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：3502

考試科目：語言分析

—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: 語言學研究所碩士班

考試科目(代碼): 語言分析 (3502)

- Instructions:
  - This exam includes 3 problems sets (I-III).
  - Answer the questions in **English or Mandarin.**
  - You can make use of the IPA chart attached on page 7.

.....The exam starts after this line .....

I. Below are some data from Czech; The superscription ^{j} indicates palatalization, and ':' indicates lengthening. (15%)

1.	novi:	'new'	5.	nevini:	'innocent'
2.	nevin^{j}ejʃi:	'more innocent'	6.	nov^{j}ejʃi:	'more new/newer'
3.	mora:ln^{j}ejʃi:	'more moral'	7.	nadani:	'gifted'
4.	u:plni:	'complete'	8.	u:pln^{j}ejʃi:	'more complete'

Given these data, answer the following questions.

Q1. Describe the grammatical rule that allows speakers to express the comparative degree (*more* X or X-*er*) of an adjective in Czech.

Q2. What are the Czech translations for the English words **'more gifted'** and **'moral'** likely to be?

Continue to the next page.

II. Below are some data from Hanunoo. Given these data, answer the following questions. (20%)

1.	ʔusa	'one'	kasʔa	'once'	ʔusahi	'make it one'
2.	duwa	'two'	kadwa	'twice'	duwahi	'make it two'
3.	tulu	'three'	katlu	'three times'	tuluhi	'make it three'
4.	ʔupat	'four'	kapʔat	'four times'	ʔupati	'make it four'
5.	lima	'five'	kalima	'five times'	limahi	'make it five'
6.	ʔunum	'six'	kanʔum	'six times'	ʔunumi	'make it six'
7.	pitu	'seven'	kapitu	'seven times'	pituhi	'make it seven'

Q1. List all the morphological processes you see operating in these data. Cite an example from these data for each process you have listed for illustration.

Q2. Write rules to describe any morpho-phonemic change in these data.

Q3. Give complete morpho-phonemic derivations for the words for **'three times'**, **'four times'**, **'five times'**, and **'make it six'**.

Continue to the next page.

III. This problem set has four questions and concerns the phonological alternations among singular (sg.; e.g., *house*), singular definite (sg. def.; e.g., *the house*) and plural (pl.; e.g., *houses*) nouns in Somali. Read through the following questions and the data given. Answer these questions following the instructions given. These questions might be related to each other; hence, your answer to one of them might be built on the answer you have had to its precedent . (65%)

Note: [β, ð, ɣ] are voiced fricatives, [ɖ] is a retroflex stop, and [ɾ] is a retroflex fricative. For the alternation between [lt] and [š], simply arbitrarily state it as: [lt]→ [š].

Q1. Given the data below,

(1) Parse the singular, singular definite, and plural nouns in Table 1 into root+suffix and isolate the alternations.

(2) Describe the rules that account for these alternations and specify the way they are ordered, if they are.

(3) Provide derivations for the forms of 'sea'.

Table 1

sg.	sg. def.	pl.	
daar	daarta	daaro	'house'
gees	geesta	geeso	'side'
lug	lugta	luɣo	'leg'
naag	naagta	naaɣo	'woman'
tib	tibta	tiβo	'pestle'
sab	sabta	saβo	'outcast'
bad	bada	baðo	'sea'
ʕid	ʕida	ʕiðo	'person'
feeḍ	feeḍa	feeɾo	'rib'
ul	uša	ulo	'stick'
bil	biša	bilo	'month'
meel	meeša	meelo	'place'
kaliil	kaliiša	kaliilo	'summer'

Continue to the next page.

Q2. The data given in Table 2 require at least one additional rule.

(1) List the underlying representations of the roots for each of these examples.

(2) State the rule(s) that accounts for this alternation, preferably in features.

Table 2

sg.	sg. def.	pl.	
sun	sunta	sumo	'poison'
laan	laanta	laamo	'branch'
sin	sinta	simo	'hip'
dan	danta	dano	'affair'
daan	daanta	daano	'riverbank'
saan	saanta	saano	'hide'

Continue to the next page.

Q3. The data in Table 3 show a vowel-zero alternation.

(1) List the underlying representation of the root in each of these examples.

(2) Describe the rule to account for the alternation.

(3) Specify how this rule ordered with other rules you have had above, if there is an ordering among them.

(4) Give derivations for the forms of **'mule'** and **'hole'**.

Table 3

sg.	sg. def.	pl.	
nirig	nirigta	nirgo	'baby female camel'
gaβaḍ	gaβaḍa	gabḍo	'girl'
gaʃan	gaʃanta	gaʃmo	'arm'
hoɣol	hoɣoša	hoglo	'downpour'
baɣal	baɣaša	baglo	'mule'
waḥar	waḥarta	waḥaro	'female kid'
kefed	kefeda	kefeðo	'pan'
ʕilin	ʕilinta	ʕilino	'female dwarf'
bohol	bohoša	boholo	'hole'

Q4. The verbs in Table 4 provide additional examples of the alternations already encountered. Note: [ay] is a diphthong.

(1) List the underlying representations of the affixes and the verb root in each of these examples.

(2) Give derivations of the forms of 'talk'.

Table 4

3sg.masc.	3sg.fem	1pl.	
suɣay	sugtay	sugnay	'wait'
kaβay	kabtay	kabnay	'fix'
siðay	siday	sidnay	'carry'
dilay	dišay	dillay	'kill'
ganay	gantay	gannay	'aim'
tumay	tuntay	tunnay	'hammer'
argay	aragtay	aragnay	'see'
gudbay	guðubtay	guðubnay	'cross river'
qoslay	qosošay	qosollay	'laugh'
hadlay	haðašay	haðallay	'talk'

Continue to the next page.

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系所班組別: 語言學研究所碩士班

考試科目(代碼): 語言分析 (3 02)

THE INTERNATIONAL PHONETIC ALPHABET (revised to 2015)

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CONSONANTS (PULMONIC)

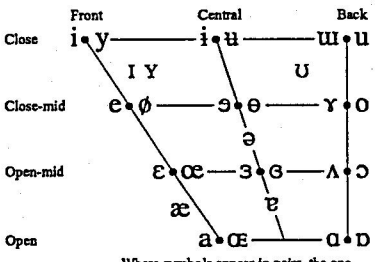
	Bilabial	Labiodental	Dental	Alveolar	Postalveolar	Retroflex	Palatal	Velar	Uvular	Pharyngeal	Glottal
Plosive	p b			t d		ʈ ɖ	c ɟ	k g	q ɢ		ʔ
Nasal	m	ɱ		n		ɳ	ɲ	ŋ	ɴ		
Trill	ʙ			r					ʀ		
Tap or Flap		ⱱ		ɾ		ɽ					
Fricative	ɸ β	f v	θ ð	s z	ʃ ʒ	ʂ ʐ	ç ʝ	x ɣ	χ ʁ	ħ ʕ	h ɦ
Lateral fricative				ɬ ɮ							
Approximant		ʋ		ɹ		ɻ	j	ɰ			
Lateral approximant				l		ɭ	ʎ	ʟ			

Symbols to the right in a cell are voiced, to the left are voiceless. Shaded areas denote articulations judged impossible.

CONSONANTS (NON-PULMONIC)

Clicks	Voiced implosives	Ejectives
ʘ Bilabial	ɓ Bilabial	ʼ Examples:
ǀ Dental	ɗ Dental/alveolar	pʼ Bilabial
ǃ (Post)alveolar	ʄ Palatal	tʼ Dental/alveolar
ǂ Palatoalveolar	ɠ Velar	kʼ Velar
ǁ Alveolar lateral	ʛ Uvular	sʼ Alveolar fricative

VOWELS



Where symbols appear in pairs, the one to the right represents a rounded vowel.

OTHER SYMBOLS

- ʍ Voiceless labial-velar fricative
- w Voiced labial-velar approximant
- ɥ Voiced labial-palatal approximant
- ʜ Voiceless epiglottal fricative
- ʢ Voiced epiglottal fricative
- ʡ Epiglottal plosive
- ɕ ʑ Alveolo-palatal fricatives
- ɺ Voiced alveolar lateral flap
- ɧ Simultaneous ʃ and x

Affricates and double articulations can be represented by two symbols joined by a tie bar if necessary. t͡s k͡p

SUPRASEGMENTALS

- ˈ Primary stress ˌfoʊnəˈtɪʃən
- ˌ Secondary stress
- ː Long eː
- ˑ Half-long eˑ
- ˘ Extra-short ĕ
- ǀ Minor (foot) group
- ǁ Major (intonation) group
- . Syllable break ɹi.ækt
- ‿ Linking (absence of a break)

DIACRITICS Some diacritics may be placed above a symbol with a descender, e.g. ŋ̊

̥	Voiceless	n̥ d̥	̤	Breathy voiced	b̤ a̤	̪	Dental	t̪ d̪
̬	Voiced	s̬ t̬	̰	Creaky voiced	b̰ a̰	̺	Apical	t̺ d̺
ʰ	Aspirated	tʰ dʰ	̼	Linguolabial	t̼ d̼	̻	Laminal	t̻ d̻
̹	More rounded	ɔ̹	ʷ	Labialized	tʷ dʷ	̃	Nasalized	ẽ
̺	Less rounded	ɔ̺	ʲ	Palatalized	tʲ dʲ	ⁿ	Nasal release	dⁿ
̟	Advanced	u̟	ˠ	Velarized	tˠ dˠ	ˡ	Lateral release	dˡ
̠	Retracted	e̠	ˤ	Pharyngealized	tˤ dˤ	̚	No audible release	d̚
̈	Centralized	ë	̴	Velarized or pharyngealized	ɫ			
̽	Mid-centralized	e̽	̝	Raised	e̝ (ɹ̝ = voiced alveolar fricative)			
̩	Syllabic	n̩	̞	Lowered	e̞ (β̞ = voiced bilabial approximant)			
̯	Non-syllabic	e̯	̘	Advanced Tongue Root	e̘			
̴	Rhoticity	ɚ a̴	̙	Retracted Tongue Root	e̙			

TONES AND WORD ACCENTS

LEVEL		CONTOUR	
ẽ or ˥	Extra high	ě or ˩˥	Rising
é ˦	High	ê ˥˩	Falling
ē ˧	Mid	ɛ̌ ˧˥	High rising
è ˨	Low	ɛ̀ ˩˧	Low rising
ȅ ˩	Extra low	ɛ̂ ˧˥˧	Rising-falling
↓	Downstep	↗	Global rise
↑	Upstep	↘	Global fall

[illegible]

.....The exam ends.....