

國 立 清 華 大 學 命 題 紙

98 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 \_\_\_\_\_ 科目代碼 3701 共 3 頁第 1 頁 \*請在【答案卷卡】內作答

1. Please define the following two terms in each set and give appropriate examples to support your answer. (15%)
  - (1) tip-of-the-tongue phenomenon and slip-of-the-tongue phenomenon
  - (2) top-down processing and bottom-up processing
  - (3) allomorph and allophone
  - (4) overgeneralization and hypercorrection
  - (5) c-selection and s-selection
2. Please make the list of the allomorphs of English plural endings and write ordered morphophonemic rules to derive the plural forms of *love*, *badge*, and *faith*. Please explain why the rules are not allowed to be ordered conversely. (10%)
3. Explain why the following sentences are ungrammatical in terms of the principle of structure dependency. (10%)
  - (1) \*Who is smiling the boy is my son.  
(Intended: The boy who is smiling is my son.)
  - (2) \*The mouse was by the cat chased.  
(Intended: The mouse was chased by the cat.)
  - (3) \*Mr. White once over lived there.  
(Intended: Mr. White once lived over there.)
  - (4) \* Birds generally with brains larger than reptiles display complex behavior.  
(Intended: With brains larger than reptiles, birds generally display complex behavior.)
4. Draw a vowel chart to illustrate the Great Vowel Shift and use this chart to reconstruct the pronunciation of the following words in middle English: (1) mice (2) mouse (3) geese (4) goose. (10%)
5. Please characterize the difference between the grammar of the children who produced the following Chinese sentences and adult Chinese grammar. (10%)
  - (1) 我生氣他。(I am angry at him)
  - (2) 我要吃飯小狗。(I want to feed the dog.)

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科目 \_\_\_\_\_ 語言學概論 \_\_\_\_\_ 科目代碼 320 | 共 3 頁第 2 頁 \*請在【答案卷卡】內作答

6. Please explain how the conversation is “incorporative” and why the seemingly incoherent conversation actually makes sense to interlocutors: (10%)

Daughter: I want to go to the party.

Mom: I met Eliza’s mom in Stacy’s Bakery yesterday, and she told me that since Eliza got a B last semester, she just cancelled all her extracurricular activities this whole year. Don’t you think she is pretty wise, darling?

7. Below are the pronunciations of Japanese and English for the same gloss; please analyze and compare the phonotactic constraints in the two languages. Note: the dot ‘.’ means syllable boundaries. (Hint: please note the structure of syllable formations, constraints on phoneme combinations, and so on.) (10%)

English	Japanese	Gloss
[ʃit]	[shi.tsu]	sheet
[taʊl]	[ta.o.ru]	towel
[ʃæm.pu]	[sham.pu]	shampoo
[bɜː.gɜː]	[ba:.ga:]	burger
[belt]	[be.ru.to]	belt
[skɜːt]	[su.ka:.to]	skirt
[swe.tɜː]	[se:.ta:]	sweater
[sɔft.krim]	[so.fu.to.ku.ri:.mu]	soft cream
[switʃ]	[su.i.chi]	switch
[stek]	[su.te:.ku]	steak
[skrʌm]	[su.ku.ra.mu]	scrum
[skræm.bl]	[su.ku.ram.bu.ru]	scramble

8. Give a tree structure of (1) and state why (2) and (3) are grammatical but (4) is not. (10%)

(1) Jeff is planning to give Marcy the most beautiful wedding in the world, and Jim is planning to give Marcy the most beautiful wedding in the world also.

(2) Jeff is planning to give Marcy the most beautiful wedding in the world, and Jim is planning to also.

(3) Jeff is planning to give Marcy the most beautiful wedding in the world, and Jim is also.

(4) \* Jeff is planning to give Marcy the most beautiful wedding in the world, and Jim is in the world also.

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9. Below are some words in Amis, one of the Austronesian languages in Taiwan, please (A) find out the possible meaning of the italic inflectional morphemes (where the root palu=hit, kaen=eat, tiyad=belly, and ukak=bone). (15%)

- (1) *sa*-palu 'the tool of hitting'
- (2) *pa*-kaen 'to feed'
- (3) *mala*-palu 'fight with each other'
- (4) *hali*-kaen 'gluttonous'
- (5) *ci*-tiyad 'pregnant'
- (6) *ci*-ukak 'the bone grows'

(B) Aside from inflectional morphology, Amis also has other morphological devices for coining words. The following examples illustrate one of the possibilities, please state what kind of device this is (please ignore the morpheme *um* and *en*, which mean active and passive voice respectively).

- (7) ka-k-*um*-aen 'will eat'
- (8) pa-palu-*en* 'will be hit'
- (9) ta-tayra 'will go'
- (10) ra-ramud 'will marry'

(C) Given that the morphological rules (A) apply to roots before (B) do, now try to translate the following expressions into Amis words:

- (11) 'will fight with each other'
- (12) 'will make someone go'
- (13) 'will marry each other'
- (14) 'will eat bones'