

國立彰化師範大學 97 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

系所： 英語學系碩士班 組別： 乙組 科目： 語言學概論(含語言分析)

☆☆請在答案紙上作答☆☆

共 3 頁，第 1 頁

Part I. Theoretical linguistics

1. Please define and compare among synthetic languages, analytic languages and isolating languages and find out their major differences. Use any examples you can find for illustration. (5%)
2. What is the tree structure template used for in syntax? Are there any other ways or systems that may have the same functions? (5%)
3. Please analyze and explain the idiosyncrasies of the sentence: The rat the cat the dog chased ate died. (5%)
4. Please define and explain with examples the form, function and meaning of language. (5%)
5. Please distinguish between phonetics and phonology. Why is there a need for such a distinction in describing a language? (10%)
6. Please use examples to illustrate the kinds of ambiguities that occur due to different levels/components of language. (10%)
7. In dealing with the meaning of language, including language in use, how many different kinds of meaning can you distinguish based on the levels/components of language? Use examples to make your points. (10%)
8. Data Analyses:
In the following table, the definitions of the words, *speak*, *tell*, *say* and *talk*, are given in random on the second column and the sample sentence of each definition is given on the third column. Please find the sample sentence to match with each definition on the second column. Write down the correct Alphabet for each definition according to the Item order from (1) to (20). (10%)

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共 3 頁，第 2 頁

| Answer | Definitions* (Item order) | Sample sentences |
|--------|---|---|
| 1 () | 1) To deliver an address or lecture | A) <i>Chen talks about Taipei in this book.</i> |
| 2 () | 2) To indicate; show | B) <i>In this game every move tells.</i> |
| 3 () | 3) To discover by observation; | C) <i>Waiting for what and for whom, only he could tell and</i> |
| 4 () | discern | <i>would not.</i> |
| 5 () | 4) To give an account or revelation | D) <i>If you do that, people will talk.</i> |
| 6 () | 5) To spread rumors; gossip | E) <i>His poetry speaks to one's heart.</i> |
| 7 () | 6) Approximately | F) <i>There were, say, 500 people present.</i> |
| 8 () | 7) To express one's thoughts in | G) <i>The clock says half past two.</i> |
| 9 () | writing | H) <i>It was a musical that is the talk of the town.</i> |
| 10 () | 8) To make a reservation or request | I) <i>Everybody could tell that he was upset.</i> |
| 11 () | 9) A turn or chance to speak | J) <i>Every eye was on him as he began to speak.</i> |
| 12 () | 10) To gain, influence, or bring into a | K) <i>"Oh, we parrots can talk in two languages-- people's</i> |
| 13 () | specified state by talking | <i>language and bird-language," said Polynesia proudly.**</i> |
| 14 () | 11) To make a statement in writing | L) <i>She was prepared to break silence and tell.</i> |
| 15 () | 12) To be appealing | M) <i>She said, "I tell you that man is a crook!"</i> |
| 16 () | 13) To have an effect or impact | N) <i>I spoke for the last slice of pizza.</i> |
| 17 () | 14) A subject of conversation | O) <i>He and I are old friends and we had much to say to each</i> |
| 18 () | 15) To state as one's opinion or | <i>other.</i> |
| 19 () | judgment; declare | P) <i>The biography speaks of great loneliness.</i> |
| 20 () | 16) To utter words or articulate | Q) <i>I say let's eat out.</i> |
| | sounds with ordinary speech | R) <i>The mayor spoke at the rally.</i> |
| | modulation | S) <i>They talked their way out of trouble.</i> |
| | 17) To give a detailed account of; | T) <i>Having had my say, I sat down.</i> |
| | narrate | |
| | 18) To inform positively and with | |
| | certainty and confidence | |
| | 19) To express in words | |
| | 20) To know how to speak in | |
| | language | |

*The definitions & sample sentences are adapted from wikipedia.com.

** [The Story of Doctor Dolittle](#) by [Lofting, Hugh](#)

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Part II. Define the following terms: (本大題共 5 小題，每題 4%，共 20%)

- a) illocutionary competence
- b) surface dyslexia
- c) speech community
- d) automatic machine translation
- e) computational pragmatics

Part III. Answer the following questions: (本大題共 4 小題，每題 5%，共 20%)

- (1) What roles do Mandarin Chinese and English play in the Chinese-speaking speech community of Taiwan? (5%)
- (2) What are the major factors which might influence second language acquisition? (5%)
- (3) What distinguishes the human brain from a non-human brain? (5%)
- (4) Suppose you are a psycholinguist trying to design experiments to investigate how people do language. What experiments would you make up to address the following questions? Be as specific as possible about how you would interpret the question and about what you would do to try to find an answer through a psycholinguistic experiment. (5%)
 - a) Do people read words from beginning to end?
 - b) Are simple sentences more difficult to understand than conjoined sentences?