

國立清華大學 命題紙

九十三學年度 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 4702 共 3 頁第 1 頁 \*請在試卷【答案卷】內作答

1. (25%) Give a definition of what an idiom is. The expression 戴綠帽 can be taken literally or idiomatically. Use metalanguage to establish conceptual structures to capture both the literal interpretation and the idiomatic interpretation of the expression in question. Metalanguage consists of most basic and limited linguistic expressions used to pin down the meaning of an expression. Usually a proposition is looked upon as being made up of a predicate taking a certain number of arguments each of which denotes a semantic role like agent, patient, experiencer, theme, instrument, etc. Form a range of constructions in which the expression 戴綠帽 can occur in its literal and idiomatic senses, and examine carefully the differences in the constraints of the constructions involved when they are understood in each of the two senses. In what ways are the differences in interpretation related to or responsible for a difference in the constraints of syntactic behavior of the constructions in their literal and idiomatic interpretation? You should also provide an English counterpart or counterparts for each construction in Chinese you form.
2. (25%) Specify the constraints regarding the distribution of voicing in Japanese morphemes in the following table. Note that the asterisked examples are not well-formed.

	morphemes	gloss
1	gake	cliff
2	hige	beard
3	*gada	
4	dasu	take out
5	haku	write
6	*budu	
7	suzu	bell
8	kuti	mouth
9	nana	seven
10	date	dandy
11	*bugi	
12	kubi	neck
13	buta	pig
14	mono	thing
15	soba	near
16	hada	skin
17	*zobo	
18	kusa	grass
19	hebi	snake

As shown in the following table, a morpheme may assume different forms in isolation and combination. What are the principles governing the presence and absence of voicing of consonants in the combination forms?

	isolation form	combination form	gloss
1	kagami	te-kagami	hand mirror
2	kakari	te-gakari	hand-clue
3	kagi	te-kagi	hand-key
4	kakeru	te-gakeru	handle
5	kaki	te-gaki	hand-written
6	kata	te-gata	draft, bill
7	sage	te-sage	hand basket
8	kami	te-gami	letter
9	sina	te-zina	hand-item
10	suzi	te-suzi	hand-line
11	tama	te-dama	hand-ball
12	sabaki	te-sabaki	hand-handle

3. (25%) At least a sentence is ungrammatical in each set of sentences as listed blow. Determine which one is ungrammatical and explain its ungrammaticality, and then provide a translation in Chinese for each well-formed sentence. How many sentence patterns can you arrive at on the basis of the following data? Furnish a semantic account for each sentence pattern. Highlight the major differences between English and Chinese with respect to form-meaning relationship.

1a	They voted the government.
1b	They voted out the government.
2a	Alex stayed one's welcome.
2b	Alex outstayed one's welcome.
3a	Paul poured the bucket.
3b	Paul poured out the bucket.
3c	Paul poured out the water.
4a	They locked up the house.
4b	They locked.
5a	Mike oversmokes cigarettes.
5b	Mike oversmokes.
6a	Sophia ate the cupboard empty.
6b	Sophia ate the food empty.
7a	Jones drank the pub dry.
7b	Jones drank the pub.

4. (25%) As shown in the following table, diminutive formation in Yiddish involves attaching the diminutive suffix to the base. Formulate rules to derive diminutive noun phrases as given in column Y from suffixation of a number of allomorphic forms to the bases as given in column X. The suffixation also brings about a change of phonological shape in the base. The rules you formulate should be able to account for both allomorphic forms in bases as well as the suffixes. Note that the asterisked forms do not exist, and each diminutive form will take on the diminutive meaning on top of the meaning given in the gloss.

	base	base + diminutive suffix	gloss
	X	Y	
1	tif	tifl	table
2	ftejn	ftejndl	pebble
3	bux	bixl	book
4	mil	milxl	mill
5	ftot	ftetl	small town
6	špin	špindl	spider
7	šeps	šepsl	sheep
8	mojl	majxl	mouth
9	kam	keml	comb
10	bejn	bejndl	leg
11	froj	*frojl	woman
12	vasər	vasərl	water
13	xejn	xejndl	affectation
14	fon	fendl	flag
15	nigŋ	nigŋdl	tune
16	ku	*kil	cow
17	tatə	*tatəl	father
18	špil	špilxl	play