平成27年度岡山大学大学院社会文化科学研究科博士前期課程【2月募集】入学試験問題

| 講　　座 | 言語情報論 |
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| 専門科目１ | 英語学 |

1.　Certain dialects of English allow the appearance of more than one modal in the same sentence. The following data are from Hawick in Scotland:

(1)　　He will can go.
(2)　　He might could go.

In this dialect, *can/could* is always the second of the two modals.

(3)　　*He can will go.
(4)　　*He could might go.
(5)　　*He can can go.

*Can/could* can appear after *to* in an infinitival clause.

(6)　　I would like to could swim.
(7)　　I want to can do it.

In forming a Yes-No question, the first of the two modals inverts with the subject.

(8)　　He will can do it.
(9)　　Will he can do it?
(10)　　*Can he will do it?
(11)　　*Will can he do it?

The negation marker in this dialect is *no*, which appears between the two modals.

(12)　　He might no could have done it.

Tag questions can be formed based on either of the two modals.

(13)   He'll no can do it, will he?

(14)   He'll no can do it, can he?

QUESTION 1: To the best that you can determine, draw a tree diagram for the sentence in (1).

QUESTION 2: Explain in Japanese why (10) is ungrammatical.

QUESTION 3: Explain in Japanese why (11) is ungrammatical.

The quantifier *all* for the subject *the boys* do not have to immediately precede the subject DP.

(15)  All the boys should could go.
(16)  The boys all should could go.

QUESTION 4: Where else in the sentence do you expect *all* to appear? Mark the spot with x.

All     the     boys     should     could     go