

# 國立暨南國際大學九十二學年度碩士班研究生入學考試試題

第 1 節語言分析 適用:(外文所語言組 I41 )

(本試題共 4 頁, 第 1 頁)

考生注意: 1. 依次序作答, 只要標明題號, 不必抄題。  
2. 答案必須寫在答案卷上, 否則不予計分, 並限以藍黑色筆作答。  
3. 試題隨卷繳回。(餘請詳閱試場規則)

All answers must be written in English.

I. Consider the following Chichewa (Bantu) data. *APPL* means applicative. State verbally the condition which accounts for the alternation of each pair of sentences in (1) and (2), and the non-alternation in (3) and (4). (Note that the asterisk \* indicates the interpretation is not appropriate.) (10%)

- (1) a. Msangalatsi a-ku-yend-a ndi ndodo.  
Entertainer SP-PRES-walk-ASP with stick

'The entertainer walked with a stick.'

- b. Msangalatsi a-ku-yend-er-a ndodo.  
Entertainer SP-PRES-walk-APPL-ASP stick

'The entertainer walked with a stick.'

- (2) a. Mbalame zi-ma-uluk-a ndi mapiko.  
Birds SP-HAB-fly-ASP with wings

'Birds fly with (using) wings.'

- b. Mbalame zi-ma-uluk-ir-a mapiko.  
Birds SP-HAB-fly-APPL-ASP wings

'Birds fly with (using) wings.'

- (3) a. Mkango u-ku-yend-er-a anyani.  
Lion SP-PRES-walk-APPL-ASP baboons

'The lion is inspecting the baboons.'

- b. Mkango u-ku-yend-a ndi anyani.  
Lion SP-PRES-walk-ASP with baboons

\*'The lion is inspecting the baboons.'

(OK 'The lion is walking with the baboons.')

- (4) a. Mtolankhani a-ku-thamang-ir-a chiphadzuwa.  
Journalist SP-PRES-run-APPL-ASP beauty

'The journalist ran toward/pursued the beautiful woman.'

- b. Mtolankhani a-ku-thamang-a ndi chiphadzuwa.  
Journalist SP-PRES-run-ASP with beauty

\*'The journalist ran toward/pursued the beautiful woman.'

(OK 'The journalist ran with the beautiful woman.')

II. Consider the following sentences from Yorùbá and answer the following questions.

- a. Olùkó fi egba ná mí  
teacher.AGR use whip flog 1.SG

'[The] teacher whipped me.'

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第 1 節 語言分析 適用: (外文所語言組 141 )

(本試題共 4 頁, 第 2 頁)

考生注意: 1. 依次序作答, 只要標明題號, 不必抄題。

2. 答案必須寫在答案卷上, 否則不予計分, 並限以藍黑色筆作答。

3. 試題隨卷繳回。(餘詳詳閱試場規則)

- b. Jimò ó fi—obe ge isu.  
Jimo AGR use knife cut yam  
'Jimo cut [the] yam with [a] knife.'
- c. Jimò ó ra ewu (\*yóò) bòn mi.  
Jimo AGR buy garment PROG present 1.SG  
'Jimo bought me a garment.'
- d. Jimò kò sàré lo.  
Jimo NEG run go  
'Jimo didn't run away.'
- e. Jimò ó sùn gbàgbè oúnje.  
Jimo AGR sleep forget food  
'Jimo slept without eating.'
- f. Jimò kò sùn gbàgbè oúnje.  
Jimo NEG sleep forget food  
'Jimo didn't sleep without eating.' / 'Jimo slept, but not without eating.'
- g. Olópáá na olè náá bè.  
Police.AGR whip thief DET cut  
'[The] police whipped the thief bloody.'
- h. Ilèkùn yí pa pò.  
door DET.AGR strike close  
'This door is shut.'
- i. Jimò ó je isu tán.  
Jimo AGR eat yam be finished  
'Jimo ate up all the yam.'
- j. Jimò ó sè eran tà.  
Jimo AGR cook meat sell  
'Jimo cooked [some] meat and sold [it].'
- k. Eran ni Jimò ó sè tà.  
meat FOC Jimo AGR cook sell  
'It's meat that Jimo cooked and sold.'

Question 1. Based on these data, what are the phrase structure rules and transformation rules (if necessary) for Yorùbá? (10%)

Question 2. Identify which sentences have the same syntactic structure. (10%)

Question 3. Give the Mandarin equivalents of all sentences from (a) to (k). Are the Mandarin sentences all grammatical in your judgment? If not, explain why not. (10%)

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第 1 節語言分析 適用:(外文所語言組 141)

(本試題共 4 頁, 第 3 頁)

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## III.

The morpho-semantics of the object marker (abbreviated "OM") in several Philippine languages is exemplified by this Tagalog sentence, with the order verb+subject+OM+object:

- (T1) Bumili sila ng studio.  
bought they OM studio /  
'They bought {a / \*the} studio.' [ /= possible; \* = impossible]

Notice what happens to the OM's meaning if the subject is a question word and moved to the front of the clause, as it is in English. This is shown in T2. (Ignore the meaning of *ang/an*.)

- (T2) Sino ang bumili ng studio?  
who the-one(s) bought OM studio  
'Who bought {a / \*the} studio?'

Note also that if the name of a studio is used, only one of the two structures above is allowed:

- (T3) a. Sino ang bumili ng United Artists?  
who the-one(s) bought OM United Artists  
'Who bought United Artists?'
- b. \*Bumili sila ng United Artists.

Note next that a related language, Bikol, has more than one OM form. The Tagalog choices above in T1 and T2 correspond to the more extensive Bikol possibilities in B1a-b and B2a-b:

- (B1) a. Nagbakal sinda ki studio.  
bought they OM studio  
'They bought {a / \*the} studio.'
- b. \*Nagbakal sinda kan studio.
- (B2) a. Sisay an nagbakal ki studio?  
who the-one(s) bought OM studio  
'Who bought {a / \*the} studio?'
- b. Sisay an nagbakal kan studio?  
who the-one(s) bought OM studio  
'Who bought {a / \*the} studio?'

A. Based on all the data above, as well as B3b below, which OM(s) can be used in B3a? Select one answer: (i) only **ki**, (ii) only **kan**, (iii) both **ki** and **kan**, (iv) neither **ki** nor **kan**. (Assume that just a single "plus/minus" feature distinguishes between **ki** and **kan**; 5 points.)

- (B3) a. Sisay an nagbakal United Artists?  
who the-one(s) bought OM United Artists  
'Who bought United Artists?'
- b. \*Nagbakal sinda {ki / kan} United Artists.

B. Can we say that **ki** and **kan** are allomorphs of each other? Show your reasons and define clearly any technical terms you use. (Answer in either Chinese or English; 15 points.)

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(本試題共 4 頁, 第 4 頁)

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## IV.

The set of counting numbers in English, {*one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, ...*}, corresponds to the set of numbers used to describe an item's sequential order: {*first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, ...*}.

A. Which members of the second set cannot be predicted using the corresponding member from the first set? (Rather than spelling the examples, use IPA transcription; 5 points).

B. For any members of the second set that are predictable from the first set, what would the exact underlying representation of the affix be? (Again, use IPA transcription; 5 points.)

## V.

Column 1 below shows reconstructed forms from Proto-Slavic, while column 2 shows the corresponding modern forms from Russian. Three sound changes have occurred in the history of Russian since Proto-Slavic: (i) palatalization of consonants, (ii) changes in the voicing of consonants, and (iii) loss of vowels. Each of the following forms includes at least one change:

	(1)	(2)	
a.	*domu	[dom]	'house'
b.	*nosu	[nos]	'nose'
c.	*rodu	[rot]	'gender'
d.	*koni	[kon']	'horse'

Notes:

An asterisk (\*) indicates a reconstructed form.

A superscript "j" indicates palatalization.

Vowel length is not shown here.

Nor is vowel tenseness shown here.

A. Write rules to account for each of the three changes mentioned in (i), (ii), and (iii) above. (Use the rule notation of either  $X \rightarrow Y / \_ Z$  or  $X \rightarrow Y / Z \_$ ; 5 points for each).

B. In what historical order must the three sound changes in (i), (ii), and (iii) have taken place? Select only one answer (5 points):

- (i) before (ii) before (iii)
- (i) before (iii) before (ii)
- (ii) before (i) before (iii)
- (ii) before (iii) before (i)
- (iii) before (i) before (ii)
- (iii) before (ii) before (i)

C. Support your reasoning. (Write your response in either English or Chinese; 10 points.)