

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 110 學年度碩士班考試入學試題

系所班組別：語言學研究所

科目代碼：3501

考試科目：語言學概論

### —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. 考試開始後，請於作答前先翻閱整份試題，是否有污損或試題印刷不清，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 110 學年度碩士班考試入學試題

系所班組別：語言學研究所(0535)

考試科目（代碼）：語言學概論(3501)

共 3 頁，第 1 頁 \*請在【答案卷、卡】作答

Please write your answers in English or Chinese on the answer sheet.

1. Consider this set of data from a language that we will call CH. (20%)

1. nameseche	'I eat.'
2. emeseche	'He eats.'
3. naefemeseche	'I already ate.'
4. esaamesechehe	'He doesn't eat.'
5. emeomeseche	'He ate this morning.'
6. eohkemeseche	'He always eats.'
7. epevemeseche	'He eats well.'
8. esaaefemesechehe	'He has not eaten yet.'
9. eohkesaapevemesechehe	'He never eats well.'
10. eohkepevemeseche	'He always eats well.'
11. nameoefemeseche	'I already ate this morning.'
12. naohkepevenemene	'I always sing well.'

Now, answer the following questions.

(1) First, provide a list of all the CH morphemes in the dataset and the English equivalent of each. There are 9 distinct morphemes in this dataset. Write them in the table.

English translation	CH morpheme	English translation	CH Morpheme
1. I		6. this morning	
2. he		7. well	
3. eat		8. always	
4. already		9. sing	
5. does/has not			

(2) In CH, how would one say "He already sang this morning"?

國立清華大學 110 學年度碩士班考試入學試題

系所班組別：語言學研究所(0535)

考試科目（代碼）：語言學概論(3501)

共 3 頁，第 2 頁

\*請在【答案卷、卡】作答

2. Consider the distribution of the pairs [i, ī] and [u, ū] in Mokilese, a language spoken in Micronesia, and answer the following questions.

- |                         |                               |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| a. uduk 'flesh'         | b. pīsan 'full of leaves'    |
| c. dupukda 'bought'     | d. kaskas 'to throw'          |
| e. pūko 'basket'       | f. poki 'to strike something' |
| g. kīsa 'we two'       | h. pil 'water'                |
| i. sypwo 'firewood'     | j. apid 'outrigger support'   |
| l. kamwək̄iti 'to move' | m. ludzuk 'to tackle'         |

(1) Do [i] vs. [ī] and [u] vs. [ū] occur in an overlapping distribution or a complementary distribution? Please provide your evidence. (10%)

(2) Do the two pairs of vowels represent separate phonemes or allophones of the same phoneme? Please provide your evidence. If you think they are allophones of the same phoneme, please use features to write a phonological rule to describe the pattern. (10%)

3. It has been noted that when children overregularize past tense morphology, they are more likely to do this with certain types of irregular verbs than with others. For example, English verbs which undergo ablaut and no other process in forming their past tense (e.g., sing/sang, ring/rang, etc.) are more likely to be overregularized than are verbs which undergo no change (e.g., hit/hit, shut/shut, etc.). When adults are asked to supply past tense forms under time pressure, a similar difference in the amount of overregularization occurs. Why do you think this might be? (20%)

國立清華大學 110 學年度碩士班考試入學試題

系所班組別：語言學研究所(0535)

考試科目（代碼）：語言學概論(3501)

共 3 頁，第 3 頁 \*請在【答案卷、卡】作答

4. Examine the following sentences from an Oceanic language. (20%)

a. gulak tis zewim Ali 'Ali chased this dog.'  
dog this chased Ali

b. rofab tis en Ali 'Ali (is) in this house.'  
house this in Ali

Write the phrase structure rules based the data above.

- (1) NP →
- (2) PP →
- (3) VP →
- (4) S (or TP) →

5. One day your friend who runs a restaurant got a delivery order for 海鮮鍋 with a note like this “不要海鮮和魚以外的肉”，and hence your friend prepared a hot pot with 豬肉 for the customer. The customer was very angry and gave your friend's restaurant a very bad rating on the internet, but your friend was upset and didn't know why.

This is an example of the so-called 'garden-path' effect. Try to explain what this tells us about how the parser (i.e., our brain) processes sentences. (20%)