

國立清華大學 103 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」（3202）

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(Attention: The following questions may be answered in English or Chinese)

1. (25%) Formation of Plurality in Miskito Coast Creole English.

(1) Some dog did bark loud.

‘Some dogs barked loud’

(2) a. Is many dog in Bluefields.

\*b. Is many dog-dem in Bluefields

‘There are many dogs in Bluefields’

(3) \*Several dog-dem did bark last night.

‘Several dogs barked last night’

(4) These dog de in the street.

‘These dogs are in the street’

(5) He want seven case of beer.

‘He wants seven cases of beer’

(6) He did see the case of beer-dem,

‘He saw the cases of beer’

(7) She did buy the bunch of banana-dem.

‘She bought the bunches of bananas’

(8) She did buy the bunch of banana.

‘She bought the bunch of bananas’

(9) a. She like the boy-dem in her class.

\*b. She like the boy in her class-dem.

‘She likes the boys in her class’

(10) She like the boy in her class-dem.

‘She likes the boy in her classes’

Based on the above examples, figure out the constraints on the formation of plurals in this language. Note that the asterisk means that the sentence is ungrammatical.

## 2. (25%) Sentence Patterns in Lakhota and Mandarin

According to the case marking of noun phrases predicated by verbs there are two types of languages: accusative languages and ergative languages. From examples in Lakhota, determine whether it belongs to accusative languages or ergative languages or both. Determine whether the case marking is intimately related to types of verbs.

(1) A-ma-ya-phe. ‘You hit me’

DIR-1SG-2SG-hit

(2) Wa- $\emptyset$ -ktékte ‘I kill him’

1SG-3SG-kill

(3)  $\emptyset$ -ma- ktékte ‘he kills me’

3SG-1SG-kill

(4) Ma-hîxpaye ‘I fall’

1SG-fall

(5) Ma-t’e’ ‘I die’

1SG-die

(6) Ma-č’â ča ‘I shiver’

1SG-shiver

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(7) Wa-škate 'I play'

1SG-play

(8) Wa-nūwe 'I swim'

1SG-swim

(9) Wa-lowâ 'I sing'

1SG-sing

Mandarin is a language without case marking, as illustrated in the following examples. Nevertheless, can the two kinds of sentences in the following examples be considered to be related to the patterns as shown in Dakota?

(10) Niao3 fei1 'Birds fly'

(11) Gou3 jiao4 'Dogs bark'

(12) Nao4 shui3 zai1 'There was a flood'

(13) Xia4 yu3 'It rained'

(14) Gua1 feng1 'The wind blew'

3. (25%) Possessive Constructions in Bilaala.

Below are a set of words from Bilaala. Identify the roots and suffixes. Write rules to derive allomorphs from underlying forms.

1	bobdʒə	his/her father
2	bobmə	My father
3	gagdʒə	His/her plant
4	gagmə	My plant
5	gotmə	My place
6	gottʃə	His/her place
7	gurutʃə	His/her money
8	gurusmə	My money
9	gɔrddʒə	His/her knife
10	gɔrdmə	My knife

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11	kawɲə	Its length
12	kuhulɲə	His/her hip
13	kuzɜə	His/her hut
14	kuzmə	My hut
15	monɲə	His/her child
16	naɲɲə	His/her children
17	osfə	Pour (water) on it
18	tʃəɲə	His/her mother
19	ugɲə	He/she hit him/her
20	wajɲə	His spear
21	βerɲə	His/her slave
22	dokmə	My wife
23	doktʃə	His/her wife

4. (25%) Two Types of Constructions with *the hell* or its kind.

Here are two sets of examples called G-constructions (1-5) and B-constructions (6-10). What is the common feature between them? That is, what does *the hell* mean? What function does it play in the sentences? Despite their apparent commonality, there are some semantic and syntactic differences between them. Figure them out and provide an explicit account. As a hint consider the types of verbs involved, the issue of transitivity, and mood. The asterisk means unacceptability.

- (1) Let's get the {hell/\*shit/\*shit} out of here!.
- (2) Get the hell off my property!
- (3) Shut the hell up!
- (4) Leave her the hell alone!
- (5) Why don't you go the hell away!
- (6) I beat the hell out of him.
- (7) I punched the hell out of him.
- (8) I annoyed the hell out of him.
- (9) They scared the shit out of me.
- (10) The police kicked the {hell/fuck/shit} out of him.