

考 試 科 目	語言學概論	所 別	語言學研究所	考 試 時 間	2 月 27 日(日) 第 三 節
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注意事項：

- 一、 請以英文或中文作答。
- 二、 答案寫在答案卷上並請標明題號。

Question I: Consider the following data drawn from an unknown language, which is a Lechitic subgroup spoken in West Slavic languages of Central Europe (50%).

- a. dot-a 'seat' dot-ic 'to sit'
- b. strad-a 'swallow' strad-ic 'to swallow'
- c. bob-a 'shape' bob-ic 'to shape'
- d. menk-a 'torment' mentʃ-ic 'to torment'
- e. wag-a 'scale' wadz-ic 'to weigh'
- f. strax-a 'fear' straf-ic 'to frighten'

Note: the verb suffix -ic is found with the majority of stems.

Questions:

1. What phonetic feature distinguishes the following sets of sounds (20%)?
 - a. [k] vs. [tʃ]
 - b. [g] vs. [dʒ]
 - c. [x] vs. [ʃ]
 - d. [i] vs. [ɨ]
2. There are two rules. One is *Velar Palatalization*, and the other is *i-Backing*. State these phonological rules in terms of features (10%).
3. Do any of the rules need to be ordered (1%)? Explain your answer in detail (10%).
4. Predict the following in verb form (without meanings provided) (9%):
 - a. *jaga*
 - b. *struka*
 - c. *doxa*

備 註	試 題 隨 卷 繳 交
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請注意：背面還有試題。

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Question II. Define each of the following terms and provide an example for illustration. (16%)

1. analytic languages
2. polysemy
3. derivation
4. overgeneralization

Question III. Explain the ambiguity of the expression 「三個大公司的總經理」. Is 「三位大公司的總經理」 ambiguous? Why? (10%)

Question IV: Consider the following Bahasa Indonesia examples and answer the following questions. (24%)
(note: Pref = prefix, Nom = nominalization marker, KAN = morpheme 'kan', COMP = complement)

(1) a. Sri meng-kerja-kan pe-kerja-an-nya dengan baik.
Sri Pref-work-KAN Nom-work-her with well
'Sri carried out her work well.'

b. Pegawai itu be-kerja di kantor gubernur.
Employee that Pref-work in office governor
'That employee works in the governor's office.'

(2) a. Orang itu men-dusta-kan segala desas-desus.
Person that Pref-lie-KAN all rumors
'That person denied all the rumors.'

b. Anak sekolah itu ber-dusta pada guru-nya.
Child school that Pref-lie to teacher-his
'The school child lied to his teacher.'

(3) a. Orang itu me-nyanyi-kan lagu kebangsaan.
Person that Pref-sing-KAN song national
'That person sang the national anthem.'

b. Yance ber-nyanyi di depan orang banyak.
Yance Pref-sing in front person many
'Yance sang in front of many people.'

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- (4) a. Ibu men-tidur-kan anak-nya.
 Mother Pref-sleep-KAN child-her
 'Mother put her child to sleep.'
- b. Dia tidur di atas tikar
 he sleep on top straw mat
 'He sleeps on a straw mat.'
- (5) a. Wanita itu me-masuk-kan buku ke lemari.
 Woman that Pref-enter-KAN books to case
 'The woman put the books into the case.'
- b. Barang baru belum masuk.
 Goods new not yet enter
 'The new goods haven't come in yet.'
- (6) a. Siapa yang me-mati-kan lampu?
 Who COMP Pref-die-KAN lights
 'Who put out the lights?'
- b. Listrik mati setiap sore.
 Electricity die every afternoon
 'The electricity goes off every afternoon.'

Questions:

1. How are sentences (a) and (b) related? (5%)
2. State generalizations you have observed in the data with regard to the word order, verb types, and the morphology of verbs. (10%)
3. What is the function of *-kan*? Is there any difference in the attachment of *-kan* in the verb? (5%)
4. What is the function of prefixes? (4%)