

言語学

- (1) 言語の記述において、音形を持たない要素(ゼロ要素)を用いる場合がある。どのような場合にこのような要素を設定することが正当化されるか，例をあげて説明しなさい。
- (2) 発話において音声伝える情報について，言語的な面から非言語的な面までを含め，例をあげながら詳しく述べなさい。
- (3) 有気音(帯気音)について音声学的に説明しなさい。
- (4) 以下の定義を読み，それぞれについて任意の言語から適切な例を選んで，変化の過程を具体的に説明しなさい。(b)と(c)については，それぞれ下線部の2つのタイプを別々に扱うこと。

(a) **grammaticalization** A generic label for any process by which a construction, a word or a form becomes more grammatical in nature than it formerly was. In such a development, the linguistic item being affected undergoes loss in one or more of pragmatic significance, semantic complexity, syntactic freedom, morphological structure and phonetic substance. For example, a discourse strategy may become a syntactic construction, a syntactic construction may become a single word-form, a lexical item may become a grammatical word, or a grammatical word may become a bound affix.

(b) **merger** The loss of a contrast which formerly existed between two (or more) phonemes. In an unconditional merger, the contrast disappears in every case, and the number of phonemes is reduced. In a conditioned merger, the contrast disappears in specified environments.

(c) **split** Any phonological change in which a single phoneme gives rise to two distinct phonemes. Two distinct types are recognized: primary split and secondary split. In primary split, one outcome of the split immediately merges with another existing phoneme, so that the total number of phonemes remains unchanged. In secondary split, neither outcome of the split finds anything to merge with, and hence the total number of phonemes increases. Frequently, though not invariably, secondary split results from loss of the conditioning environment.