

考試科目	語言學概論	系所別	語言學研究所	考試時間	2月5日(五)第4節
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1. 一般會認為以句點結尾即是一個完整句子，例如「春嬌早上六點去買菜。」。然而，如果實際去觀察中文新聞或是廣告文宣內容，時常發現句點僅出現於整個段落的最後。請分析如何將段落內容切割出不同中文句子。

最近氣溫驟降，冷冷的天氣最適合窩在家裡當一坨會呼吸的肉，
不管是追劇還是打遊戲如果能躺在溫暖的懶骨頭裡肯定是一件很幸福的事，
小編特蒐四款超欠買的造型懶人沙發，讓你今年冬天廢到底，一陷進去就再也不想出來。

(此段落擷取自: <https://fashion.ettoday.net/news/1870472>)

描述分析時請包含以下幾點:

- (a) 依照您的分析，共包含幾個句子? (5%)
 (b) 請系統性列出您的觀察角度、句子定義及分析方式。(25%)
 (c) 承上題，請描述此分析方式的優缺點。(20%)
2. Study the following data in Kenya (Okoth, 1979) and answer the questions below.

<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>	<u>Gloss</u>
alɔt	alɔde	'vegetable'
luθ	luðe	'stick'
gɔt	gɔde	'hill'
kɔθ	kɔde	'rain'
guok	guogi	'dog'
lep	lepe	'tongue'
lak	lake	'tooth'
adit	adite	'basket'

- (a) List the three allomorphs of the plural morpheme (9%).
 (b) List the eight noun roots (16%).
 (c) State your reasons and support the claims by stating a formal phonological rule (10%).

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3. Study the following data in Nigeria (Elimelech 1976). Nigeria is a tone language. Note that the tone marker over the vowel in /ə/ refers to a low tone whereas the one in /ɔ/ refers to a high tone, and /ɔ/ means a high-low (falling) tone.

Underlying Representation	Surface Representation
(1) /àmè èθà/ → àmèèθà → [àmèθà] water father 'father's water'	
(2) /àmè òké/ → àmèòké → [àmòké] water ram 'a ram's water'	
(3) /àmè ómò/ → àmèómò → [àmómò] water child 'a child's water'	
(4) /ódzì ómò/ → ódzìómò → [ódzómò] crab child 'a child's water'	
(5) /òté ómò/ → òtéómò → [òtómò] cricket child 'a child's cricket'	

- (a) When two vowels are collapsed during the phonological processing such as [àmèèθà], which one stays in the surface representation? State your claim (2%).
- (b) During the phonological processing, when one vowel is deleted, does the tone stay (3%)?
- (c) Why does the low tone in a sequence of low-tone syllable become a falling tone? Work on your analysis (10%).

備

註

- 一、作答於試題上者，不予計分。
- 二、試題請隨卷繳交。