

國立嘉義大學九十七學年度  
外國語言學系碩士班招生考試試題

科目：語言學概論 甲乙班

Please answer the following questions in English. For Chinese examples, you can use Chinese when citing the examples. But the analysis and generalization must be stated in English.

Q1. The experiential aspect marker *guo* has been a popular issue in Chinese linguistics. Examine the data below and answer the questions. (20%)

- (a) 他去過美國
- (b) 小明上過小學
- (c) 張三摔斷過腿
- (d) 張三撞斷過這三根柱子
- (e) \*張三死過
- (f) \*李四做過這三首曲子
- (g) \*彭祖老過

(1). Based on the seven examples above, what kind of predicates is compatible with the experiential *guo* and what kind is not? Use your generalization to explain why (a-d) are grammatical while (e-g) are not. (10%)

- (h) 我也年輕過
- (i) 中華棒球隊打過 1992 年奧運棒球賽決賽
- (j) 每個人都經歷過成長的痛苦
- (k) 我聽過昨天那場演講

(2). Examine (h-k). Do these examples affect your generalization above? If yes, in what way? How will you revise your generalization to accommodate these examples? If not, how will you explain these examples with your previous generalization? (10%)

Q2. The X-bar theory is a well-accepted notation in modern syntactic theories. Use the examples below to explain why an intermediate level is required between the maximal projection level and the lexical level. (20%)

- (a) Susan likes a student of linguistics. (a') \*Helen likes one (= a student) of chemistry.
- (b) Susan likes a student in blue jeans. (b') Helen likes one (= a student) in T-shirt.
- (c) Susan likes a student of linguistics in blue jeans.
- (c') Helen likes one (= a student of linguistics) in T-shirt.
- (c'') \*Helen likes one (= a student) of chemistry in T-shirt.