

國立清華大學 命題紙

九十二學年度 語言學研究所 系(所) 組碩士班研究生招生考試

科目 語言分析 科號 4502 共 4 頁第 1 頁 \*請在試卷【答案卷】內作答

(You may give your answers in English or Chinese)

1. (25%) All the following verbs carry an -ize suffix. They are denominal verbs, viz. verbs that are derived from their nominal roots by affixing a suffix to them. Four classes of verbs can be established in terms of the semantic role of each and every underlying noun. Establish semantic or conceptual structure by making use of a set of more abstract semantic elements. For example, the verb 'kill' can be conceptualized as 'cause someone to be no longer alive'. Translate each verb into Chinese and comment on whatever difference and sameness between English and Chinese.

	Gloss	Examples
apologize	offer someone an apology	apologize to her teacher
unionize	organize people to become members of a union	unionize the worker
oxidize	make something combine with oxygen	oxidize the iron
epitomize	cause something to become an epitome	epitomize the country's spirit
ionize	turn something into an ion	ionize the chemical elements
scandalize	bring somebody a scandal	scandalize the voters
hospitalize	take someone to a hospital for medical treatment	hospitalize the wounded soldiers
anesthetize	give someone an anesthetic to make him insensitive to pain	anesthetize the patient
civilianize	change someone to civilian status	civilianize the armed forces

Compare the established classes with such denominal verbs with zero derivation as 'bag', 'bottle', 'water', 'paint', 'powder', 'orphan', etc., and find out which one fits each class that has been set up.

(You may give your answers in English or Chinese)

2. (25%) Shown below are three types of sentences marked off by thicker lines. Sentences with the asterisks are ungrammatical. Each type of sentences shows alternations of constructions governed by some kinds of constraints. Provide a unified account for the distinction between Type I and Type II in the light of the alternation in Type 3 as well as the corresponding sentences in Chinese.

Type		Examples	Note
I	1a	Mary gave birth to Mike.	
	1b	*Mary gave Mike birth.	
	1c	*Mike got birth.	
	2a	War gave rise to inflation.	
	2b	*War gave inflation rise.	
	2c	*Inflation got rise.	
	3a	Drivers must give way to pedestrians.	
	3b	*Drivers must give pedestrians way.	
	3c	*Pedestrians got way.	
II	4a	The snake gave the girl the creeps.	The snake frightened the girl
	4b	*The snake gave the creeps to the girl.	The snake frightened the girl
	4c	The girl got the creeps.	The snake frightened the girl
	5a	Lily gave Jack the boot	Lily fired Jack
	5b	*Jack gave the boot to Jack.	Lily fired Jack
	5c	Jack got the boot.	Jack got fired
III	6a	Mother gave Jill a doll	
	6b	Mother gave a doll to Jill.	
	6c	Jill got a doll/Jill have a doll.	

(You may give your answers in English or Chinese)

3. (25%) Kikongo, a Bantu language spoken in southwestern Zaire, shows an interesting phenomenon of nasal harmony. As shown in the following table, the perfective active suffix *-idi* and the perfective passive suffix *-ulu* become *-ini* and *-unu*, respectively. State the condition under which such a change takes place.

	examples	gloss
1a	M-bud-idi	'I hit'
	M-bul-ulu	'I was hit'
	N-suk-idi	'I washed'
	N-suk-ulu	'I was washed'
1b	Tu-kun-ini	'We planted'
	Masangu ma-kin-unu	'The maize was planted'
	Tu-nik-ini	'We ground'
	Mafangu ma-nik-unu	'The Maize was ground'

In view of the further data as given below, modify the rule that you propose for the data above.

2a	Tu-bing-idi	'We hunted'
	Tu-bing-ulu	'We were hunted'
	Tu-kong-idi	'We tied'
	Tu-kong-olo	'We were tied'
2b	Tu-meng-ini	'We hated'
	Tu-meng-ono	'We were hated'
	Tu-mant-ini	'We climbed'
	Wu-mant-unu	'It was climbed'

Note that (2a) and (2b) provide seemingly conflicting conditions that need to be resolved.

4. (25%) The adjective 滿 can function as a complement to a set of verbs to form verb complexes like 擠滿, 躺滿, 倒滿, 開滿, 裝滿, 飛滿, and so on. Based on the sentences in the following table explore the semantic and syntactic perspectives of the verb complexes in question. Besides the verbs as given above what are other verbs that are eligible to take the complement -滿? Ferret out what class of verbs that can enter into the sentence patterns in question. What are the common features shared by all sentences that embrace the verb complexes involved?

1a	數萬燕子擠滿一座山
1b	分隔島擠滿人
1c	一樓咖啡座擠滿人
1d	火車站擠滿了人
2a	邊五個廊子裡, 躺滿了病人
2b	走廊、門口躺滿了打點滴的中毒者
2c	車窗上躺滿小花
2d	灘上常躺滿了日光浴的遊客
3a	把缸倒滿了水
3b	一壺茶倒滿了很多杯子
3c	身上倒滿紅色油漆
3d	在油缸上的杯倒滿水
3e	她在身上倒滿煤油
3f	將清水倒滿杯子
4a	野百合開滿太魯閣
4b	紅紅的花開滿了木棉道
4c	一整片黃砂開滿了花朵
4d	漫山遍野開滿了梔子花
5a	冰塊裝滿一紙杯
5b	寶特瓶裝滿自來水
5c	桶子已裝滿了木材
5d	在威士忌杯里裝滿冰塊
5e	就把碎餅碎魚收拾起來, 裝滿了十二個籃
6a	林道及溪邊更會飛滿了螢火蟲
6b	氣球飛滿天
6c	天空飛滿蜻蜓及一些不知名的小蟲子
6d	八掌溪旁的天空飛滿了五顏六色得各式風箏
6e	鳥聲飛滿高樓