Linguistic Analysis 語言分析

考生作答須知
本科共有 **7** 大題。可以選擇以中文或英文作答。

1. Answer the questions based on the following data from Egyptian Arabic and Iraqi Arabic.

Egyptian Arabic
/katab + u/	[katabu]	"He wrote him"
/katab + t + u/	[katabtu]	"I wrote him"
/katab + l + u/	[katablu]	"He wrote to him"
/katab + t + l + u/	[katabtilu]	"I wrote to him"

Iraqi Arabic
/kitab + a/	[kitaba]	"He wrote him"
/kitab + t + a/	[kitabta]	"I wrote him"
/kitab + l + a/	[kitabla]	"He wrote to him"
/kitab + t + l + a/	[kitabitla]	"I wrote to him"

1.1. Describe the phonotactic constraint in these two languages in terms of syllable structure? (10%)

1.2. What phonological process is involved when there is a violation of the above phonotactic constraint? (6%)

1.3. The following two sets of words borrowed from English are found in Egyptian Arabic and Iraqi Arabic, respectively. Identify which set comes from which language and explain why you make such a judgment. (6%)

	Set A			Set B	
"floor"	[filoor]		"floor"	[ifloor]
"plastic"	[bilastik]		"plane"	[ibleen]
"three"	[θirii]		"three"	[iθrii]
"translate"	[tiransilet]		"study"	[istadi]
"slide"	[silayd]		"snow"	[isnoo]
"Fred"	[firɛd]		"Fred"	[ifrɛd]
"children"	[dʒildiren]		"children"	[dʒilidren]

2. Answer the questions based on the following data from Welsh.

	stem	their	his	her	gloss
1.	pen	ipen	iben	ifen	head
2.	porva	iporva	iborva	iforva	pasture
3.	porθ	iporθ	iborθ	iforθ	door
4.	pluen	ipluen	ibluen	ifluen	feather
5.	tad	itad	idad	iθad	father
6.	trev	itrev	idrev	iθrev	town
7.	tafol	itafol	idafol	iθafol	scales
8.	tal	ital	idal	iθal	forhead

2.1. What are the morphemes for possessive, third person plural, and gender, respectively? (12%)

2.2. What do you predict will be the three forms for the following two stems? (6%)

	stem	their	his	her	gloss
9.	ki	____	____	____	dog
10.	kalon	____	____	____	heart

3. The following two sets of examples show a rule in Chinese. State the rule. (10%)

(1)   a. 天上飄著朵朵白雲。
      b. 天上飄著三朵白雲。
      c. *天上飄著三朵朵白雲。

(2)   a. 張張桌子都很乾淨。
      b. 五張桌子都很乾淨。
      c. *五張張桌子都很乾淨。

4. Compare (1b) and (2b).
4.1. Explain why the latter is not acceptable. (5%)
4.2. Make another unacceptable example parallel to (2b) to show the same constraint. (5%)

(1)   a. 我看過那本書了。
      b. 那本書我看過了。

(2)   a. 正在看那本書的人是我哥哥。
      b. *那本書正在看的人是我哥哥。

5. As shown in the following two examples, Chinese allows SOV order, whereas English does not.
5.1. Make a plausible proposal to account for the cross-linguistic contrast. (10%)
5.2. Provide as many arguments as you can to support your proposal. (10%)

   (1).張老師（顯然）這本書（已經）看過了。
   (2).*John (obviously) this book (already) read.

6. The following is an example of a compliment exchange in English. A young adult compliments a child's skating ability in a park, followed by the child's response.

   Adult: "You're good at that! How long have you been skating?"

   In what context would the child's answer (a) be appropriate? (5%)
   In what context would the child's answer (b) be appropriate? (5%)

   (a) Child: "Thanks. I started skating about 3 years ago."
   (b) Child: "Oh, I've only been here about 10 minutes."

7. Examine the following place names.
7.1. Why is the word "new" translated as 新 for some names but 紐 for the others? (5%)

   New York 紐約
   New Hampshire 新罕布夏
   New Jersey 新澤西/紐澤西
   New Mexico 新墨西哥
   New Zealand 紐西蘭
   Newfoundland 紐芬蘭

7.2. Evaluate the advantages and disadvantages for choosing each of the following options as the English name of 新北市. (5%)

   (1) Xinbei City
   (2) New North City
   (3) New Taipei City