

# 國立彰化師範大學 101 學年度博士班招生考試試題

系所： 英語學系

組別： 甲

科目： 語言學理論與語言分析

☆☆請在答案卷上作答☆☆

第 1 頁，共 1 頁

1. Analyze the two telephone openings shown below. The first (from Schegloff, 1986) is an ordinary daily telephone conversation, and the second (from Bowles, 2006) is a service telephone call. Compare and contrast these two telephone openings in terms of conversation structures and turn sequences. Provide examples and justifications to account for your analysis. (20%)

C = caller; R = Receiver

Telephone opening 1:

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((ring))

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1. R: Hello  
2. C: Hello Ida?  
3. R: Yeah  
4. C: Hi,=This is Carla  
5. R: Hi Carla  
6. C: How are you  
7. R: Okay  
8. C: Good  
9. R: How about you  
10. C: Fine.Dont wants to know...

Telephone opening 2:

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((ring))

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1. R: ° good afternoon xxxxxxxx ?°  
2. C: .hh oh good afternoon **i'm interested in the new harry potter book .hh i wasn- are you taking orders for (it)** (so) when does it c:ome out.  
3. R: .hh there's still no publication date i'm afraid (0.5)

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2. Define these terms—*direct speech acts, indirect speech act, literal meaning, utterance meaning, locutionary act, illocutionary act, conversational implicatures*. Then discuss the interrelationship among them with proper examples and explanations. (20%)
3. Regarding the relationship between speech perception and production, the three possibilities are: perception precedes production, production precedes perception, and perception and production develop simultaneously. Illustrate with examples and cite relevance studies to show your viewpoints toward the relationship between speech perception and production. (20%)
4. Explain why GPSG (Generalized Phrase Structure Grammar) makes a distinction between HEAD features and FOOT features. (20%)
5. What is meant by “phonology-syntax interface”? What are some important claims and/or findings that have been made under this “phonology-synatx interface”? What is their linguistic significance? (20%)