

言語学

(1) 日本語の多義語の例を1つ挙げ、その語のいくつかの意味がどのように関係しているかについて自分の考えを述べなさい。

(2) 複合語 (compound) を構成する語の順番が、その言語の語順とどう関連するかに関する次の文を読んで、下の問 (a) (b) に答えなさい。

It has traditionally been assumed, especially in Indo-European studies, that the order of words in a compound reflects the order of words in phrases. This can be stated as hypothesis 3:

Hypothesis 3

In language L, the order of words in compounds that are coined at time t_i is the same as the order of words used in phrases at time t_i .

There is no doubt that many compounds in many languages do have the same order found in contemporaneous phrases. (中略)

In Modern English the productive¹ pattern for compounds of verbs and their objects has the order OV.² That the OV compound pattern is productive can be seen from the fact that not only older compounds, such as *wood-pecker* and *salt-shaker*, but also newer ones, such as *word-processor*, *food-processor*, *weed-eater*, *lawn-mower*, and *tape-recorder* have this pattern. Nor are OV compounds restricted to the OV-*er* pattern; recent compounds also occur in an OV-*ing* pattern, such as *fun-loving*, *heat-seeking (missile)*, *letter-writing (campaign)*, *earth-moving (equipment)*, in an OV pattern with no suffix, such as *face-guard*, *car-wash*, *self-serve*, *car-park* (British), and in OV patterns with miscellaneous suffixes, such as *garbage-disposal*, *life-insurance*. In English the productive phrasal order, VO,³ is rare in compounds, though a few, such as *pick-pocket*, *scoff-law*, *seek-sorrow* (archaic), and *do-good-er*, do have this order.

This evidence from English shows clearly that it is not the case that verb + noun compounds directly and necessarily reflect the phrasal word order of the language at the time the given compound is coined. This clearly refutes hypothesis 3, but suggests another hypothesis, stated as hypothesis 4.

Hypothesis 4

In language L, the order of words in compounds that are coined at time t_i is the same as the order of words used in phrases at time t_{i-1} .

According to this hypothesis, compounds never reflect the word order used when the compound is formed, but only that of the word order system that preceded the current one. This seems to be consistent with the English facts, since the OV compounds can be related to the OV order generally attributed to Old English.

(Harris and Campbell, *Historical Syntax in Cross-Linguistic Perspective* から)

注 ¹ productive: 生産的な. ² OV: object-verb. ³ VO: verb-object.

(a) 英語においてなぜ Hypothesis 3 ではなく Hypothesis 4 を採用する必要があるか。本文に基づいてまとめなさい。

(b) 日本語においては Hypothesis 3 が該当するかどうか、例を挙げて論じ、それらの例が Hypothesis 4 によってよりよく説明できるかを含め、考察しなさい。なお例は動詞＋名詞の複合語に限定する必要はない。

【以上】