

國立清華大學命題紙

九十八學年度 語言學研究 系(所) _____ 組入學考試

科目 語言分析 科號 3702 共 4 頁第 1 頁 *請在試卷【答案卷】內作答

(Attention: The following questions may be answered in English or Chinese)

1.(25%) Consider the following data from Luganda.

	examples	gloss
1	balaba	They see
2	tugenda	We go
3	tugamba	We tell
4	mugamba	You (pl.) tell
5	musoma	You (pl.) read
6	bagenda	They go
7	tubagamba	We tell them
8	tubalaba	We see them
9	musome	You (pl.) read!
10	balabe	Let them see!
11	bagende	Let them go!
12	mugambe	You (pl.) tell!
13	mugende mulabe	Go (pl.) and see (pl.)!
14	tubagamba balabe	We tell them to see!
15	bagambe bagende basome	Tell them to go and read!
16	Tugende tubagamba basome	Let us go and tell them to read!

Identify each of the morphemes in the data. What motivates the alternation between *-a* and *-e* as the final vowels of the verb? Write a short grammar describing how compound or complex sentences, as in (13), (14), (15) and (16), are formed.

2.(20%) A distinction can be made between systematic and accidental inflectional homophony. Take inflectional homophony in German as exemplified by the verb *spielen* in the following table. The third person singular and the second person plural show homophony. So do the first person plural and the third person plural. But the homophony of the second case (viz., that of the first person plural and the third person plural) is more systematic than the first case (viz., that of the third person singular and the second person plural), as the second case is more widespread and supported by other parallel cases such as the inflections of *geben* and *sehen* and even the strong copular verb.

sg	pronouns	Verb1	Verb2	Verb3	Verb4
1	ich	spiele	gibst	sehe	bin
2	du	spielst	gibt	siehst	bist
3	er/sie	spielt	gibt	sieht	ist
pl					
1	wir	spielen	geben	sehen	sind
2	ihr	spielt	gebt	seht	seid
3	sie	spielen	geben	sehen	sind

If the systematicity of homophony is viewed this way, determine whether *are*, *was* or *were* in English as shown in the following table is systematic or accidental.

sg	pronouns	Verb1a	Verb1b	Verb2a	Verb2b
1	I	am	was	ride	rode
2	you	are	were	ride	rode
3	he/she	is	was	rides	rode
pl					
1	we	are	were	ride	rode
2	you	are	were	ride	rode
3	they	are	were	ride	rode

3. (30%) There are constraints on the word order of clitic clusters in French. Based on the literal and idiomatic gloss flesh out the constraints on the word order that can account for the grammaticality of sentences in question. All the ungrammatical sentences are asterisked. Are the constraints related to the animacy hierarchy (AH)? If so, is AH at work in all the examples?

	Examples	gloss
1a	Marie le lui donnera	Marie will give it to him
	Marie it him will.give	
1b	*Marie lui le donnera	
2a	Marie me le donnera	Marie will give it to me
	Marie me it will.give	
2b	* Marie le me donnera	
3a	*Marie me lui montrera	Marie will show him to me
	Marie me him will.show	
3b	*Marie me te présentera	
	Marie me you will.present	Marie will present me to you

AH can be specified as follows.

- a. [animate] > [thing]
- b. *[animate] > [animate]
- c. *[thing] > [thing]

The formulas $x > y$ means x is hierarchically higher than y or x precedes y , and $*$ marks a violation of AH. Note that whereas *me*, *te* and *lui* bear the feature of animate, *le* or *la* remains unspecified for this feature as it can be used to denote a person or a thing.

4.(25 %) In Nzema, a Kwa language, the roots show morphemic alternations in the formation of singular and plural nouns. How many kinds of alternations can be identified from the following examples? Are the alternations phonologically motivated? If so, specify the phonological conditions for such alternations. If not, give the reason why they are not amenable to phonological account. Are there exceptions to the generalization that you arrive at?

	singular	plural	gloss
1	pema	mbema	rodent
2	tabua	ndabua	board
3	kəkɔle	ŋgəkɔle	red
4	fufule	ŋvufule	white
5	suasua	nzuasua	rabbit
6	xale	ŋgale	sore
7	etɕɪ	ɲɕɪ	small
8	kpolike	mgbolike	pig

9	boane	mmoane	sheep
10	dabodabo	nnabonnabo	duck
11	yale	mmale	child
12	gbunili	mgbunili	elder
13	elanke	nnanke	cow
14	wole	ngole	bee
15	avile	mvile	bead
16	azule	nzule	river