

國立彰化師範大學 99 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

系所：英語學系

組別：乙組

科目：語言學概論(含語言分析)

☆☆請在答案紙上作答☆☆

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Answer all the questions in English.

I. Give specific examples to illustrate the contrast between the following pairs/sets of terms. (20%)

1. coherence; cohesion
2. locutionary force; illocutionary force; perlocutionary force
3. structural ambiguity; lexical ambiguity
4. contradictory antonyms; scalar antonyms

II. Consider the colloquial Spanish data below. Pay special attention to the distribution of the sounds [s] and [z] represented by the following examples in phonetic transcription: (15%)

izla	'island'	tiste	'joke'
fuersa	'force'	eski	'ski'
peskado	'fish'	riezgo	'risk'
muskut	'muscle'	fiskat	'fiscal'
sin	'without'	rezvalar	'to slip'
rasko	'I scratch'	dezde	'since'
resto	'remainder'	razgo	'feature'
mizmo	'same'	beizbol	'baseball'
espalda	'back'	mas	'more'

Are [s] and [z] allophones of the same phoneme or are they separate phonemes of Spanish? If they are separate phonemes, support your answer; if they are allophones of the same phoneme, specify their distribution.

III. Compare the following pairs of sentences taken from Celce-Murcia & Larson-Freeman (1999).

Provide an explanation for the two different uses of there as shown in the (a) and the (b) sentences. (15%)

- (1) a. **THERE** is the little boy who looks after the sheep. (**THERE** is stressed)
b. There is a little boy who looks after the sheep: his name is Little Boy Blue. (*there* is unstressed)
- (2) a. The little boy who looks after the sheep is **THERE**. (**THERE** is stressed)
b. *A little boy who looks after the sheep is *there*. (*there* is unstressed)
- (3) a. *There is the little boy who looks after the sheep, isn't there?
b. There is a little boy who looks after the sheep, isn't there?
- (4) a. *There isn't the little boy who looks after the sheep.
b. There isn't a little boy who looks after the sheep
- (5) a. Here's the little boy who looks after the sheep.
b. *Here's a little boy who looks after the sheep.

IV. Compare and contrast the following pairs of apparently similar sentences. Give tests and then draw tree diagrams to show the differences between the sentences in each pair. (20%)

1. a. John tried to leave early.
b. John wanted to leave early.
2. a. John turned off the light.
b. John turned off the road.

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V. 1. Define and illustrate the following terms: (12%)

- (1) Adjacency pair
- (2) IRF (**I**nitiation-**R**esponse-**F**ollow-up)
- (3) Turn taking

2. Use the concepts given in V.1.(1)-(3) to analyze the following conversations and explain to what extent conversation is structured. (18%)

(a) In the TV quiz show (as cited in Cutting, 2002): H-Host, G-Guest.

H: Which of these countries is not a member of the Commonwealth: Ghana, Malaysia, India, the Philippines?

G: It's the Philippines.

H: Sure?

G: Yeah.

H: Final answer?

G: Final answer.

H: It's the right answer. You've got eight thousand pounds.

(b) In the store: S-Shopkeeper, C-Customer

C: Excuse me. How much is that T-shirt on the shelf?

S: You mean the black one?

C: No, the blue one.

S: It's \$29.

C: Do you have it in extra large?

S: Just a minute. I'll check.

C: Thanks.