

國立清華大學101學年度碩士班考試入學試題

系所班組別：語言學研究所

考試科目（代碼）：語言分析(3102)

共__3__頁，第__1__頁 *請在【答案卷、卡】作答

Your answers may be in English or Mandarin Chinese.

1. Look at the following examples of plural formation in Farsi. How many allomorphs for the plural morpheme are there? In what contexts is each of them chosen? (15%)

<i>singular</i>	<i>plural</i>	<i>gloss</i>
zæn	zænan	woman
mærd	mærdan	man
bæradær	bæradæran	brother
gæda	gædajan	beggar
dana	danajan	sage
pesær	pesæran	boy
bænde	bændegan	slave
næmajænde	næmajændegan	representative
xahær	xahæran	sister
irani	iranijan	Iranian
doxtær	doxtæran	daughter

2. Examine the following words from Mēbengokre, a Jê language from central Brazil, and answer the questions that follow (the transcriptions and translations are slightly simplified). Note that Mēbengokre has two kinds of first person plural: one which includes the hearer, and ^{the} other which excludes him/her. The former is indicated in the glosses as *inclusive*; all the rest are exclusive forms.

1	aratēmmā	'you (few) will go'
2	arnōrō	'they (few) sleep'
3	tēmkadjy	'(s)he's about to go'
4	ariboj	'we (few) arrive'
5	mēkabēnri	'while they (many) speak'
6	inōrōri	'while I sleep'
7	mēibojmā	'we (many) will arrive'
8	mēakabēn	'you (many) speak'
9	babojkadjy	'we (two, inclusive) are about to arrive'
10	anōrōmā	'you (singular) will sleep'

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共__3__頁，第__2__頁 *請在【答案卷、卡】作答

a. Give the Mēbengokre morphemes for the following: (8%)

go, arrive, sleep, speak, FUTURE, while, be about to, PRESENT

b. Identify the person and number affixes. (10%)

c. What is the order of morphemes in the verb? Assume that PRESENT, FUTURE, while and be about to are all TENSE morphemes. (3%)

d. What is the English translation for the Mēbengokre word *kabēnkadjy*? (2%)

e. How would you say “they (many) are about to sleep” in this language? (2%)

3. Figure out the phonological conditioning of the English inchoative/causative affix *-en*. (20%)

quicken, redden, roughen, shorten, fasten, soften, moisten, etc.

*slowen, *greenen, *apten, *laxen, etc.

4. Consider the Mandarin sentences and discuss the differences between English and Mandarin. (20%)

- a. 自己的功課要自己做。
- b. 誰來，誰先吃。
- c. 我喜歡在操場上慢慢地跑步。
- d. 我們今天來寫毛筆。

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5. State the distribution of stress (marked with an acute accent) in the following data set (where C' = palatalized C). (20%)

púvəndəms	'to press'
kíz'əfn'əms	'to ask'
pəs't'ədəms	'to roll with the feer'
kúlit'i	'in that ash'
s'ær'æd'an	'I ache'
rémasak	'you buy it'
kélaskæ	'fox'
nóldasak	'you release it'
sášəndat	'you arrive'
tərgádat	'you fight'
tušəndát	'you go away'
tuc'æn'æ	'cloud'
k'él'əptəms	'to widen'
pútəms	'to set down'
putát	'you set down'
m'ísən'd'əms	'to sell'
m'íšən'd'án	'I sell'