

考 試 科 目	語言學概論	系 所 別	語言學研究所	考 試 時 間	2 月 18 日(一) 第 3 節
---------	-------	-------	--------	---------	-------------------

Answer all of the questions below. Write your answer on the answer sheet. You may answer in English or Mandarin Chinese.

A. GRAMMAR (50%)

1. Spanish nouns have grammatical gender: *coche* 'car' and *viento* 'wind' are masculine; *manzana* 'apple' and *sopa* 'soup' are feminine. Observe the Spanish data in (a)- (t) below and answer questions (1)-(5). (20%)

- | | | |
|-----|--------------------|---------------------|
| (a) | el coche rojo | 'the red car' |
| (b) | el viento frio | 'the cold wind' |
| (c) | el camino corto | 'the short road' |
| (d) | la manzana roja | 'the red apple' |
| (e) | la falda corta | 'the short skirt' |
| (f) | la sopa fria | 'the cold soup' |
| (g) | el libro amarillo | 'the yellow book' |
| (h) | el hombre alto | 'the tall man' |
| (i) | la flor _____ | 'the yellow flower' |
| (j) | la mujer _____ | 'the tall woman' |
| (k) | el niño feliz | 'the happy boy' |
| (l) | el gato grande | 'the big cat' |
| (m) | el pan caliente | 'the hot bread' |
| (n) | la niña feliz | 'the happy girl' |
| (o) | la casa grande | 'the big house' |
| (p) | la estufa caliente | 'the hot stove' |
| (q) | el caballo fuerte | 'the strong horse' |
| (r) | la persona _____ | 'the strong person' |
| (s) | el examen facil | 'the easy exam' |
| (t) | la tarea _____ | 'the easy homework' |

Questions:

- (1) State the patterns of agreement among noun, article, and adjective based on the data given in examples (a-j).
- (2) What is the masculine form of the Spanish definite article? And what is the feminine form?
- (3) Identify how the adjectives in examples (k-t) differ from those in (a-j).
- (4) What are missing adjectives in examples (i), (j), (r), (t).
- (5) State the difference between English and Spanish in forming noun phrases.

考試科目	語言學概論	系所別	語言學研究所	考試時間	2 月 18 日(一) 第 3 節
------	-------	-----	--------	------	-------------------

2. The following sentences are ambiguous. Provide paraphrase for each meaning and state the cause of ambiguity. (15%)
- (1) John thinks he is a good photographer and Bill does too.
 - (2) I saw Bill talk to the boy in the park.
 - (3) Could you open the window?
3. You may have heard that *It's me* is incorrect and that the correct form is *It's I*. Nevertheless, you and your friends use *It's me*, and *It's I* sounds odd to you. Present arguments against someone who tells you that you are wrong. Discuss how this disagreement demonstrates the difference between prescriptive and descriptive grammars. (15%)

B. PHONOLOGY (50%)

4. Paiwan Stress: the data in the table below show the stress assignment in Paiwan. Is the stress placement predictable in Paiwan? Give a formal statement if there is a stress rule (25%).

<u>Stress</u>	<u>Morpheme</u>	<u>Suffixation</u>	<u>GLOSS</u>
σ σ	kan-an _{suffix}	kánan	'place where one eats'
σ σ σ	vaik-an _{suffix}	vaikáŋa	'already going'
σ σ σ	javats-an _{suffix}	javátsan	'muscle ache in legs'
σ σ σ	sa _{prefix} -[l _{um} -an _{suffix}	sa[úman	'fragrance'
σ σ σ σ	in _{prefix} -[i _{tuŋ} -an _{suffix}	inítuŋan	'garment'
σ σ σ σ σ	ka _{la} _{prefix} -[q _u ja _l -an _{suffix}	ka _{la} qujálan	'raining season'
σ σ σ	sa _{prefix} -ru _{prefix} -[ŋ _{ua} q	saruŋuáq	'comfortable'
σ σ σ	mi _{prefix} -[i _{ma}	mi[íma	'to wash hands'
σ σ σ	ku _{prefix} -[vu _{vu}	kuvúvu	'my grandparents'
σ σ σ σ	ma _l _ə _{prefix} -[l _a duq	ma _l _ə [áduq	'too long'
σ σ σ σ	ma _r _ə _{prefix} -[sa _l aj	ma _r _ə sá[aj	'two companions'
σ σ σ σ	pa _{prefix} -ki _{prefix} -[l _i vak	paki _l ívak	'to take good care of'
σ σ σ σ σ	s _{prefix} -ə _m _{infix} -a-[tai _h uku	sə _m ataihúku	'to Taipei'
σ σ	k-ə _m _{infix} -[an	kə _m án	'to eat'
σ σ	k-ə _m _{infix} -[ats	kə _m áts	'to bite'
σ σ σ	k-ə _m _{infix} -[a _l i	kə _m á[_l i	'to dig'
σ σ σ σ	s _{prefix} -ə _m _{infix} -u-[ka _{va}	sə _m uká _{va}	'to take off clothes'
σ σ σ σ σ	k _{prefix} -ə _m _{infix} -asi-[pa _{na}	kə _m asipána	'to come from river'

考試科目	語言學概論	系所別	語言學研究所	考試時間	2 月 18 日(一) 第 3 節
------	-------	-----	--------	------	-------------------

5. In Thai [p̚ t̚ k̚] are unreleased voiceless stops. No word begins with [g].

- | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| (1) bil 'bill' | (17) kan 'ward off' | (33) p̚jaa 'title' |
| (2) saam 'three' | (18) p̚leɛŋ 'song' | (34) klaaŋ 'middle' |
| (3) jaa 'medicine' | (19) staaŋ 'money' | (35) traa 'stamp' |
| (4) rak̚ 'love' | (20) jiisip̚ 'twenty' | (36) ɔk̚ 'exit' |
| (5) loŋ 'go down' | (21) k̚haa 'kill' | (37) kiə 'wooden shoes' |
| (6) haa 'five' | (22) raaj 'case' | (38) kee 'old' |
| (7) dii 'good' | (23) sip̚ 'ten' | (39) duŋ 'pull' |
| (8) t̚ee 'pour' | (24) muu 'hand' | (40) t̚euk̚ 'pure white' |
| (9) k̚ɛŋ 'hard' | (25) ŋən 'silver' | (41) t̚əhan 'me' |
| (10) ləej 'pass' | (26) hoo 'package' | (42) rap̚ 'take' |
| (11) luak̚ 'choose' | (27) baa 'crazy' | (43) p̚haa 'cloth' |
| (12) t̚əat̚ 'clear' | (28) bruu 'extremely fast' | (44) dam 'black' |
| (13) riip̚ 'hurry' | (29) plaa 'fish' | (45) tit̚ 'get stuck' |
| (14) k̚waa 'right side' | (30) t̚aan 'dish' | (46) pen 'alive' |
| (15) p̚ree 'silk cloth' | (31) t̚ruumeen 'Truman' | |
| (16) draj 'drive' | (32) panjaa 'brains' | |

Do the unreleased set [p̚ t̚ k̚] and voiceless set [p t k] represent distinct phonemes, or are they surface variants (i.e., allophones)? If they are surface variants, which set should be represented as phonemes? State your reasons and support your claims by stating a formal phonological rule (25%).

備

註

- 一、作答於試題上者，不予計分。
- 二、試題請隨卷繳交。