

Document-ID: 0402-0106

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Printed: 01-06-10 09:24:49

Sender: NTHU-LIB

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97學年度 台灣研究教師在職進修碩士學位班 系(所) 語言學 組碩士班入學考試

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I. Define the following terms concisely (20 points, 2 points each).

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Creole | 6. Assimilation |
| 2. Bilabial nasal | 7. Recursion (of tree structure) |
| 3. Structural ambiguity | 8. The two-word stage |
| 4. Proto-language | 9. Phonological features |
| 5. Aphasia | 10. Homonym |

II. Answer the following questions (40 points, 10 points each).

1. What is the difference between derivational morphology and inflectional morphology?
2. What is the arbitrariness of human language?
3. What is the complementary distribution in phonology?
4. What is the difference between the following two sentences in semantics?
 - (i) *John Smith is the president of this company.*
 - (ii) *The president of this company is John Smith.*

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III. Present your analyses for the following questions (40 points, 20 points each).

1. Examine the following data from Mokilese (an Austronesian language of the South Pacific), taking note of where voiceless vowels occur.

- | | | | |
|--------------|------------------|-----------|-----------------------|
| a) pisan | 'full of leaves' | g) uduk | 'flesh' |
| b) tɯpukta | 'bought' | h) kaskas | 'to throw' |
| c) puko | 'basket' | i) poki | 'to strike something' |
| d) kisa | 'we two' | j) pil | 'water' |
| e) supwo | 'firewood' | k) apid | 'outrigger support' |
| f) kamwəkiti | 'to move' | l) ludzuk | 'to tackle' |

The vowel phonemes of Mokilese are / i e ε u o ə a /. In Mokilese, [i̥] is an allophone of /i/, and [u̥] is an allophone of /u/. No other vowels have voiceless allophones. State in words the conditioning factors that account for this. Be as general as possible in referring to classes of sounds.

2. The following Turkish data involves allomorphic variation.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| a) [lokanta] 'a restaurant' | [lokantada] 'in/at a restaurant' |
| b) [kapi] 'a door' | [kapıda] 'in/at a door' |
| c) [randevu] 'an appointment' | [randevuta] 'in/at an appointment' |
| d) [baʃ] 'a head' | [bafta] 'in/at a head' |
| e) [kitap] 'a book' | [kitapta] 'in/at a book' |
| f) [koltuk] 'an armchair' | [koltukta] 'in/at an armchair' |
| g) [taraf] 'a side' | [tarafta] 'in/at a side' |

Questions:

- (i) Identify the Turkish morpheme meaning 'in/at'.
- (ii) Does this morpheme have more than one allomorph?
- (iii) If so, what are the allomorphs? Describe their distribution as general as possible.