

國立清華大學 100 學年度碩士班入學考試試題

系所班組別：語言學研究所

考試科目（代碼）：語言分析 (3402)

共 4 頁，第 1 頁 *請在【答案卷、卡】作答

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

1.(25%) Two kinds of agreement

Observe the following two tables exhibiting personal prefixes in Ojibwa and Georgian. There are two kinds of dependent agreement. (1) feature-based dependent agreement (FDA), and (2) position-based dependent agreement (PDA), as shown in the two languages. Write a succinct and pertinent description of how agreement operates in each language. In your conclusion determine which language shows FDA, and which language, PDA.

I. Ojibwa Personal prefixes

	x	gloss	y	gloss
a	g-biin-i	You bring me	g-biin-ini	I bring you
b	g-biin-aa	You.sg bring him	g-biin-igw	He brings you.sg
c	n-biin-aa	I bring him	n-biin-igw	He brings me
d	w-biin-aa	He brings him.obv.	w-biin-igw	He.obv. brings him

II. Georgian Personal prefixes

	p	gloss	q	gloss
	m-xedav	You see me	v-xedav-s	I see him/her
	m-xedav-s	S/he sees me	0-xedav-s	You see him/her
	g-xedav	I see you	v-mushaob	I work
	g-xedav-s	S/he sees you	0- mushaob	You work

Note that 'I see you' is g-xedav rather than *g-v-edav. Obv. means obviative. 0 means absence of any form.

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共 4 頁，第 2 頁 *請在【答案卷、卡】作答

2.(25%) Psych-verb constructions

The verb *pa*⁴ ‘fear’ in Mandarin may be used in psych-verb constructions (PVC) with two-argument predicates where each argument carries the semantic role of experience and theme. The semantic roles have interesting interaction with grammatical functions such as subject and object in the PVCs. That is, subject or object may be assigned the semantic role experiencer or theme depending on what type of psych-verbs are involved. Furnish a unified account of how the *pa*⁴-related expressions behave in the following set of examples. In tackling the issues involved take into consideration a few hints as given here. Does (4) have two interpretations? If so, which interpretation patterns with (2) or (3)? (5) may be two-way ambiguous and one of its meanings is the same as (6), (7) or (8). Why can *kong*³-*pa*⁴ occur in two positions, as in (7) and (8)? What change does it undergo syntactically and semantically?

1	小英怕螞蟻
2	小華很害怕
3	螞蟻很可怕
4	狗很怕人
5	老張怕趕不上火車
6	我怕老張趕不上火車
7	老張恐怕趕不上火車
8	恐怕老張趕不上火車

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共 4 頁，第 3 頁 *請在【答案卷、卡】作答

3.(25%) –ability Nominalization

Based on the following five sets of examples provide a generalization of the constraints on –ability nominalization, in particular explaining why some nominalizations are acceptable, whereas some of them as marked by asterisks are ungrammatical. As a hint there seems to be an intimate relationship between syntax and morphology and furthermore, some types of phrasal movement appear to be at work.

1a	The learnability of grammar by children
1b	*children's learnability of grammar
1c	Grammar's learnability by children
2a	The heritability by children
2b	*children's heritability of IQ
2c	IQ's heritability by children
3a	The team excluded John
3b	John was excluded by the team
3c	John's excludedness (the team)
3d	*the team's excludedness of John
3e	The excludedness of John (?by the team)
4a	The grammar was learned
4b	*It was learned of the grammar
4c	Grammar's learnability
4d	The learnability of grammar
5a	Last year's destruction of the city was a disaster
5b	The learnability of computer science last year was easier than this year
5c	*Last year's learnability of computer science was easier than this year

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共 4 頁，第 4 頁 *請在【答案卷、卡】作答

4.(25%) Negative polarity items

Negative polarity items (NPI) occurs in a negative context, as in ‘Mike is not mad at all’ where the NPI ‘at all’ occur. It is necessary for a NPI to have a negative licenser, as shown in the contrast of grammaticality in (1a) and (1b). Compare examples in (2a) and (3a) which also feature NPIs. Furthermore, there should be a certain structural relationship between the negator and the NPI, as shown in the contrast between (1a) and (1d). What is the syntactic relationship in question? If we compare pairs like (1a) and (1c), (2a) and (2b) or (3a) and (3b) we can see each pair of examples are equally acceptable and almost the same in meaning. Although the NPIs seem to fall out of the scope of the negator in (1c), (2b) and (3b), they are grammatical. Provide a unified account for this seemingly paradoxical situation. Note also that absence of *lian*² and *dou*¹ will yield ungrammatical sentences, as in (1d). What roles are played by these two functional words?

1a	王弘毅沒有絲毫誠意
1b	*王弘毅有絲毫誠意
1c	王弘毅連絲毫誠意都沒有
1d	*王弘毅絲毫誠意沒有
2a	方瑞人沒有半點涵養
2b	方瑞人連半點涵養都沒有
3a	王博沒有一點倦意
3b	王博連一點倦意都沒有