

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 112 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：3602

考試科目：語言分析

一作答注意事項一

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。

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*請在【答案卷、卡】作答

You may answer the questions in English or Mandarin.

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1. Make a generalization for the observed alternations in the dataset below. (20 points)

a.	hil	'hair'	hilin	'his hair'
b.	vaj	'belly'	vajen	'his belly'
c.	luh	'tooth'	luhon	'his tooth'
d.	asou	'wife'	asoun	'his wife'
e.	he	'hand'	hen	'his hand'

2. Consider the following phrases in Persian (40 points)

a.	dal-é sang	heart-E stone	'stone heart'
b.	manzel-é John	house-E John	'John's house'
c.	hordan-é âb	drinking-E water	'drinking of water'
d.	shæhr-é Tehran	city-E Tehran	'Tehran city'
e.	Ali-é Ghozati	Ali-E Ghozati	'A.G.: personal name'
f.	otâq-é besyar kucik		'very small room'
	room-E very small		
g.	tæxrib-é shæhr		'destruction of city'
	destruction-E city		
h.	asheq-é hæsaen		'in love with Hasan'
	in love-E Hasan		

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i. negæran-é Ali 'worried about Al'

worried-E Ali

j. forunshande-yé ketâb 'seller of books'

seller-E books

k. tamâm-é sherkathâ 'all companies'

all-E company

l. in jâvan-é za suis bar gešte 'this young man back from SW'

this young.man-E from Switzerland back turn_{PARTICIPLE}

Compare:

marde *ke* Nanazo mibine 'the man who sees Nanaz'

man which Nanza sees

m. xune-yé kenar-é dærya 'house on the beach'

house-E next-E sear

i. Is the so-called *ezafe*, glossed as E here, more like 's or of in English?

ii. What about *dè* 的 in Mandarin Chinese? What's the difference between *de* and *ezafe*? Please elaborate on your answers.

3. English has three proforms that can be used to refer back to Sally (female): she, her, and herself. *Herself* is a reflexive anaphor; *she* and *her* are pronominals. (40 point)

i. Using the data below and any other data you want to consider, make an initial stab at determining under what conditions the reflexive anaphor *herself* is used, and under what conditions a pronominal (she or her) is used. Formulate your condition(s) as carefully as possible.

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ii. What about *ta* 他, *ta-ziji* 他自己 and *ziji* 自己 in Mandarin Chinese. List as many cross-linguistic differences as possible. Again, please elaborate on your answers.

(0) She/*herself shuddered.

(1) Sally enjoyed herself at the party.

(2) Sally left a note for herself.

(3) Sally thought that Max disliked her/*herself.

(4) Sally talked to John about himself.

(5) Sally talked to John about herself.

(4) Sally believed that she/*herself would succeed.

(5) That Sally might succeed amazed her/*herself.

(6) That we had seen Sally in the street amazed her/*herself.

(7) That Sally enjoyed herself/*her surprised her/*herself.

(Note that “her/*herself” means *her* is grammatical but *herself* is not.)