

國立清華大學命題紙

九十五學年度 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 4102 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 *fang4 ge1-zi* 放鴿子 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. Below is a range of constructions in which the expression 放鴿子 can occur in its idiomatic sense, viz., 'fail to meet sb as arranged, stand sb up':

1	小王把我們放鴿子
2	我們被(小王)放過鴿子
3	小王放我們鴿子
4	我不喜歡放人家鴿子
5	本公司經常被求職者放鴿子
6	阿杜被阿英放過一次鴿子
7	阿英放過阿杜一次鴿子

Examine the constructions carefully and figure out the syntactic and semantic constraints when it is used in its idiomatic (rather than literal) sense. As a hint consider each of the following sentences:

8	*阿杜被阿英放過一隻鴿子
9	*阿杜的鴿子被阿英放過一次
10	*阿英放過阿杜一隻鴿子

It is totally unacceptable if it is taken idiomatically. What does the expression 一隻 or 一次 figure in the pinning down of the exact interpretation of the sentences involved? Is there a change in the referential role of the noun 鴿子 when the sentence takes on its idiomatic sense?

2. (25%) Below are Hebrew examples featuring two lexical items 'sit' and 'write' that occur in three sets of paradigms differentiated in terms of three tenses: past, present and future. Suppose that the root associated with the meaning of 'sit' is **y-sh-v** and the root of associated with the meaning 'write' is **k-t-v**. Analyze the formation of the following paradigms in the following manner: first, rewrite each form, replacing each consonant of the root with C, but retaining the value of the vowel and of any non-root consonants. Then describe the formation of the past and present tense for each person (1sg/pl, sm/f.sg/pl, 3m/f.sg, 3 pl).

	past			
a	yashavti	I sat	katavti	I wrote
b	yashavta	You (m.sg) sat	katavta	You (m.sg) wrote
c	yashavt	You (f.sg) sat	katavt	You (f.sg) wrote
d	yashav	He sat	katav	He wrote
e	yashva	She sat	katva	She wrote
f	yashavnu	We sat	tatavnu	We wrote
g	yshavtem	You (m.pl) sat	ktavtem	You (m.pl) wrote
h	yshavten	You (f.pl) sat	ktavten	You (f.pl) wrote
i	yasvu	They sat	katvu	They wrote

	present			
a	yoshev	Sit (m. sg)	kotev	write (m. sg)
b	yoshevet	Sit (f. sg)	kotevet	write (f. sg)
c	yoshvim	Sit (m.pl)	kotvim	write (m.pl)
d	yoshvot	Sit (f.pl)	kotvot	write (f. pl)

Now add the following Hebrew data to those provided above. How can we express the formation of the future? How does its formation differ from that of the past and present?

	future	
a	ʔextov	I will write
b	tixtov	You (m.sg) will write
c	tixtvi	You (f.sg) will write
d	yixtov	He will write
e	tixtov	She will write
f	nixtov	We will write
g	tixtvu	You (m.pl) will write
h	tixtovna	You (f.pl) will write
i	yixtvu	They (m) will write
j	tixtovna	They (f) will write

3. (25%) Describe the sound change and relative chronology needed to account for the following data from Proto-Slavic and Russian. Note that [I] and [u] are short vowels. In other words, there are at least four types of sound change involved which are sequentially ordered.

	Proto-Slavic	Russian	gloss
1	*greblu	gr <sup>l</sup> op	he rowed
2	*nesu	n <sup>l</sup> os	he carried
3	*vedlu	v <sup>l</sup> ol	lead
4	*grobu	grop	grave
5	*rodu	rot	gender
6	*dInI	d <sup>l</sup> en <sup>l</sup>	day
7	*vIsI	v <sup>l</sup> es <sup>l</sup>	all
8	*metlu	m <sup>l</sup> ol	he swept
9	*pIsu	p <sup>l</sup> os	dog
10	*domu	dom	house
11	*nosu	nos	nose
12	*volu	vol	bull
13	*konI	kon <sup>l</sup>	horse

4. (25%) More than one phonological rule is involved in the derivation from the basic form to derived forms. For each adjective stem state what the underlying form of the root is. Pay attention to the difference between [b, d, g] and [β, ð, γ] in terms of predictability. Specify the phonological rules involved and the order in which they are applied.

	masc sg	fem sg	gloss	masc sg	fem sg	gloss
1	əkɛlʲ	əkɛlʲə	that	mal	malə	bad
2	sɪβil	sɪβilə	civil	əskɛrp	əskɛrpə	shy
3	ʃop	ʃopə	drenched	sɛk	sɛkə	dry
4	əspɛs	əspɛsə	thick	ɡros	ɡrosə	large
5	baf	bafə	short	koʃ	koʃə	lame
6	tot	totə	all	brut	brutə	dirty
7	pɔk	pɔkə	little	prəsis	prəsize	precise
8	frɛnsɛs	frɛnsezə	French		ɡrizə	grey
9	kəzət	kəzəðə	married	bwit	bwiðə	empty
10	rɔtʃ	rɔzə	red	boʃ	bozə	crazy
11	orp	orβə	blind	lʲark	lʲaryə	long
12	sɛk	seyə	blind	fəʃuk	fəʃuyə	heavy
13	ɡrok	ɡroyə	yellow	puruk	puruyə	fearful
14	kandit	kandiðə	candid	fret	frɛðə	cold
15	səyu	səyurə	sure	du	durə	hard
16	sərəðo	sərəðorə	reaper	kla	klarə	clear
17	nu	nuə	nude	kru	kruə	raw
18	flɔndʒu	flɔndʒə	soft	dropu	dropə	lazy
19	əgzaktə	əgzaktə	exact	əlβi	əlβinə	albino
20	sa	sənə	healthy	pla	planə	level
21	bo	bonə	good	sərə	sərənə	calm
22	suβlim	suβlimə	sublime	al	altə	tall
23	fɔr	fɔrtə	strong	kur	kurtə	short
24	sor	sorðə	deaf	bɛr	bɛrðə	green
25	san	santə	saint	kələn	kələntə	hot
26	prufun	prufundə	deep	fəkun	fəkundə	fertile
27	dəsɛn	dəsɛntə	decent	dulɛn	dulɛntə	bad
28	əstuðian	əstuðiantə	student	bləŋ	bləŋkə	white

Note that masc, fem and sg stand for masculine, feminine and singular respectively.

以上題目中英文回答皆可