

考生作答須知：本科共有 8 大題。第 1 到 2 大題需用英文作答，其他題目可以選擇以中文或英文作答。

1. The **neighbor** of a word is a word that differs from it in exactly one phoneme. All of the neighbors in English of the word “hat” are given in Table 1 (some words are not common).

Table 1: Neighbors of “hat”

<u>Rime</u>	<u>Consonant</u>	<u>Body</u>
at	hart	hack
bat	hate	hag
cat	heart	ham
chat	heat	hang
fat	height	hap
gat	hit	hash
gnat	hoot	hatch
mat	hot	have
Matt	hurt	
pat	hut	
rat		
tat		
that		
vat		

1.1 [5%] Explain the three types of neighbors (Rime, Consonant, Body). For each type, make up a fake English neighbor of “hat”.

1.2 [3%] Table 2 shows the mean number of monosyllabic neighbors of all monosyllabic English words. Based on this table, does “hat” seem to show the typical pattern? Explain.

Table 2: Average numbers of neighbors

<u>Rime</u>	<u>Consonant</u>	<u>Body</u>	<u>Total</u>
7.9	5.1	4.9	17.9

1.3 [7%] Propose a hypothesis explaining the pattern in Table 2. Describe another prediction that your hypothesis makes for English (besides Table 2). Does your prediction also apply to Mandarin? Why or why not?

2. Before the 1960s, Central Bontok treated [b] and [f] as allophones of /b/, [d] and [ts] as allophones of /d/, and [g] and [k^h] as allophones of /g/, as shown in the data below.

(a) [fafa]	“lowlands”	(k) [ʔadʔo]	“sufficient”
(b) [fabʔa]	“tooth”	(l) [ketsem]	“eyelash”
(c) [fitiq]	“a bundle”	(m) [k ^h awis]	“good”
(d) [nabtiq]	“bundled”	(n) [k ^h agʔawis]	“very good”
(e) [tafa]	“fat”	(o) [k ^h egʔar]	“chew”
(f) [torfek]	“key”	(p) [ʔak ^h ob]	“bad odor”
(g) [tsurtsun]	“locust”	(q) [pagpag]	“tree, shrub, bush”
(h) [tsuwa]	“two”	(r) [sugk ^h alit]	“a kind of spear”
(i) [sintsudwa]	“pair”	(s) [qudtsu]	“basket for soil”
(j) [tsi]	“there”		

2.1 [5%] In each allophone pair ([b] ~ [f], [d] ~ [ts], [g] ~ [k^h]), the first allophone appears in environment X and the second appears in environment Y. Describe these two environments X and Y in the simplest possible way.

2.2 [5%] Based on example (i) [sintsudwa], describe a difference between the syllable structures of Central Bontok and Mandarin. Justify your answer.

2.3 [5%] Examples (r) [sugk^halit] and (s) [qudtsu] violate (disobey) a cross-linguistic generalization called Geminate Integrity (長子音的完整性). Based on the examples and the name of this principle, what does the principle state?

3. [10%] In the Russian forms in (1)-(3) below, the b-forms are morphologically derived from the a-forms. The a-forms are consistently composed of an adjective and a noun. In each pair, the two forms have exactly the same meaning. Describe the general steps to change the two-word a-forms into the one-word b-forms.

- (1) a. vizitnaja kartočka 'visiting card'
visiting card
b. vizitka 'visiting card'
- (2) a. maršrutnoe taksi 'route taxi'
route(ADJ) taxi
b. maršrutka 'route taxi'
- (3) a. gazirovannaja voda 'soda water'
gas(ADJ) water
b. gazirovka 'soda water'

4. [10%] Consider the Dutch sentences in (1) and (2) below. Propose a general rule that can capture the acceptability contrast between the a-sentences and the b-sentences.

- (1) a. Ik kan me de film herinneren.
I can myself the film remember
'I can remember the film.'
- b. * Ik kan me niet welke film Ben gezien heeft herinneren.
I can myself not which film Ben seen has remember
Intended: 'I can't remember which film Ben has seen.'
- (2) a. * Ik kan me herinneren de film.
I can myself remember the film
Intended: 'I can remember the film.'
- b. Ik kan me niet herinneren welke film Ben gezien heeft.
I can myself not remember which film Ben seen has
'I can't remember which film Ben has seen.'

5. Consider the sentences in (1) and (2) below.

5.1 [6%] Draw tree structures for (1) and (2).

5.2 [4%] Describe the meaning contrast between them.

(1) Seth loaded hay onto the cart.

(2) Seth loaded the cart with hay.

6. Consider the sentence in (1) below.

6.1 [5%] In your own words, describe the literal meaning and the metaphorical meaning of (1).

6.2 [5%] Identify the source domain and target domain in the metaphor used in (1).

(1) 以大力氣贏得自己在殘忍世間的生存證，卻又隨手拋掉了它。(陳克華〈詩想〉，聯合報 2012.11.24)

7. [15%] In Chinese, to express a future situation, words such as *jiang* (將) or *hui* (會) are usually preferred. Explain why the sentences with the word *jiang* or *hui* are more acceptable than those without it, as in (1). However, there are examples where no additional word is required to express a future event, as in (2). Explain why the examples in (2) are fully acceptable even without the occurrence of the word *jiang* or *hui*.

- (1) a. 明天嘉義會下雨。
vs. ?明天嘉義下雨。
- b. 學校將於下個星期開學。
vs. ?學校於下個星期開學。
- c. 下個月，張老師將出席國際會議，發表論文。
vs. ?下個月，張老師出席國際會議，發表論文。
- (2) a. 明天早上 5:00 漲潮。
b. 今天是龍年，明年是蛇年。
c. 後天晚上，月蝕在 7:15 開始，9:00 結束。

8. [15%] Compare the examples of *benlai* (本來) in (1) to the English past tense examples in (2). Determine whether *benlai* and the English past tense have the same semantic function. If yes, describe this semantic function. If not, explain how they are semantically different. Please elaborate.

- (1) a. 小美本來是老師。
b. 小美本來喜歡小華。
c. 小美本來想出國唸書。
d. 小華本來已經寫完作業了。
e. 小華本來到了，後來不知道為什麼，又離開了。
- (2) a. May was a teacher.
b. May liked Hua.
c. May thought about going abroad to study.
d. Hua already finished his homework.
e. Hua had arrived.