詞句のように振る舞うが、He put his bag under his desk. のように動詞(句)を修飾するときは、副詞句のように振る舞う。また、He took a box from under the table. のように、前置詞の補部に生じるときは、名詞句のように振る舞う。among, across, behind, before, after などの前置詞にも、under と同様の特徴がある。以上の事実から、前置詞は、形容詞と副詞と名詞の間で ambivalent status を示す語であると考えることができる。

問題 4

次の英文を読んで、以下の問題に答えなさい。

The term “adverb” is commonly applied to a rather diverse range of words and expressions, for example, the underlined items in (i):

- (i) a. The votes presumably have all been counted.
- b. The victim fortunately decided not to press charges.
- c. Carol speaks French fluently.
- d. The typhoon completely destroyed several villages.
- e. John nevertheless continued fighting.
- f. Max intentionally stepped on Roger’s foot.
- g. The students asked the teachers for help individually.
- h. Incidentally, we haven’t heard from Nancy.
- i. Oscar was very hungry.
- j. The typhoon almost completely destroyed the village.
- k. Smoking is not permitted in this section.
- l. You could hardly hear what he was saying.

The diversity of the things that “adverb” has been applied to is in keeping with traditional definitions of “adverb” such as “modifier of a verb, an adjective, or another adverb,” which in effect class as adverbs all modifiers other than adjectives. ⁽¹⁾The breadth of coverage of “adverb” has been increased further as a result of the looseness with which modifier has been interpreted in applying traditional definitions. The ⁽²⁾uncriticalness with which expressions have been lumped together under the designation “adverb” is in part a reflection of the common prejudice that the number of “parts of speech” should be small (for some reason, eight seems to be an especially popular number), a prejudice that has as little basis as the once equally common prejudice that the number of chemical elements should be small.

One major syntactic criterion on which various kinds of “adverb” will differ is in fact one that is built into the classical definition, namely, the category of the things that the given item modifies. However, adherents of the classical definition have not employed that criterion systematically, and moreover they have traditionally accepted a conception of syntactic structure (that of dependency, rather than constituent structure) that does not provide for differences between lexical categories and phrasal categories and thus does not provide, for example, for the distinctions among ⁽³⁾V-modifying, V'-modifying, and S-modifying adverbs that are drawn here. While for a traditional grammarian a modifier could only modify a single word and the verb was

the only plausible word that *completely* in (i-d), *intentionally* in (i-f), or *presumably* in (i-a) could modify, in the present context the V' or the whole S is also a possibility for the modified constituent, and in arguing that *completely* does in fact modify a V, I will have to provide arguments against at least two other possibilities for the modified constituent that have to be considered.

(Note that V', or V-bar, means the intermediate level in a verb phrase, and S means sentence.)

The following differences in the possibilities for placement of different adverbs provide some evidence that they differ with regard to what they modify:

(ii)	^ The enemy ^ will ^ have ^ destroyed the village ^ /,^.								
probably	OK	OK	OK	??		*	OK		
intentionally	*	*	OK	OK		OK	*		
completely	*	*	?	OK		OK	*		
(iii)	^ The village ^ will ^ have ^ been ^ destroyed ^ by the enemy ^ /,^.								
probably	OK	OK	OK	?	??	*		*	OK
intentionally	*	*	?	OK	OK	OK		OK	*
completely	*	*	?	?	OK	OK		?	*

(Note that “^” means a place for a so-called adverb, and “/,^” means the sentence-final position for such a word.)

(4) Some sense of the distribution of these adverbs can be made if *probably* is taken as modifying a S, *intentionally* as modifying a V', and *completely* as modifying a V, or, for short, if they are taken to be an ad-S, an ad-V', and an ad-V respectively.

出典 *The Syntactic Phenomena of English*, McCawley, James D. (1998: 663-664)

問1 下線部(1)を日本語に訳しなさい。

問2 下線部(2)の *uncriticalness* とは具体的には、どのようなことを指すか。本文に即して答えなさい。

問3 下線部(3)の V-modifying adverb、V'-modifying adverb、S-modifying adverb は、それぞれ、どのような意味を表すことを特徴とするか。

問4 下線部(4)について、*probably*、*intentionally*、*completely* 以外に(i)の例文から ad-S、ad-V'、ad-V の、それぞれの具体例を指摘しなさい。

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共通外国語科目
(英語)

言語・メディア群

- 試験終了後、解答用紙に加えて、この問題冊子も回収する。

問題 1

次の文章は、My Initiation into "White Day" and the Expectations Placed upon Me というタイトルの文章である。これを読んで後の問いに答えなさい。

In Sweden, as in all Western countries where Feb. 14 is celebrated as Valentine's Day, it is the man who gives a gift to his sweetheart.

In Japan, on the other hand, I was pleasantly surprised to discover that I was the one on the receiving end. Since I had forgotten it was Valentine's Day, the surprise was ① doubly nice and mixed with relief.

In Japan, I have learned, men generally reject candy. But coming from Sweden, where men probably eat more candy than women, I tucked into the chocolates my girlfriend had bought me with great enthusiasm.

I married her the following month!

This was before I heard about "White Day." After hearing that White Day gifts often include jewelry and brand-name accessories, I started to feel a little nervous.

② I felt slightly reassured after my friend told me that I only needed to spend three times more than my wife had on me. Thus emboldened, I bought my wife dinner at a gorgeous restaurant instead. I spent around 20,000 yen.

③ I think Japanese women, no doubt assisted by companies eager to make profits, have cleverly arranged things so that men are always reminded one month before that they are expected to buy gifts in a certain price range. Well done, ladies!

-- Asahi Weekly July 10, 2011

- 1 下線部(1)に doubly とあるが、どのような意味で「二重に」と言っているのか説明しなさい。
- 2 下線部(2)を日本語にしなさい。
- 3 下線部(3)を日本語にしなさい。

問題 2

次の文章は、The Peak and Life below It というタイトルの環境問題について書かれた文章であり、5つの段落からなっている。それぞれの段落について、1～2行程度の日本語による要約文を作りなさい。

A familiar metaphor for nature is the pyramid of life, with large predators living at the peak because they are few in number and eat species lower on the pyramid. Like most simple metaphors, this one has a perceptual flaw. It creates the illusion that large predators have an effect only on the prey species immediately below them. The truth, as a growing body of scientific studies shows, is that the presence, and absence, of top predators cascades all through nature in surprisingly complex ways.

The human species has done a sadly efficient job of removing top predators: wolves, bears, lions, tigers and many more. According to a new article in *Science* magazine, “the loss of these animals may be humankind’s most pervasive influence on nature.”

The loss of cougars in what is now Zion National Park in Utah led to an “eruption” of mule deer, which reduced riverbank vegetation and, ultimately, changed the shape of stream channels. The loss of sea otters along the Pacific Coast led to the destruction of kelp forests and the many creatures they supported. The effect includes herbivores. When disease decimated wildebeest in East Africa in the late 19th century, grassland turned to shrubs and into fuel for wildfires, changing the ecosystem.

In the rare cases where top predators have been reintroduced, the benefit is profound. The success of gray wolves in Yellowstone National Park changed many things. Grizzlies fed on their kills. Coyote numbers dropped and the numbers of small mammals climbed. Elk spent less time in creek bottoms, where they were more vulnerable; streamside ecology changed as a result.

It is now clear that biological diversity increases when top predators are present. The pyramid is healthiest when its peak is still present and when humans aren’t the only top predators around.

--The New York Times Weekly Review July 31, 2011

predator: 捕食者

問題 3

次の文章の下線部分(A)、(B)を英語に直しなさい。

かつて文学は「人間のあるべき姿を描くもの」と考えられていた時代がありました。「文学者＝教養あふれる人格者」であってみんなが見上げるべき存在で、文学者が世間の良識のリーダーだったんです。

それが戦後、徐々に風向きが変わってきました。

(A)実は民主主義というシステムは、責任者が作れないんです。もし民主主義の中で悪いことが起こったら、選挙で選ばれた人間のせいです。つまり民主主義における悪は、最終的にはすべて国民に責任があることになりました。

よく「政治家は責任を取れ」と言いますが、それはおかしい話です。民主主義では責任を取るのは有権者です。政治家に「責任を取る権利」は与えられていません。ダメな政治家は次の選挙で落選するだけ。だから国民主権なんです。

国民が政治家を選ぶ。選びそこなったら、その被害は国民が受ける。そして、新たに政治家を選びなおす。それが国民の権利であり、責任です。このように、民主主義というのは言い訳を許さないシステムなのです。

民主主義成立以前は、「おかみのやることはわかんねえ」と下々のものは文句も言えたり、愚痴も言えました。そうやってあきらめるしか道がなかったのが、責任を取る必要もなかったわけです。

(B)そういう時代の文学は、人格や道徳を説くためのものでした。何が正義で、何が悪か、人間はどう生きるべきなのか。そういう指針を示すものが文学だったのです。社会の身分や役割を肯定することが、秩序の維持に直結していたから、文学にもそういう役割が求められたのです。

ところが、二十世紀中盤、民主主義というシステムが社会に浸透すると、文学の役割も変質しました。「社会正義」とか「世論」とか「常識」は、強固に確立すればするほど、それは個人を守る「盾」ではなく、逆に個人を押しつぶそうとする「圧力」へと変わりました。すると、そういう圧力に抵抗する弱い個人を描くこと、弱い人間がどう組み込まれないように戦うかを描くことが文学の仕事になっていったのです。

これが文学の様変わりです。

(岡田斗司夫『遺言』より)