

國立清華大學 104 學年度碩士班考試入學試題

系所班組別：語言學研究所 (0531)

考試科目 (代碼)：(3102) 語言分析

共__4__頁，第__1__頁 *請在【答案卷、卡】作答

The questions can be answered in English or Chinese.

1. (25%) What generalization can you arrive at about the function of tense in English by observing the following examples?

- (1) Jane translated the novel.
- (2) *Jane noveled.
- (3) *Jane at-ed the table.
- (4) *Jane brillianted..
- (5) *Jane was translate the novel.
- (6) Jane was an optimist.
- (7) Jane was brilliant.
- (8) *Jane translate Mary's letter.
- (9) *Mary an optimist.

Unlike the above simple sentences, more complicated situations are involved in the following sentences with embedded clauses? Will you change your original generalization when considering the following two more sentences?

- (10) I saw Jane leave.
- (11) I consider Jane a genius.

Other than tense what other factors are related to the issue of grammaticality?
Note that * means the sentence is ungrammatical.

2. (25%) Compare *be*, *have*, and *do* as well as modals such as *must*, *can* and *will* in the following four sets of sentences or phrases:

- (1) a. *do (not) must go, *must do (not) go, *do must not go
b. Must have gone, must be in Taipei, must be drinking

- (2) a. It is vital that Kevin be here on time.
b. It is vital that Mike be smiling in the photo.
c. It is vital that Bill have eaten before we arrive.
d. *It is vital that Mike do not be late.
e. *It is vital that Paul will not come unprepared.
- (3) a. It is important (for everyone) to be on time.
b. It is important (for an actor) to be smiling wherever the paparazzi are nearby.
c. It is important (for every applicant) to have finished college.
d. *It is important (for us) to do not leave her alone.
e. *It is important (for us) to can be alone.
- (4) a. I made him be alone for a while.
b. The director made us be dancing when the curtain opened.
c. ?The coach make her not have just eaten when she came to practice.
d. *The conductor made us do not sing the aria.
e. *The treatment made her can talk again.

Do you think whether *be*, *have* or *do* or any two of them patterns with modals? Justify your position on the basis of their syntactic behavior.

3. (25%) Here are verbal triconsonantal roots in Tashlhiyt Berber. Consonants fall into two major groups: obstruents (O) and sonorants (S). As shown in the following table, there are four sets of examples: A, B, C, and D. There are four patterns of the distribution of O and S in a root: (1) OSS, (2) OSO, (3) OOS, and (4) SOS. Assign each pattern to each set of triconsonantal roots, namely A, B, C or D. Is there a principle by which germination (viz. repetition of consonants) is at work?

A			B		
simple	geminated	gloss	simple	geminated	gloss
tzm	tzzm	'cut'	frd	ffrd	'nibble'
kʃm	kʃʃm	'enter'	krz	kkrz	'plow'
bsr	bssr	'spread out'	krf	kkrf	'tie up'
zgr	zggr	'cross'	xrb	xxrb	'scratch'
bdr	bddr	'evoke'	smd	ssmd	'add'

C			D		
simple	geminated		simple	geminated	
ndʳ	ndʳdʳ	'squirt'	knu	knnu	'lean'
mgr	mggr	'reap'	ʒlu	ʒllu	'lose'
lkm	lkkm	'arrive'	bri	brri	'scratch'
nkr	nkkr	'stand up'	xmr	xmmr	'ferment'
rɣl	rɣɣl	'knock'	ɣml	ɣmml	'mold'

If all the examples in the table are taken together, what generalization or constraints can you arrive at? To answer the question, consider the following points in particular: the number of sonorants or obstruents in each root, the relative order of each type of consonants in particular with respect to the sonority scale, etc.

4. (25%) As shown in the following table, there are in Dutch allomorphic alternations in singular and plural pairs of nouns as well as verbs in past tense or noun-verb pairs. Write phonological rules to derive the longer form from its shorter form supplemented by prose description. Flesh out the generalizations underlying the phonological processes.

Nouns				gloss
singular		plural		
graf	[ɣrɑf]	graven	[ɣra:vən]	grave
hof	[hɔf]	hoven	[hɔ:vən]	court
glas	[ɣlɑs]	glazen	[ɣla:zən]	glass
staf	[stɑf]	staven	[sta:vən]	staff
verlof	[vɛrlɔf]	verloven	[vɛrlo:vən]	permission
verbs	Past tense			
singular		plural		
las	[lɑs]	lazen	[la:zən]	read
genas	[ɣənɑs]	genazen	[ɣəna:zən]	cured
gaf	[ɣɑf]	gaven	[ɣa:vən]	gave
vergaf	[vɛrɣɑf]	vergaven	[vɛrɣa:vən]	forgave
Noun-verb	pairs			
draf	[drɑf]	draven	[dra:vən]	to trot
lof	[lɔf]	loven	[lo:vən]	to praise