

八十七學年度 語言學研究所 (所) 組碩士班研究生入學考試

科目 一般語言分析 科號 4503 共 4 頁第 1 頁 請在試卷【答案卷】內作答
 (Attention: The following questions may be answered in Chinese or English)

I. (30%) The following data are taken from Yiddish, a cousin language of German.

1. What are the allomorphs of the diminutive singular morpheme and the plural morpheme?

2. What are the different classes of phonemic alternations that hold for the vowels in these data sets?

3. Which of the alternations you noted in 1) and 2) appear to be phonologically predictable? Which seem to be unpredictable in terms of general phonological processes and must therefore be lexically conditioned variants of their respective morphemes?

4. Which of the three forms --- singular, diminutive singular, or plural --- do you think will serve as the best base form for your rules to operate on? Why?

5. State the rules which will derive the predictable alternations for each form from the base form which you chose to use in 4).

6. Give an example from the data for each of the rules you wrote showing how application of your rules changes the base form into each of the derived forms.

	GLOSS	SINGULAR	DIMINUTIVE/SINGULAR	PLURAL
1.	louse	loyz	layzl	layz
2.	house	hoysz	hayzl	hayzer
3.	mouse	moyz	mayzl	mayz
4.	mouth	moyl	maylxl	mayler
5.	tree	boym	beyml	beymer
6.	bird	foygl	feygele	feygl
7.	tooth	tson	tseyndl	tseyn/tsyner
8.	bone	beyn	beyndl	beyner
9.	country	land	lendl	lender
10.	neck	haldz	heldzl	heldzer
11.	ribbon	band	bendl	bender
12.	hand	hant	hentl	henter
13.	wall	vant	ventl	venter
14.	mountain	barg	bergl	berger
15.	braid	tsop	tsepl	tseper
16.	hole	lox	lexl	lexer
17.	round	kon	kendl	kener
18.	city	shtot	shtetl	shteter
19.	head	kop	kepl	keper
20.	a glass	glöz	glezl	glezer
21.	beard	bord	berdl	berder
22.	cock	hon	hendl	hener
23.	nose	noz	nezl	nezer
24.	hat	hut	hitl	henter
25.	dog	hunt	hintl	henter
26.	hen	hun	hindl	hiner
27.	shoe	shux	shixl	shixer

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	GLOSS	SINGULAR	DIMINUTIVE/SINGULAR	PLURAL
28.	book	bux	bixl	bixer
29.	foot	fus	fiſl	fiſ
30.	room	stub	stibl	stiber
31.	arrow	fayl	fayixl	fayln

II. (20%) Bear in mind the relevant concepts of identifying phonemes such as phonetic similarity, predictability, free variation, complementary distribution and pattern congruity. Here are examples in Osage, an American Indian Language of the Siouan family. Provide and justify your answer to the following two questions?

Are [d] and [ð] allophones or one phoneme?

Are [i] and [e] separate phonemes?

	EXAMPLES	GLOSS		EXAMPLES	GLOSS
1	dábri	three	7	aðikhað ʒa	he lay down
2	datspé	to eat	8	tséðe	he killed it
3	daḳé	to dig	9	ðéze	tongue
4	dáli	good	10	ðie	you
5	daʃú	to bite	11	ðifki	to wash
6	daxtáke	to bite	12	ðuʃá	to wash

Note that the diacritic ˈ means that the syllable involved is stressed.

III. (30%) Examine closely the following set of sentences in Huitc Tzotzil, a Mexican language. Identify the morphemes and establish the paradigm involving the semantic and syntactic categories of person, number and case as well as the distinction between exclusive and inclusive first person plural.

	EXAMPLES	GLOSS
1	láx-k-ʒil-ot	I saw you
2	láx-k-ʒil	I saw him.
3	láx-av-ʒil-un	You saw me.
4	láx-av-ʒil	You saw him.
5	láx-y-ʒil-un	He saw me.
6	láx-y-ʒil-ot	He saw you.
7	láx-y-ʒil-	He saw him.
8	láx-k-ʒil-ot-Uk	I saw you (pl).

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	EXAMPLES	GLOSS
9	láx-k-ʔil-Uk	I saw them.
10	láx-av-ʔil-un-tutik	You saw us.
11	láx-av-ʔil	You saw them.
12	láx-y-ʔil-ukutik	He saw us (incl.)
13	láx-y-ʔil-un-tutik	He saw us (excl.)
14	láx-y-ʔil-ot-Uk	He saw you (pl.)
15	láx-y-ʔil	He saw them.
16	láx-k-ʔil-tik	We (incl.) saw him.
17	láx-k-ʔil-tutik-ot	We (excl.) saw you.
18	láx-k-ʔil-tutik	We (excl.) saw him.
19	láx-av-ʔil-Uk-un	You (pl.) saw me.
20	láx-av-ʔil-Uk	You (pl.) saw him.
21	láx-y-ʔil-Uk-un	They saw me.
22	láx-y-ʔil-Uk-ot	They saw you.
23	láx-y-ʔil-Uk	They saw him.
24	láx-k-ʔil-tik	We (incl.) saw them.
25	láx-k-ʔil-ok-Uk	We (excl.) saw you (pl.)
26	láx-k-ʔil-tutik	We (excl.) saw them.
27	láx-av-ʔil-un-tutik	You (pl.) saw us.
28	láx-av-ʔil-Uk	You (pl.) saw them.
29	láx-y-ʔil-ukutik	They saw us (incl.)
30	láx-y-ʔil-un-tulik	They saw us (excl.)
31	láx-y-ʔil-ot-Uk	They saw you (pl.)
32	láx-y-ʔil-Uk	They saw them.

Morpheme boundaries are indicated by hyphen (-) to facilitate analysis. The word order of each sentence is manifested in a sequence like tense + person + verb + plural + person + plural. Exclusive first person plural refers to the speaker and his/her party, but not hearer, whereas inclusive first person plural encompasses both speaker and hearer.

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IV.(20%) This is a different kind of historical reconstruction problem. For this one, don't do any reconstructing. Just try to judge quickly what seems to be reconstructible.

	L1	L2	L3	L4	L5	L6	Meaning
(1)	tef	tif	diva	div	div	tiba	barrel cactus
(2)	men	min	mino	min	min	mino	desert
(3)	samk	samk	zamga	zang	zam	damka	sand
(4)	kel	kul	kula	wono	niv	mak	snow
(5)	pof	puf	buvu	buy	buy	pubu	dog
(6)	tenten	tintin	wibza	lonz	gogol	rap	pine tree
(7)	wakses	waksis	waksisa	dida	rag	pilran	cow
(8)	tont	tunt	dunde	dund	dun	tunte	spear
(9)	raks	sintut	bigu	bubul	works	gogos	wheat
(10)	wukad	pip	losodu	las	tanktor	sibol	wheel

Suppose that this is a northern hemisphere group of languages. Which of the following speculations would a 'linguistic paleontologist' be the most likely to support?

- The protolanguage from which all of these descended was spoken by northern tribes who migrated southward on covered wagons to escape the cold. YES ___ NO ___.
- In the history of the peoples represented by this family of languages, they knew about dogs before they knew about cattle. YES ___ NO ___.
- The linguistic ancestors of the speakers of L1, L2, L3 were once a single group and spoke a single language. YES ___ NO ___.

EXPLAIN YOUR ANSWER.