

銘傳大學 103 學年度研究所碩士班招生考試

應用英語學系碩士班

第二節

「語言學」試題

(第 1 頁共 3 頁) (限用答案本作答)

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A. Examine the following data from Choctaw and list the morphemes corresponding to the following English translation. (20%)

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. p̄salitok | 'I saw.' | 8. ifsap̄isaf̄i | 'You will see me.' |
| 2. ʃip̄isali | 'I see you.' | 9. ifsaso | 'You hit me (pres).' |
| 3. ʃisoli | 'I hit you (pres).' | 10. ifsotok | 'You hit (past).' |
| 4. solif̄i | 'I will hit.' | 11. ifpayatok | 'You called.' |
| 5. ʃip̄ayalif̄i | 'I will call you.' | 12. ifsapaya | 'You call me.' |
| 6. ʃakm̄anelif̄i | 'I will like.' | 13. ʃif̄akm̄anelitok | 'I liked you.' |
| 7. ifsaf̄akm̄ane | 'You like me.' | 14. ifp̄isa | 'You see.' |
- (1) _____ 'see' (2) _____ 'call' (3) _____ 'hit' (4) _____ 'like'
(5) _____ 'I' (6) _____ 'you (O.)' (7) _____ 'you (S.)' (8) _____ 'me'
(9) _____ 'past tense' (10) _____ 'future tense'

B. Maltese is a Semitic language spoken on the island of Malta, in the Mediterranean. Consider how the indefinite (*a, some*) and the definite (*the*) are formed in the following words. Maltese forms the definite of a noun by attaching either /il-/ or /l-/ to it. Examine the data below and answer the questions that follow.

(The symbol [h] represents a voiceless pharyngeal fricative.) (22%)

(a).

| Indefinite | | Definite | |
|------------|-----------|-------------|--------------------------|
| [fellus] | 'chicken' | [ilfellus] | 'the chicken' |
| [arya] | 'air' | [larya] | 'the air' |
| [mara] | 'woman' | [ilmara] | 'the woman' |
| [omm] | 'mother' | [lomm] | 'the mother' |
| [kelb] | 'dog' | [ilkelb] | 'the dog' |
| [?attus] | 'cat' | [il?attus] | 'the cat' |
| [hitan] | 'walls' | [ilhitans] | 'the walls' |
| [abt] | 'armpit' | [labt] | 'the armpit' |
| [ispanyol] | 'Spanish' | [lispanyol] | 'the Spanish (language)' |

1) How can you predict the form of the definite marker? (4%)

2) What natural classes of sounds are involved? (4%)

Now look at these nouns in the indefinite and the definite:

(b).

| Indefinite | | Definite | |
|------------|---------------|----------|--------------|
| [tiin] | 'a fig' | [ittiin] | 'the fig' |
| [dawl] | 'a light' | [iddawl] | 'the light' |
| [shab] | 'some clouds' | [isshab] | 'the clouds' |

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[natura] 'nature' [innatura] 'the nature'

- 3) The definite marker has the same phonemic form in these words as it had above, but a phonological process has changed its form.
- What type of process is responsible for the change? How did it affect the definite marker? (2%)
 - What natural class of sounds causes the change from the phonemic form to the various phonetic forms in part B? (2%)
- 4) Give the definite form of the following nouns: (10%)

| Indefinite | | Definite | |
|------------|--------------------|----------|-----------------------|
| [daar] | 'a house' | _____ | 'the house' |
| [zift] | 'a pitch' | _____ | 'the pitch' |
| [azzar] | 'a piece of steel' | _____ | 'the steel' |
| [ingliz] | 'English' | _____ | 'the English (lang.)' |
| [belt] | 'a city' | _____ | 'the city' |

- C. Draw tree diagrams for the following sentence to indicate that it is a case of structural ambiguity. Please also give an interpretation for each of the structures. (10%)

The teacher punished the boy with a stick.

- D. Write articulatory descriptions for the following consonants and vowels. (15%)

- [z]
- [k]
- [o]
- [I]
- [j]

- E. Fill in the most appropriate term: (20%)

- In special social situations, bilingual adults may switch back and forth between their two languages in the same sentences. This phenomenon is referred to as _____.
- _____ is the term used to refer to any cognitive function that is localized primarily on one side of the brain or the other.
- The intermediate grammar that L2 learners create on their way to the target language has been called _____.
- The study of the biological and neural foundations of language is called _____.

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5. _____ is a procedure in which a half of the brain is surgically removed.
6. _____ is the study of the distribution of sounds in a language and the interactions between those different sounds.
7. _____ are morphemes that are attached to a base morpheme both initially and finally.
8. _____ is a line drawn on the map to separate dialect areas.
9. _____ refer to words formed by combining two words, but parts of the words that are combined are deleted.
10. _____ refer to words derived from the initials of several words.

F. Briefly compare and contrast between pidgins and creoles. (13%)

試題完
End of exam