

九十三學年度 語言學研究所 系(所) _____ 組碩士班入學考試

科目 語言學概論 科號 4701 共 3 頁第 1 頁 *請在試卷【答案卷】內作答

Please answer the following questions in Mandarin or English.

I. Define or explain the following terms. (4% each)

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------|
| a. Obstruents | f. Analytic languages |
| b. Context-sensitive rules | g. Illocutionary force |
| c. Proto-languages | h. Island constraints |
| d. Dyslexia | i. Delayed release |
| e. Isoglosses | j. Truth conditions |

II. Provide a short answer for each of the following questions. (10% each)

1. Draw a tree structure that meets the following requirements. Please use the symbols *a, b, c, d, e, f,* and *x* directly in the tree structure that you draw. All symbols must be distinct; that is, do not attaching more than one symbol (*a, c, f,* etc.) to one and the same node.

- A. There are a node *a* and a node *b* such that *a* c-commands *b*.
- B. There are a node *c* and a node *d* such that *c* does not c-command *d*.
- C. There is a node *e* such that *e* c-commands all node but the root node in the tree.
- D. There is a node *f* such that *f* does not c-command any node.
- E. There is a node *x* such that *x* doesn't c-command any node and is not c-commanded by any node.

2. According to mathematical logic, it generally holds that, if $A > B$. and $B > C$, then $A > C$. Now consider the following inference in Chinese:

- (1) 沒有任何東西比老婆好 (2) 有一塊錢比沒有任何東西好

∴ 一塊錢比老婆好

There must be problems with this inference. Use whatever semantic and/or syntactic analysis you have learned to clarify the problem(s) of this inference.

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3. Consider the following examples from Taiwanese (Taiwanese Southern Min):

- | | | | | | |
|----|-----------------------|---------------|----|---------|---------|
| a. | tjam-ma | 'small store' | c. | gin-na | 'child' |
| b. | ts ^h at-la | 'thief' | f. | i-a | 'chair' |
| c. | aŋ-ŋa | 'doll' | g. | gjaŋ-ba | 'clip' |
| d. | ak-ga | 'box' | | | |

These examples exemplify a morphological process called *diminutization* in Taiwanese, which, superficially, seems to involve suffixation of the morpheme *-a* along with a change in sense that makes the denoted entity "diminutive" (*i.e.* small or insignificant). But obviously there is more than simply suffixing the element *-a* in this process, as evidenced by the examples given above. Describe the phonological operations involved and the *underlying representation* of the diminutive suffix in Taiwanese. (Note: Taiwanese doesn't have the sound [d]. This is an independent fact.)

4. Consider the following data from Samoan:

- | | | | | |
|----|---------|---------------------|-----------|------------------------|
| a. | mate | 'he dies' | mamate | 'they die' |
| b. | nofo | 'he stays' | nonofo | 'they stay' |
| c. | galue | 'he works' | galulue | 'they work' |
| d. | tanu | 'he buries' | tatanu | 'they bury' |
| e. | alofa | 'he loves' | alolofa | 'they love' |
| f. | taoto | 'he lies' | taotoo | 'they lie' |
| g. | atamaʔi | 'he is intelligent' | atamamaʔi | 'they are intelligent' |

Answer the following questions:

- What morphological process is illustrated by these data?
- Describe the process in your own word.
- If 'he is strong' in Samoan is *malosi*, how would you say 'they are strong' in Samoan?

