

國立清華大學 命題紙

97 學年度 語言學研究 系(所) 組碩士班入學考試

科目 語言分析 科目代碼 3902 共 4 頁第 1 頁 *請在【答案卷卡】內作答

(Attention: The following questions may be answered in English or Chinese)

1.(30%) Go over the following examples in Sayula Popoluca carefully and identify each morpheme, be it a content word or a grammatical function word, as a pairing of form and meaning. Establish the sentence patterns. Pay close attention to the use of pronouns, which are somewhat striking in terms of languages that we are familiar with.

1	takoyw	I arrived.
2	mikoyp	You are arriving.
3	koyp wan	John is arriving.
4	tʌʔiikp ʔʌʌ	I am playing.
5	miʔiikw mii	You played.
6	ʔiikw	He played.
7	tʌnhuyw šʌhk	I bought beans.
8	mii ʔinhuyw šiš	You are buying meat.
9	ʔihuyw	He bought it.
10	ʔʌʌ tʌntoʔkw šʌhk	I sold beans.
11	ʔintoʔkp ʔakš	You are selling fish.
12	wan ʔitoʔkp šiš	John is selling meat.
13	ʔʌʌ tʌtsakp mii	I am pushing you.
14	ʔištsakp mii	You are pushing me.
15	tʌštsakw ʔʌʌ	You pushed me.
16	tʌʔeʔp	I am looking at you.
17	tʌnʔeʔp	I am looking at him/it.
18	ʔinʔeʔp	You are looking at him/it.
19	tʌšʔeʔp heʔ	He is looking at me.
20	ʔišʔeʔp heʔ	He is looking at you.

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科目 語言分析 科目代碼 3902 共 4 頁第 2 頁 *請在【答案卷卡】內作答

21	tɔnhuhyaw šiš	I bought meat from him.
22	mii ʔišuhyap šɔhk	You are buying beans from you.
23	tɔtoʔhkaw ʔɔɔ	I sold it to you.
24	heʔ ʔištoʔhkap šiš mii	He is selling meat to you.
25	ʔišmoyw mii	You gave it to me.
26	tɔšmoyp	He is giving it to me.
27	ʔinmoyw šiš wan	You gave John the meat.
28	pek ʔimoyp šiš	Peter is giving him meat.
29	mišišhuyw mii	You bought meat.
30	šišhuyp	He is buying meat.
31	tɔšištoʔkp	I am selling meat.
32	ʔakštoʔkw pek	Peter sold fish.

2.(20%) Based on the following examples, analyze and describe the case system for singular NPs in Kalaw Lagaw Ya. No plurals are included in this data set. An /a/ in the final syllable of the stem often changes to /oe/ through a morphophonemic process. Do you think that the case system in this language is similar to that in English as manifested in the morphological forms of its pronouns?.

1	Moeginakoezin burum mathaman	The boy hit the pig.
2	Garkoezin moeginakaz mathaman	The man hit the boy.
3	Moeginakaz uzariz	The boy went away.
4	Burum uzariz.	The pig went away.
5	Garkaz uzariz	The man went away.
6	Umayn kazi iman	The dog saw the child.

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科目 語言分析 科目代碼 3902 共 4 頁第 3 頁 *請在【答案卷卡】內作答

7	Kazin umay iman	The child saw the dog
8	Bupan bisi mathaman	The grass choked the cassava
9	Garkoezin bupa laban	The man cut the grass

3.(25%) The complement 掉, 倒 or 垮 is indispensable in each set of the following examples featuring verb-complement complexes. In other words, the absence of each complement will make the sentence in question ungrammatical. Provide a unified account of the relationship between form and meaning that can attain the aim of explanatory adequacy and generalization for all the three sets of examples.

1a	睡掉獎學金
1b	睡掉東亞運
1c	唱掉三千五百元
1d	唱掉兩公斤
1e	跑掉七公斤
1f	吃掉一條高速公路
1g	猶豫掉機會
2a	唱倒唱片公司
2b	喝倒一家餐廳
2c	吃倒自助餐廳
2d	籃球隊吃倒上閤屋
2e	跳倒舞廳
3a	喝垮公司
3b	賭垮莊家
3c	坐垮健康
3d	吃垮健康
3e	吃垮生物多樣性
3f	睡垮髮型

4.(25%) What kind of interesting word order constraints can be found in the following three sets of examples in Standard Norwegian? Write a rule of constraints with the power of generalization that can account for all the examples. Note that the asterisks show that the examples involved are ungrammatical. In what respects does Norwegian differ from modern English and Mandarin Chinese?

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	examples	Literal translation	Idiomatic translation
1a	*kva du sa?	what you said	What did you say?
1b	Kva sa du?		
2a	I dag bles det veldig mykje	in day blows it very much	Today there is a very strong wind
2b	*I dag det bles det veldig mykje		
3a	Kor ofte bles det på denne måten her?	how often blows it on this way-DEF here	How often do you have such strong winds here?
3b	Kor ofte det bles på denne måten her?		
4a	Det bles heldigvis ikkje lenger ute	it blows fortunately not longer outside	It's fortunately not blowing any longer outside.
4b	*Det heldigvis ikkje bles lenger ute		
4c	*Det heldigvis bles ikkje lenger ute		
5a	Kva sa han egentleg?	what said he actually	What did he actually said?
5b	*Kva han egentleg sa?		
5c	*Kva han sa egentleg?		
5d	*Kva egentleg sa han?		
5e	*Kva egentleg han sa?		
6a	Eg lurar på kva han egentleg sa.	I wonder on what he actually said	I wonder what he actually said.
6b	*Eg lurar på kva sa han egentleg		
6c	*Eg lurar på kva han sa egentleg		