

國立彰化師範大學九十六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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I. Based on the following data taken from Steriade (1982), focusing on the prefixes, describe how the perfects are formed in Greek. (20%)

type	root	perfect	glossary
a	lū	le-luka	'untie'
a	sēman	se-sēmēna	'signify'
b.	angel	āngelka	'announce'
b.	op <sup>h</sup> el	ōp <sup>h</sup> ēlēka	'owe'
c.	klep <sup>h</sup>	ke-klop <sup>h</sup> a	'steal'
c.	tlā	te-tlāmen	'endure'
c.	knai	ke-knēsmai	'scrape'
c	pneu	pe-pneuka	'breathe'
d.	sper	e-sparmai	'sow'
d.	zdeug	e-zdeugmai	'yoke'
d.	kten	e-ktona	'kill'
d.	psau	e-psauka	'touch'

II. Why do phonetics and phonology use different sets of distinctive features to describe sounds of a language? (15%)

III. True (T) or False (F): (15%)

1. \_\_\_\_\_ In most kinds of English, the first stop in a cluster of two stops has no audible release.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ In Received Pronunciation (British English), the central mid vowel /ɜ:/ is pronounced without any r-coloring.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Tense vowels are produced with the root of the tongue drawn forward and have a comparatively larger pharyngeal cavity than their lax counterparts.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ A schwa in an unstressed syllable occurring between two syllables can sometimes be dropped completely such as the schwa in the second syllable of the word *temperature*.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ The phoneme /w/ in English is considered to have two major places of articulation.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ In pronouncing English, the /r/ in the word *tree* will be pronounced as an approximant.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ In English, perseverative assimilation occurs more often than anticipatory coarticulation.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ The vowel in the demonstrative *that* can be reduced as a schwa.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ In American English, the velar nasal /ŋ/ can occur after a diphthong.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ In English, vowels are pronounced longer before voiceless obstruents.
11. \_\_\_\_\_ The phoneme [ʃ] has a secondary articulation called velarization.
12. \_\_\_\_\_ The vowels and diphthongs can reflect the dialectal differences of a language.
13. \_\_\_\_\_ If a language has voiceless sounds, then it must have voiced sounds.
14. \_\_\_\_\_ A voiceless stop occurring after [s] is normally aspirated.
15. \_\_\_\_\_ Every word in English is stressed, including words of monosyllable.

IV. Read each of the following statements and decide whether it is T (true) or F (false). (20%)

1. A generative grammar is a finite set of rules that could hypothetically produce an infinite number of utterances.
2. Linguistic forms, such as words or sentences, have an intrinsic relationship to their meaning.
3. Sounds which are more frequently used in a language, acquired earlier, and are simpler to articulate, are said to be marked.
4. The characteristic of languages that allows people to coin new words as needed is called discreteness.
5. The fact that a person can talk about the past or anticipate the future illustrates the characteristic of language called displacement.
6. The Principles and Parameters Theory postulates that even though there is variation in the surface structures generated in different languages, these differences have specific limitations.

請在答案紙上作答

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7. A bound morpheme cannot stand by itself as a meaningful unit; it must be attached to another morpheme.
8. In a pure or ideal synthetic language, all words would be monomorphemic.
9. In English, root morphemes are almost always bound morphemes.
10. Inflectional morphemes may change meaning, but may never change the part of speech of a linguistic form.
11. The *-en* in *oxen*, the *-i* in *cacti*, and the *-s* in *dogs* are allomorphs of the phoneme /s/.
12. The word *reactively* contains two free and two bound morphemes.
13. A creole language is a former pidgin language that is now spoken as a full language and transmitted as a native language.
14. An idiolect is the way communities of people speak.
15. Regional dialects of the same language have no variation in grammatical rules.
16. The practice of changing from one style of language to another is called *toasting*.
17. Historical linguistics is a form of synchronic study.
18. A proto-language is a parent language from which it is assumed that many ancestral and modern languages were derived.
19. The Great Vowel Shift altered the position of all Middle English short vowels.
20. The first writing systems that developed used the alphabet principle of writing.

V. Choose the most appropriate answer to each of the following questions. (22%)

21. [hwɪtʃ əv ðə falɔŋ ɪz ə vawl] ? (A) [v] (B) [p] (C) [b] (D) [a]
22. In English, changing the placement of the primary stress in a word like *record* can \_\_\_\_\_. (A) change the meaning of the word (B) change the vowel sounds in the word (C) change the part of speech of the word (D) all of the above
23. The word *radar* is \_\_\_\_\_. (A) a clipped word (B) an acronym (C) a compound word (D) a borrowed foreign word
24. The word *photo* is \_\_\_\_\_. (A) a clipped word (B) the result of backformation (C) a compound word (D) a borrowed foreign word
25. The word *pizza* is \_\_\_\_\_. (A) a clipped word (B) the result of backformation (C) a compound word (D) a borrowed foreign word
26. One of the features of pidgin languages is \_\_\_\_\_. (A) extensive syntactic structures (B) limited vocabulary (C) full range of human expression (D) complex use of inflections
27. In the following phrase structure rules for the sentence *The big dog jumped into the bushes*, line \_\_\_\_ is **incorrect**.  
 (A) i (B) ii (C) iv (D) vi  
 i. S → NP Aux VP                      iv. VP → V PP  
 ii. NP → Art Noun                      v. Tense → Past  
 iii. Aux → Tense                      vi. PP → Prep NP
28. If said out of context, the sentence *Jan saw the people with binoculars* could serve as an example of \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) structural ambiguity (B) lexical ambiguity (C) part-of speech ambiguity (D) deep structure
29. If said out of context, the sentence *Bring me the ruler* could serve as an example of \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) structural ambiguity (B) lexical ambiguity (C) part-of speech ambiguity (D) deep structure
30. *Lexicon* is a synonym for \_\_\_\_\_. (A) thesaurus (B) encyclopedia (C) dictionary (D) almanac
31. The semantic properties which the words *cat-dog-goldfish-parakeet-hamster* have in common include \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) mammal (B) house pet (C) furry (D) homeothermic (warm blooded)
32. Which of the following is **NOT** a performative sentence?  
 (A) I dare you to do it. (B) I bought a new house. (C) I refuse to help you. (D) I'm asking your advice.
33. Word pairs that are deictic include all of the following **EXCEPT** \_\_\_\_\_. (A) here/there (B) I/you (C) in/out (D) take/bring
34. The maxims of conversation in English include all of the following **EXCEPT** \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) quantity (B) quality (C) clarity (D) relevance
35. The holophrastic stage of child language acquisition is characterized by \_\_\_\_\_. (A) use of action-object words  
 (B) one word represents a whole concept (C) vowel sounds only (D) consonants and vowels used together
36. The telegraphic stage child language acquisition is characterized by \_\_\_\_\_. (A) sentences without function words  
 (B) vowel sounds only (C) consonants and vowels used together (D) one word represents a whole concept
37. When a child produces such words as *\*mouses* (instead of mice) and *\*goed* (instead of went), it is the result of \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) undergeneralization (B) overgeneralization (C) conjugation (D) imitation
38. When a child uses the word *cupcake* to refer to *cookies*, *cakes* and *brownies*, it is the result of \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) underextension (B) overextension (C) productivity (D) imitation

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39. When a child uses the word *dog* to refer to *one particular dog only*, it is the result of \_\_\_\_.  
(A) underextension (B) overextension (C) productivity (D) imitation
40. English is in the \_\_\_\_ language family. (A) Celtic (B) Latin (C) Germanic (D) Balto-Slavi
41. The influence of Latin on English was the greatest as a result of \_\_\_\_.  
(A) the early Roman occupation of Britain (B) the Norman Conquest of Britain in 1066 AD (C) the conversion of Anglo-Saxons to Christianity in the 16th Century (D) the growth of science and the use of Latin in scientific classification
42. The hiragana and katagana symbols of the Japanese writing system represent \_\_\_\_.  
(A) whole sentences (B) words or morphemes (C) individual sounds (D) syllables

**VI. Words in column II have been created from the corresponding word in column I. Indicate the word formation process responsible for the creation of each word in column II. (8%)**

- |                  |                  |               |
|------------------|------------------|---------------|
| A. compounding   | B. clipping      | C. blending   |
| D. reduplication | E. backformation | F. conversion |
| G. acronym       | H. eponym        | I. derivation |

- | I                        | II            |
|--------------------------|---------------|
| 43. access               | accessibility |
| 44. examination          | exam          |
| 45. noun phrase          | NP            |
| 46. omnibus              | bus           |
| 47. rain, coat           | raincoat      |
| 48. swindler             | swindle       |
| 49. television, marathon | telethone     |
| 50. veterinarian         | vet           |