

# 國立彰化師範大學 98 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

☆☆請在答案紙上作答☆☆

共 3 頁，第 1 頁

- I. Consider the following Japanese data taken from Farmer & Demers (2001). Assume that the particle -wa marks the matrix subject, and the particles -ga and -o indicate that the noun phrase to which they are attached is functioning as subject and object, respectively. (20%)
- 1a. Kinoo John-ga otoko-o nagutta.  
“Yesterday, John hit a man.”
  - b. Watasi-wa kinoo John-ga nagutta otoko-o mita.  
“I saw the man whom John hit yesterday.”
  - 2a. Kinoo John-ga otoko-o nagutta.  
“Yesterday, John hit a man.”
  - b. Kinoo John-ga nagutta otoko-ga paatii-ni kita.  
“The man whom John hit yesterday came to the party.”
  - 3a. Kinoo otoko-ga John-o nagutta.  
“Yesterday, a man hit John.”
  - b. Watasi-wa kinoo John-o nagutta otoko-o mita.  
“I saw the man who hit John yesterday.”
  - 4a. Watasi-wa Hanako-kara hon-o karita.  
“I borrowed a book from Hanako.”
  - b. Ootoo-wa watasi-ga Hanako-kara karita hon-o nakusita.  
“My brother lost the book which I borrowed from Hanako.”
  - 5a. Watasi-wa Hanako-kara hon-o karita.  
“I borrowed a book from Hanako.”
  - b. Watasi-ga Hanako-kara karita hon-wa totemo omosiroi.  
“The book which I borrowed from Hanako is very interesting.”
- A. How are the relative clauses formed in Japanese?
  - B. With specific examples, compare and contrast the relative clauses in Mandarin, English, and Japanese.

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共 3 頁，第 2 頁

II. Consider the following Southern Min Chinese data taken from Merrifield et al. (1987) (phonemic tones not indicated). (20%)

1. cin ta	very dry	13. sioŋ ta	driest
2. cin sin	very new	14. sioŋ sin	newest
3. cin ho	very good	15. sioŋ ho	best
4. cin o	very black	16. sioŋ o	blackest
5. ciŋ kao	very thick	17. sioŋ kao	thickest
6. cin toa	very big	18. sioŋ toa	biggest
7. cin doa	very hot	19. sioŋ doa	hottest
8. cin sue	very small	20. sioŋ sue	smallest
9. cim pe	very white	21. sioŋ pe	whitest
10. cin əŋ	very yellow	22. sioŋ əŋ	yellowest
11. ciŋ kuə	very cold	23. sioŋ kuə	coldest
12. cim bai	very ugly	24. sioŋ bai	ugliest

- A. How are the superlative forms of adjectives formed in Southern Min Chinese?  
B. How are the comparative forms of adjectives formed in Southern Min Chinese? What process or processes are involved? Are there similar processes in English? Explain.

III. What is meant by “phonetics-phonology interface”? What are some important claims and/or findings that have been made under this “phonetics-phonology interface”? What is their linguistic significance? (20%)

IV. The nature and causes of linguistic change have been topics of great concern to historical linguistics for at least a hundred years. Briefly present the major views and the arguments on which they are based, critically evaluate the arguments, and discuss the implications for general linguistic theory. (20%)

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共 3 頁，第 3 頁

V. Provide evidence for syntactic differences between try and seem, and show how these differences would be treated both in GPSG (Generalized Phrase Structure Grammar) and GB (Government and Binding Theory). Illustrate your analyses with diagrammed examples. (20%)