

國立清華大學 100 學年度碩士班入學考試試題

系所班組別：外國語文學系（所）乙組（外語教學組） 碩士班入學考試

科目：英語語言學概論 科目代碼：3801 共 6 頁，第 1 頁 \*請在【答案卷、卡】作答

I. Examine the following Japanese words, transcribed phonetically as they are pronounced by some speakers of Tokyo: (20%)

Japanese	English Gloss
1. gakkoo	'school'
2. giri	'obligation'
3. ginza	'Ginza' (well-known street)
4. geta	'wooden clogs'
5. naŋai	'long'
6. amaŋu	'raincoat'
7. daiŋaku	'university'
8. miŋi	'the right side'

- A. State the distribution of the sounds [g] and [ŋ]. Does this constitute complementary distribution or contrastive distribution? (5%)
- B. What can you say about the phonemic status of [g] and [ŋ] in the Tokyo dialect? (4%)
- C. Choose an underlying form for each word given above, and provide a rule that will generate all the correct surface forms. If you find more than one way of doing this, give the alternative analyses as well. (6%)
- D. Below are the same words pronounced by some other Japanese speakers. Compare the two different pronunciations. How does this additional information help you decide which of the alternative analyses you found in part C is preferable? Please justify your answer. (5%)

1. gakkoo	'school'
2. giri	'obligation'
3. ginza	'Ginza' (well-known street)
4. geta	'wooden clogs'
5. nagai	'long'
6. amagu	'raincoat'
7. daigaku	'university'
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II. In the data below you will find several examples of a certain class of Russian noun. Each example is given in two different forms, the nominative singular and the genitive plural. Your task is to isolate all the morphemes in the data in their unique underlying forms and to propose a general phonological rule that will account for all the surface forms. Examine the data, given in broad phonetic transcription, and then answer the questions that follow. (10%)

(Note: [ɯ] is a high, back, unrounded vowel.)

Nominative Singular		Genitive Plural	
reka	'river'	rek	'of the rivers'
kniga	'book'	knik	'of the books'
rɯba	'fish'	rɯp	'of the fish'
rana	'wound'	ran	'of the wounds'
rabota	'work'	rabot	'of the works'
moda	'fashion'	mot	'of the fashions'
opira	'opera'	opir	'of the operas'
rosa	'dew'	ros	'of the turips'
repa	'turnip'	rep	'of the turnips'
duʃa	'spirit'	duʃ	'of the spirits'
platform	'platform'	platform	'of the platforms'
loʒa	'boxseat'	loʃ	'of the boxseats'

A. Propose a phonological rule that will account for all the surface forms. Your rule should be as general as possible. (6%)

B. What should be the underlying forms for the following words before the derivation? (4%)

'fashion' \_\_\_\_\_  
'of the boxseats' \_\_\_\_\_  
'book' \_\_\_\_\_  
'of the books' \_\_\_\_\_

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III. Please provide English examples to demonstrate and explain the following three items. For each of them, you need to provide an English sentence (or phrase) and draw the basic syntactic structure for the sentence or the phrase. Explain how the structures in your given examples demonstrate these three important concepts. (18%, 6% for each)

- A. the infinity of language
- B. structural ambiguity
- C. constituency

IV. Compare the relative clauses in Chinese and English: (The Chinese data are transcribed in the Pinyin system.) (12%)

- (a) i. Laoshi chi pingguo            “The teacher eats apples.”  
    ii. chi pingguo de laoshi        “the teacher who eats apples”  
    iii. laoshi chi de pingguo        “the apples that the teacher eats”
- (b) i. Haizi he jiu                    “The child drinks wine.”  
    ii. he jiu de haizi                “the child who drinks wine”  
    iii. haizi he de jiu                “the wine that the child drinks”

A. Please apply what you have learned in syntax to discuss the similarities and the differences between the relative clause constructions in these two languages. (8%)

B. This part is about the possible derivation of Chinese relative clauses.

Suppose that the underlying form of the relative clause is taken to be a full sentence.

For example, in English, the underlying form of “*the books that children read*” is taken to be “*the books<sub>i</sub> [that children read the books<sub>i</sub>]*”, in which the two occurrences of books are coreferential (i.e. describing noun phrases that refer to the same entity), as indicated by the identical subscripts (i). Under such an analysis, please answer the following two questions:

(ii) Give the underlying form of “the child who drinks wine” in Chinese (2%)

(iii) Based on your answer in (ii), what is the grammatical relation of the coreferential NP within the relative clause? (2%)



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V. The phrase ‘*to kick the bucket*’ is an idiom in English, meaning ‘*to die*’. For example, we can say (i-a) to mean ‘*Yoda died.*’ However, we cannot use the passive voice for this sentence as in (i-b) to mean the same thing. This asymmetry is unlike the sentence pair in (ii) where both (a) and (b) share the same meaning. What does this pattern tell us about the meaning of idiomatic expressions? (5%)

(i) a. Yoda kicked the bucket.

b. # The bucket was kicked by Yoda.

(ii) a. John bought the car.

b. The car was bought by John.

VI. The following sentences are from Ma’vi, a language spoken on the planet, Pandora. Study the sentences carefully, and answer the questions that follow. (20%)

- |                              |                                 |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Dalkan omi dugu           | ‘I hit the woman.’              |
| 2. Dalkan nayuna dugu        | ‘Someone hits the woman.’       |
| 3. Dalkan omin dugu          | ‘We hit the woman.’             |
| 4. Dalkan nayunan dugu       | ‘They hit the woman.’           |
| 5. Sitisi nayuna             | ‘Someone runs.’                 |
| 6. Sitisi dugu               | ‘The woman runs.’               |
| 7. Sitisitisi dugu           | ‘The woman is running.’         |
| 8. Sitisitisi omi            | ‘I am running.’                 |
| 9. Dalkankan nayunan-ti omin | ‘They are being hit by us.’     |
| 10. Dalkankan omi-ti nayunan | ‘I am being hit by them.’       |
| 11. Dalkan dugun-ti nayuna   | ‘The women are hit by someone.’ |

A. Begin your analysis by filling the spaces below with appropriate Ma’vi forms.

Ma’vi form	English gloss	Ma’vi form	English gloss
a. _____	‘woman’	d. _____	‘hit’
b. _____	‘I’	e. _____	‘run’
c. _____	‘someone’		

B. How to create plural forms of nouns in this language?

C. Please describe the word order of sentences with transitive verbs and intransitive verbs

D. What does reduplication (repetition of syllables) mean in this language?

E. Describe the rule of passive sentences. What is the marker of passive meaning? What is the word order of passive sentence?

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VII. Several regions in human brain are related with language processing. Area 1 has to do with memory of word meanings. Area 2 has to do with abstract reasoning. Area 3 has to do with speech production. A clinic has 3 patients with different problems. The clinician tests the 3 patients separately using the same tests. These patients do not have psychological disorders, or histories of drug or alcohol abuse. Your task to figure out what areas are affected in each patient and what might be the patients' reaction when they are given tongue twisters (繞口令) (15%)

Patient 1's response

Clinician: *Please arrange the following word cards to make a sentence. The words are "milk", "drink", and "I".*

Patient: *(move the word cards to show) milk drink I*

Clinician: *Please say the sentence aloud*

Patient: *milk drink I*

Clinician: *What does the sentence mean?*

Patient: *I don't know*

Clinician: *Choose the correct meaning that matches the sentence. The sentence is 'Birds of a feather flock together'. You have three choices: A. 'Birds have beautiful feathers'; B. 'Birds with the same feathers like to be together'; C. 'People who are similar to one another tend to stay together.'*

Patient: *A. Birds have beautiful feathers*

Patient 2's response

Clinician: *Please arrange the following word cards to make a sentence. The words are "milk", "drink", and "I".*

Patient: *(move the word cards to show) I drink milk*

Clinician: *Please say the sentence aloud*

Patient: *(unclear speech) idingmm*

Clinician: *Can you say that again?*

Patient: *(noise) idinm*

Clinician: *What does the sentence mean? Can you write down for me?*

Patient: *I open my mouth and gulp down milk*

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Clinician: *Choose the correct meaning that matches the sentence. The sentence is 'Birds of a feather flock together'. You have three choices: A. 'Birds have beautiful feathers'; B. 'Birds with the same feathers like to be together'; C. 'People who are similar to one another tend to stay together'.*

Patient: *(point to the choice on the card: C. People who are similar to one another tend to stay together).*

### Patient 3's response

Clinician: *Please arrange the following word cards to make a sentence. The words are "milk", "drink", and "I".*

Patient: *(move the word cards to show) I drink milk*

Clinician: *Please say the sentence aloud*

Patient: *I drink milk*

Clinician: *What does the sentence mean?*

Patient: *I put the milk in a cup and drink it*

Clinician: *Choose the correct meaning that matches the sentence. The sentence is 'Birds of a feather flock together'. You have three choices: A. 'Birds have beautiful feathers'; B. 'Birds with the same feathers like to be together'; C. 'People who are similar to one another tend to stay together'.*

Patient: *B. Birds with the same feathers like to be together*

Please answer the following questions:

- A. What areas in the brain are affected in each patient?
- B. What will be each patient's reaction (output) when the clinician asks them to say a tongue twister? The tongue twister is 'A box of mixed biscuits, a mixed biscuit box'
- C. Think of activities that can help each patient improve his or her own problems.