


注意：考試開始鈴響前，不得翻閱試題，
並不得書寫、畫記、作答。

國立清華大學 108 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(3602)

— 作答注意事項 —

1. 請核對答案卷(卡)上之准考證號、科目名稱是否正確。
2. 作答中如有發現試題印刷不清，得舉手請監試人員處理，但不得要求解釋題意。
3. 考生限在答案卷上標記「由此開始作答」區內作答，且不可書寫姓名、准考證號或與作答無關之其他文字或符號。
4. 答案卷用盡不得要求加頁。
5. 答案卷可用任何書寫工具作答，惟為方便閱卷辨識，請儘量使用藍色或黑色書寫；答案卡限用 2B 鉛筆畫記；如畫記不清(含未依範例畫記)致光學閱讀機無法辨識答案者，其後果一律由考生自行負責。
6. 其他應考規則、違規處理及扣分方式，請自行詳閱准考證明上「國立清華大學試場規則及違規處理辦法」，無法因本試題封面作答注意事項中未列明而稱未知悉。

國立清華大學 108 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（3602）

共 4 頁，第 1 頁 *請在【答案卷、卡】作答

** Answer questions in English and in essay form. **

1. Discuss possible grammatical function(s) of the morpheme *-ŋgu* (NGU) in Dyirbal. If possible, identify the data that may be problematic for the generalization(s) you make. (Note that NONFUT = Non-future; PL=Plural; 1 = First person; 2 = Second Person) (25%)

- a. *ŋuma banaga-nyu*
father return-NONFUT 'Father returned.'
- b. *yabu miyanda-nyu*
mother laugh-NONFUT 'Mother laughed.'
- c. *yabu ŋuma-ŋgu bura-n*
mother father-NGU see-NONFUT 'Father saw mother.'
- d. *ŋuma banaga-nyu yabu-ŋgu bura-n*
father return-NONFUT mother-NGU see-NONFUT
'Father returned and mother saw [him].'
- e. *ŋana banaga-nyu*
1PL return-NONFUT 'We returned.'
- f. *nyurra ŋuma bura-n*
2PL father see-NONFUT 'You saw father.'
- g. *ŋana-na yabu-ŋgu bura-n*
1PL mother-NGU see-NONFUT 'Mother saw us.'
- h. *ŋana banaga-nyu nyurra bura-n*
1PL return-NONFUT 2PL see-NONFUT
'We returned and you saw [us].'

系所班組別：語言學研究所

考試科目（代碼）：語言分析（3602）

共 4 頁，第 2 頁

*請在【答案卷、卡】作答

2. Consider some morphophonemic alternations in Polish below.

<u>Nominative Singular</u>	<u>Nominative Plural</u>	<u>Gloss</u>
[holender]	[holendra]	'Dutchman'
[den]	[dno]	'bottom'
[order]	[orderu]	'order'
[katedr]	[katedra]	'cathedral'
[ser]	[sera]	'cheese'
[perew]	[perwa]	'pearl'
[blizn]	[blizna]	'scar'
[vojen]	[vojna]	'war'
[karmel]	[karmelu]	'caramel'
[wez]	[wza]	'tear'
[ren]	[rena]	'reindeer'
[zebr]	[zebra]	'zebra'

What are the underlying forms for 'zebra', 'order' and 'Dutchman'? **Justify** your answer. (25%)

3. *Ezāfe* ("EZ" below) refers to a particle that occurs in a number of Indo-Iranian languages like Modern Persian (Farsi), Kurdish, Zazaki, etc. Consider now the data below.

- a. del-é sang 'stone heart'
heart-EZ stone
- b. manzel-é Mansur 'Mansur's house'
house-EZ Personal name
- c. shæhr-é Tehran 'Tehran city'
city-EZ Tehran

系所班組別：語言學研究所

考試科目（代碼）：語言分析（3602）

共_4_頁，第_3_頁 *請在【答案卷、卡】作答

- d. Ali-é Ghozati 'Ali Ghozati'
Ali-EZ Ghozati
- e. tærib-é shæhr 'destruction of the city'
destruction-EZ city
- f. hordan-é âb 'drinking of water'
drinking-EZ water
- g. forunshandé-yé ketâb 'seller of books'
seller-EZ book
- h. otâq-é besayr kucik 'very small room'
room-EZ very small
- i. ketâb-é sabz-é jâleb 'interesting green book'
book-EZ green-EZ interesting
- j. negæran-é bæche 'worried about children'
worried-EZ children
- k. beyn-é man-o to 'between you and me'
between-EZ me-and you
- l. aks-é [čâp šode dar ruznâme]
photo-EZ publication become in newspaper
'the photo published in the newspaper'

Discuss differences between *Ezāfe* and *de* “的” in Mandarin Chinese. (Hint: Is *Ezāfe* more similar to “of” or to “’s” in English?) (25%)

4. Discuss how plural forms are derived in the following data. Is there a rule (or set of rules) that produces the correct plural form of each noun? You are not required to formalize the rule(s). Just describe them in prose. (25%)

Continue to the next page.

系所班組別：語言學研究所

考試科目（代碼）：語言分析（3602）

共 4 頁，第 4 頁

*請在【答案卷、卡】作答

<u>Gloss</u>	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>	<u>Gloss</u>	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
'scorpion'	nakʃir	nankʃir	'cocoon'	kosvur	koksvur
'worker'	pion	pipion	'wart'	ʔupurik	ʔuʔupurik
'cardinal'	sipuk	sispuk	'lower skull'	kuʃva	kukʃva
'blacksmith'	hiro	hihiro	'soul'	doakag	dodoakag
'lion'	mavit	mamvit	'lima bean'	havor	hahavor
'firecracker'	kuitas	kukuitas	'earlobe'	nak	nank
'dress'	ʔiput	ʔiʔiput	'firefly'	ʔaivig	ʔaʔaivig
'party'	piast	pipiast			

*** The exam ends. ***