

# 國立彰化師範大學 99 學年度博士班招生考試試題

系所：英語學系

甲組

科目：語言學理論與語言分析

☆☆請在答案紙上作答☆☆

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## I. 語言學理論 (50%)

- A. Which schools of linguistic thought are more influenced by philosophical empiricism and which by mentalism? Discuss the reasons for your opinion. (10%)
- B. How are passives treated in GPSG (Generalized Phrase Structure Grammar) and GB (Government and Binding Theory)? Describe the exact mechanism and show how a sentence like *John was beaten by his wife* is admitted. Then explain how *John was believed has left* is ruled out. (20%)
- C. Most phonetic and phonological studies of the sound systems of various languages have centered on exploring the production perspective. Only few studies have focused on learners' discrimination problems. Compare and contrast the similarities and differences among Contrastive Analysis, Error Analysis, Markedness Differential Hypothesis, Perceptual Assimilation Model, Speech Learning Model in predicting second/foreign language learners production and perception errors. (20%)

II. With specific examples, compare and contrast the relative constructions in English and Chinese in terms of their universal and language-specific properties. Cite two studies/theories to account for these properties. (25%)

## III.(25%)

A. Based on the following data taken from Celce-Murcia & Larsen-Freeman (1999), discuss the contribution of **and** to the meaning of the sentence. Is this connective truth-functional? State precisely its truth-conditional contribution. Does its contribution to the truth condition of the sentence exhaust its meaning? If not, discuss the extra meaning it carries, and the status of such non-truth-conditional semantic contribution within semantic theory.

1. Stu is a cook and Fred is a waiter.
2. Paris is the capital of France and Tokyo is the capital of Japan.
3. Annie is in the kitchen, and she is making doughnuts.
4. Annie fell into a deep sleep, and her facial color returned.
5. Peter married Annie and she had a baby.
6. Paul pounded on the stone and he shattered it.
7. Give me your picture, and I'll give you mine.

B. Now consider the sentences below (taken from Celce-Murcia & Larsen-Freeman (1999) as well). Compare and contrast the similarities and differences between the two connectives **and** and **but**.

1. It is raining, but I am happy.
2. They've had a terrible time up to now, but they'll probably succeed in the end.
3. Winter is warm in Miami but cold in Moscow.