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I. 次の文章を **400 字程度**の日本語に要約しなさい。

Human languages have well-defined characteristics: First, they are *systematic*, with rules we call grammar. ('Chased dog the nasty a cat' is English words, but not a sentence – the words come randomly, rather than according to rules of syntax.) Human language is also *innate*. Babies are hard-wired to acquire an accessible language. No one need teach them. A third characteristic is *displacement* – humans can talk about objects that aren't present, like the man in this sentence: 'The weird man wrote an exposé of existentialism.' Another feature of human language is the ability to talk about *abstractions* – like weirdness, exposé and existentialism. Finally, the weird-man sentence is one I never used before. You probably never heard it before, either. Human languages have the ability to *create* new expressions.

(...) Animals communicate with one another in ways that meet some, but not all five, criteria. Most linguists agree this means animals don't use language.

Bees dance to convey location and quality of food sources. The paths and speeds of dances follow rules – the orientation of the dancer's head and the vigor of its waggle are significant. Dances are about food that isn't present (so we have displacement) and about food quality (so we have abstraction). And dancing appears to be innate. But creativity is lacking; information is limited. Bees can't communicate, for example, that a new food source is near another well-known one, or that other bees are approaching the source so the hive had better hurry.

Birdsong also has rules. Robin song motifs, for example, must occur in a certain order (a kind of grammar) to be intelligible. The ability to sing is innate, and birds not exposed to song within the first months of life never develop typical courtship-territorial song. Birdsong conveys emotion, so it refers to abstractions. We have no evidence, however, that it allows displacement (birds never seem to communicate that something scary happened behind the barn); nor do they make up new songs.

Whales and dolphins sing and whistle. Song form follows rules, and songs can convey limited meaning (distress or warning calls). In the wild, dolphins use whistles particular to their pods that they teach their offspring. But there's no evidence of the creativity characteristic of human language.

Chimpanzees grunt, bark, pant, wail, laugh, squeak, hoot, and call to alert others to the location of food sources, announce a kill, express alarm, identify themselves, or express satisfaction. Postures, facial expressions, and limb gestures play an even greater role in communication. But nothing indicates grammar-like rules.

Campbell's monkeys (also called Campbell's mona monkeys or Campbell's guenons) combine sounds to yield different meanings. A certain screech warns a leopard is nearby; that screech plus a 'suffix' indicates general alarm; that screech plus suffix preceded by *boom* sounds indicates danger from falling branches. So we have grammar-like rules, but no evidence of displacement.

【解答欄】

II. 大学院における研究計画を、**400words 程度**の英語で書きなさい。