

國立彰化師範大學 98 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

系所：英語學系研究所

組別：乙

科目：語言學概論(含語言分析)

☆☆請在答案紙上作答☆☆

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I. Match the following terms in 1-15 with appropriate examples/definitions in the list A-Z.

(30%)

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 1. homonyms | A. fantabulous, urinalysis |
| 2. metonyms | B. bird, sail |
| 3. gradable antonyms | C. the ability to communicate about things that are not present |
| 4. tautology | D. Lion, tiger, leopard, lynx are all felines. |
| 5. displacement | E. crown for king, Washington for US government |
| 6. discreteness | F. day baseball, silent movie, surface mail |
| 7. deletion | G. John is John. |
| 8. hyponyms | H. the pronunciation of <i>athlete</i> as [æθəlit] |
| 9. assimilation | I. [k] & [g] in English |
| 10. complementary distribution | J. radar, laser |
| 11. accidental gap | K. tall, short; big, small; happy, sad |
| 12. blending | L. typo, photo |
| 13. acronym | M. Sblang is not a possible word in English |
| 14. clipping | N. present, absent; dead, alive; awake, asleep |
| 15. semantic broadening | O. deep, mature |
| | P. Queens are mothers. |
| | Q. units of language can be combined infinitely |
| | R. new words can be added to any language |
| | S. the pronunciation of miss as [mɪʃ] before the pronoun you |
| | T. bank, bear |
| | U. [h] & [ŋ] in English |
| | V. [vas] 'vase', [ves] 'vase' |
| | W. interesting, mystery, memory |
| | X. Blick is a possible but nonsense word in English |
| | Y. spoonfeed, bus station |
| | Z. deer, hound |

II. Define presupposition, implicature, and entailment. With specific examples, illustrate how they are similar and how they are different (20%).

III. Draw a tree diagram for each of the bracketed expressions. (16%)

1. [We linguists] like to argue.
2. [Did the magic work]?
3. I wonder [if she can speak Spanish].
4. [They consider John to be incompetent].

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IV. Compounding is highly productive not only in English, but also in Chinese. Examine the following compounds in Chinese and (1): Classify them into three groups according to the semantic or syntactic relations between their components. (2): Say how the components of each group is structured semantically or syntactically. (16%)

- | | |
|-------|--------|
| 1. 吃飯 | 6. 虛偽 |
| 2. 痛苦 | 7. 梳頭 |
| 3. 心痛 | 8. 年輕 |
| 4. 溫柔 | 9. 命苦 |
| 5. 打水 | 10. 富強 |

V. Examine the following sentences and fill in each blank with PRO, trace or 0 (which means nothing) (10%)

1. I wonder whether _____ to go to the party.
2. John appears _____ to admire Mary.
3. We expect John _____ to be here tonight.
4. You can't force me _____ to do it.
5. The battery is likely _____ to be dead.

VI. In Spanish, sentences are negated by placing no 'not' before the (first) verb. As well, subject pronouns may be omitted. Given these facts, predict what types of errors a Spanish speaker in the early stages of learning English might make in negating each of the following utterances. (8%)

1. I can see.
2. The children like cookies.
3. She is standing by the window.
4. Fred likes to play the piano.