科目：語言分析　　　　　　　　　　　　適用系所：英語學系

注意：1.本試題共 3 頁，請依序在答案卷上作答，並標明題號，不必抄題。2.答案必須寫在指定作答區內，否則不予計分。

1. Examine the data from Karok, a Hokan language spoken in Oregon, and answer the following questions.

	imperative	1sg.	3sg.	
(1)	pasip	nipasip	ʔupasip	'shoot'
(2)	kifnuk	nikifnuk	ʔukifnuk	'stoop'
(3)	siːtva	niʃiːtva	ʔusiːtva	'steal'
(4)	suprih	niʃuprih	ʔusuprih	'measure'
(5)	ʔaktuv	niʔaktuv	ʔuʔaktuv	'pluck at'
(6)	ʔaxjar	nixjar	ʔuxjar	'fill'
(7)	ʔiʃkak	niʃkak	ʔuskak	'jump'
(8)	ʔuksup	nikʃup	ʔuksup	'point'
(9)	ʔikʃah	nikʃah	ʔuksah	'laugh'

1.1 What rule accounts for the alternation between [s] and [ʃ]? (10 points)

1.2 What two rules are necessary to account for a truncated form like *nixjar*? (10 points)

1.3 What do we have to assume about the apparent exception *niʔaktuv*? (5 points)

2. Below are examples from Aztec of Veracruz. Identify the meanings of all the morphemes and answer the following questions.

(1)	ničoka	'I cry.'
(2)	ničokaʔ	'I cried.'
(3)	nimayana	'I am hungry.'
(4)	nimayanaʔ	'I was hungry.'
(5)	nimayanaya	'I was hungry (and may still be).'
(6)	timayana	'You (*sg.*) are hungry.'
(7)	nimayanas	'I will be hungry.'
(8)	tičoka	'You (*sg.*) cry.'
(9)	ničokaya	'I was crying (and may still be).'
(10)	ničokas	'I will cry.'
(11)	ankwake	'You (*pl.*) ate.'
(12)	nitehkawi	'I climb.'
(13)	titehkawaiʔ	'You (*sg.*) climbed.'
(14)	nitehkawaiya	'I was climbing (and may still be).'

(15)	nitehkawais	'I will climb.'
(16)	nikwake	'We ate.'
(17)	nimayanati	'I go to be hungry.'
(18)	nimayanato	'I went to be hungry.'
(19)	nimayanaki	'I come to be hungry.'
(20)	nimayanako	'I came to be hungry.'
(21)	nikmayanati	'I cause him to be hungry.'
(22)	nikmayanati?	'I caused him to be hungry.'
(23)	nimičmayanatis	'I will cause you (*sg.*) to be hungry.'

2.1 What is the word order of Aztec of Veracruz? (5 points)

2.2 Translate the English sentences below into Aztec. (20 points, 5 points for each)

    (i) 'We climbed.'

    (ii) 'I was crying (and may still be).'

    (iii) 'I came to eat.'

    (iv) 'He will cause you (*pl.*) to be hungry.'

3. *Verbs* can be divided into *four* categories based on their inherent lexical aspect.

3.1 Name the four common verb types and characterize each in terms of features of homogeneity and boundedness. (12 points)

3.2 What does the following set of data suggest about the different verb types? (14 points)

    (1) Kim persuaded him to eat the pie.

    (2) They persuaded Kim to build a barn.

    (3) Kim persuaded the group members to negotiate.

    (4) Dino persuaded Kim to push a cart.

    (5) #Kim persuaded the couple to be puzzled.

    (6) #Lucas persuaded Kim to understand the plot.

    (7) #Kim was persuaded to notice the marks on the wallpaper.

    (8) #Kim was persuaded to recognize the woman in the doorway.

    (9) Kim deliberately ate the pie.

    (10) Kim built the barn carefully.

    (11) Kim deliberately walked in the park.

    (12) Kim carefully pushed the cart.

    (13) #The couple were puzzled deliberately.

    (14) #Kim carefully heard the trucks coming.

    (15) #Kim deliberately noticed the marks on the wallpaper.

    (16) #Kim carefully recognized the woman in the doorway.

4. Binding theory is the module of the grammar responsible for assigning appropriate interpretation to the italicized NPs in a sentence like the following:

Ex. *John$_i$* is here and *he$_{i,j}$* is happy.

Here, the identical index *i* on *John* and *he* indicates that *John* and *he* may corefer. The different indices *i,j* on *John* and *he* indicate that coreference is possible but not necessary. That is, *he* can refer to someone other than John.

Based on the data given below, discuss and formulate a rule for the interpretation of (i) REFLEXIVES (e.g. *himself*), (ii) PRONOUNS (e.g. *him*), and (iii) REFERENTIAL EXPRESSIONS (e.g. *John*). (24 points, 8 points for each)

(1) He$_i$ has hurt himself$_{i,*j}$

(2) John$_i$ likes himself$_{i,*j}$

(3) He$_i$ has hurt him$_{j/*i}$

(4) John$_i$ likes him$_{*i,j}$

(5) *He$_i$ likes John$_i$

(6) *John$_i$ likes John$_i$

(7) *John$_i$ likes Mary's description of himself$_i$

(8) *John$_i$ believes that Mary likes himself$_i$

(9) John$_i$ thinks that Mary hurt him$_{i/j}$

(10) John$_i$ believes that Mary likes him$_i$

(11) John$_i$ believes him $_{j/*i}$ to be the best

(12) Mary believes John$_i$'s description of him $_{j/*i}$

(13) *John$_i$ thinks that Mary likes John$_i$