

八十四學年度 語言學研究所 組碩士班研究生入學考試

科目 一般語言分析 科號 3703 共 三 頁 第 一 頁 \*請在試卷【答案卷】內作答

Questions may be answered in English or Chinese.

1. (30%) In the light of the English gloss identify the morphemes and comment on sentence structure in Rotokas, a Papua New Guinea language. Please be aware that the translation may not reflect the relationship among the sentences in this language. As a clue pay close attention to sentences 15 through 20 as a group sharing a common characteristic which is obviously related to the rest of the sentences. Also notice that morphemes here include content morphemes as well as function morphemes. The latter may be used to denote tense and agreement.

1.	rera rovoroei	He starts.
2.	vii rovouepa	You started.
3.	rera voreroepa	He returned.
4.	rera voreroei	He returns.
5.	vii voreuei	You return.
6.	vii kovouepa	You worked.
7.	rera kovoroepa	He worked.
8.	vii kovouei	You work.
9.	rera wiliwili kekereva	He saw the bicycle.
10.	vii opuruva kekerivoi	You see the canoe.
11.	rera opuruva kaerevoi	He carries the canoe.
12.	vii wiliwili kaeriva	You carried the bicycle.
13.	rera opuruva purareva	He made the canoe.
14.	vii papapakepa purarivoi	You make the airplane.
15.	rera wiliwili rovopiereva	He started the bicycle.
16.	vii opuruva rovopierivoi	You start the canoe.
17.	rera papapakepa vorepierevoi	He makes the airplane come back.
18.	vii wiliwili voreplieriva	You made the bicycle come back.
19.	rera opuruva kovopierevoi	He uses the canoe.
20.	vii papapakepa kovopieriva	You used the airplane.

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II. (20%) Internal reconstruction is an important method in historical linguistics which enables us to infer the sound system at an earlier stage from the morphophonemic irregularities in the present-day system. Yawelmani Yokuts has the following vowel system, with the long vowels occurring only in open syllables:

long	vowel	short	vowel
e:	o:	i	u
	a:	e	o
			ɜ

Based on the following Yawelmani forms, propose a Proto-Yokuts vowel system. Show the sound changes from the proto-system to the modern system.

non-future	future	imperative	dubitative	
xahthin	xaten	xatk'a	xatal	'eat'
xilhin	xilen	xilk'a	xilal	'tangle'
bok'hin	bok'en	bok'k'o	bok'ol	'find'
dubhun	dubon	dubk'a	dubal	'recognize'
saphin	sa:pen	sapk'a	sa:pal	'burn'
mek'hin	me:k'en	mek'k'a	me:k'al	'swallow'
doshin	do:sen	dosk'o	do:soł	'report'
comhun	co:mon	comk'a	co:mal	'destroy'

III. (20%) Unlike modern English where except for the genitive case all case markings of noun phrases have disappeared Arabic has case markings, as shown in the following examples. Determine the case markings in these sentences. That is, how are the nominative case and the accusative case of noun phrases marked? The concept of definiteness is denoted by the determiners 'the' and 'a' in English. Explain also the way in which it is expressed in Arabic. Do case markings and the notion of definiteness make a difference in agreement? As the following sentences go, do these two language differ in surface word order?

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1.	ʕəɖɖa kalbun waladan.	'A dog bit a boy'
2.	ʕəɖɖa al-kalbu waladan	'The dog bit a boy'
3.	ʕəɖɖa al-kalbu al-walada	'The dog bit the boy'
4.	wəɖɖat al-bintu al-mifta:ha	'The girl found the key'
5.	wəɖɖat bintun al-mifta:ha	'A girl found the key'
6.	Raʔat al-bintu al-kalba al-ʔabyaɖa	'The girl saw the white dog'
7.	Raʔat bintun kalban ʔabyaɖan.	'A girl saw a white dog'
8.	ʕəɖɖa waladun kalban.	'A boy hit a dog'
9.	ʕəɖɖa al-waladu al-kalba.	'The boy bit the dog'

IV. (30%) In the counting system in Hanunoo (Philippine Islands), as shown below, the affixes as well as roots in most cases show morphophonemic alternation. Consider first the most straightforward examples, namely 5 and 7, in which no morphophonemic alternation can be found. To account for the cases of morphophonemic variation in a systematic way provide phonological rules to derive surface forms from underlying forms. Indicate in prose description what phonological processes are involved. Do you think the phonological rules are ordered?

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'	pitubi	'make it seven!'