

(18) 言語機構



言語の構造（統語構造、句構造）が、音声解釈・意味解釈を規定する。

ある言語表現を理解するとは、その表現の構造を理解し、その構造によって規定される解釈を理解する、ということ。

(19) シンタクス Syntax（統語論・統語計算能力）

言語構造を定義する生成能力

(20) 文法性 Grammaticality・非文法性 Ungrammaticality

シンタクスによって生成可能な構造か否か、の問題であって、意味的に自然かどうかは無関係。

統語論の自律性 Autonomy of Syntax

(21) Colorless green ideas sleep furiously.

- (22)
- a. 太郎が団子を食べた。
 - b. * 太郎が団子が食べた。
 - c. # 団子が太郎を食べた。

- (23)
- a. 太郎が花子を自分の部屋に入れた。
 - b. 太郎が花子を自分の部屋に入らせた。

- (24)
- a. 太郎は次郎に自分について話した。
 - b. Taro talked to Jiro about himself.

- (25)
- a. John hit a girl with a hammer.
 - b. [太郎の好きな] 女の子

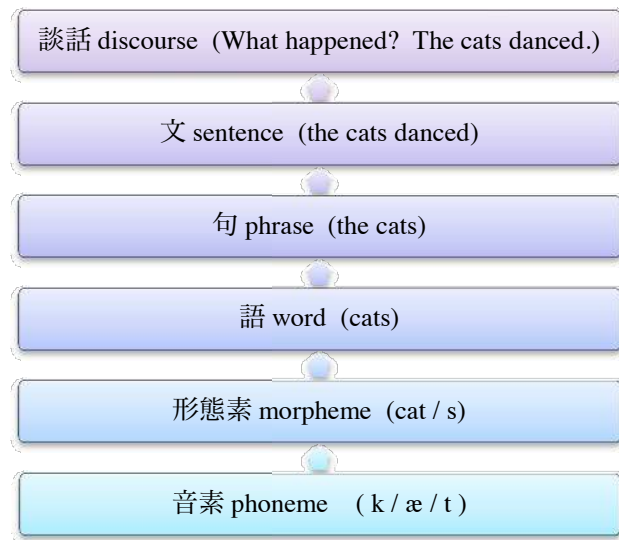
- (26)
- a. メンバー全員が来なかった。
 - b. メンバー全員が来なかったので、コンパは延期になった。

- (27)
- a. Who do you think that Mary will marry?
 - b. *Who do you believe the rumor that Mary will marry?
 - cf. Who is the person such that you believe the rumor that Mary will marry him?

- (28) S. Luria:
... communicative needs would not have provided any great selective pressure to produce a system such as language,
- F. Jacob:
the role of language as a communication system between individuals would have come about only secondarily
the quality of language that makes it unique does not seem to be so much its role in communicating directiveness for action or other common features of animal communication, but rather its role in symbolizing, in evoking cognitive images, in molding our notion of reality and yielding our capacity for thought and planning, through its unique property of allowing infinite combinations of symbols and therefore mental creation of possible worlds
- (29) J. Maynard Smith and E. Szathmáry:
Humans use language for communication, but it may well be that the most important aspect of language is that it is used for internal representation in the brain.
- J. Bronowski:
Human language is remarkable because it is not only a means of communication. It also serves as a means of reflection, during which different lines of action are played through and tested.
- (30) N. Chomsky:
The individual so rewired had many advantages: capacities for complex thought, planning, interpretation, and so on. The capacity is transmitted to offspring, coming to predominate. At that stage, there would be an advantage to externalization, so the capacity might come to be linked as a secondary process to the sensorimotor system for externalization and interaction, including communication.”
- (31) 構造依存性 Structure Dependency
人間言語は語順（線形順序）ではなく、階層構造に依存している。
- (32) a. The man is a pianist.
b. Is the man ____ a pianist?
- (33) a. The man who is next to you is a pianist.
b. Is the man who is next to you ____ a pianist?
c. *Is the man who ____ next to you is a pianist?

- (34) a. 太郎が 自分の息子を 逮捕した
b. *自分の息子が 太郎を 逮捕した
- (35) a. 自分の息子を 太郎が ____ 逮捕した
b. *太郎を 自分の息子が ____ 逮捕した
- (36) 転位特性 Displacement property
文中の要素が意味解釈を受ける位置とは異なる位置に表出することがある
- (37) a. I expect Mary to win the prize.
b. I expect ____ to win the prize. (I expect [PRO to win the prize].)
- (38) a. I want Mary to win the prize.
b. I want ____ to win the prize. (I want [PRO to win the prize].)
- (39) a. Mary is expected to win the prize.
b. *Mary is wanted to win the prize.
- (40) a. I believe Mary to be innocent.
b. *I believe ____ to be innocent. cf. ok I believe myself to be innocent.
- (41) a. *I tried hard [Mary to win the prize].
b. I tried hard [____ to win the prize].
- (42) a. *Je crois Marie rêver. (I believe Mary to be dreaming.)
b. Je crois ____ rêver. (*I believe ____ to be dreaming.)
- (43) a. John asked what time it was.
b. John asked the time.
- (44) a. John wondered what time it was.
b. *John wondered the time.

(45) 言語研究の多様なレベル



- (46) a. イヌが逃げたよ
b. 3 時間目は何の授業だった？ - #イヌが逃げたよ

- (47) a. イヌの散歩があるの
b. これからデートしない？ - イヌの散歩があるの

- (48) a. Do you have a watch?
b. Are you hungry?

- (49) 狭義の意味論：文の構造から自動的に（合成的に）決定される意味解釈
→ シンタクスに含まれる

語用論的意味：個々の使用文脈に応じて生じる言外的意味

- (50) 指示 reference ・ 同一指示 coreference
- a. John is innocent.
 - b. John believes that he is innocent.
 - c. He believes that John is innocent.

- (51) 「言語にはシンタクスと語用論(pragmatics)しかない」