



南台科技大學 101 學年度研究所考試入學招生考試

系組：應英系甲丙組

准考證號碼：□□□□□□□□

科目：語言學概論

(請考生自行填寫)

注意事項	<p>一、請先檢查准考證號碼、報考系(組)別、考試科目名稱，確定無誤後再作答。</p> <p>二、所有答案應寫於答案紙上，否則不予計分。</p> <p>三、作答時應依試題題號，依序由上而下書寫，作答及未作答之題號均應抄寫。</p>
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I. Choose ONE best answer (A), (B), (C) or (D) to each of the following questions. 30%

1. In the following linguistic terms, which explanation is NOT true:

- (A) To distinguish between a phoneme and its'allophones, it is used slashes // to enclose phonemes and continue to use square brackets [] for allophones.
- (B) Phonemes are not physical sounds. They are abstract mental representations of the phonological units of a language.
- (C) *Seat* [sit] and *sell* ['sɛl] are a minimal pair because they differ in two sounds, the vowels and the final consonants.
- (D) [b], [d], [g] are all phonemes in English and *bill*, *dill*, and *gill* constitute a minimal set.

2. In the following linguistic explanations which is NOT true:

- (A) *Socio-economic* is a compound because its first member is a stem or stem-variant plus suffix which cannot form a word on its own.
- (B) Compounding is a process by which a compound lexeme is derived from two or more simpler lexemes.
- (C) In English the definition of a compound, such as *madman*, is 'one word', and '[a] *mad man*' in which there exist two or more separate 'words' is still a compound.
- (D) A verb form which ends in *-ing* is called 'gerund'..

3. We have seen that nasalization of vowels in English is non-phonemic because it is predictable by rule. The vowel nasalization rule is ____.

- (A) an assimilation rule (B) a dissimilation rule (C) an epenthesis rule (D) implicature

4. A sentence like *I said I would file it on Thursday* may be lexically or structurally ambiguous. Which of the following paraphrases is NOT true:

- (A) I said that on Thursday I would put it in the file.
- (B) It was Thursday when I said I would file it using a rasp.
- (C) I said that it was Thursday I would put it in the file.
- (D) It was Thursday when I said I filed it using a rasp.

5. In the word *farm*, for example, some people do not pronounce the /r/ and some do, and also there are variations in the ways the /r/ can be pronounced. This description can be identified as a ____.
- (A) linguistic variable (B) grammatical variable (C) semantical variable (D) syntactic variable
6. In many languages, the pitch of the vowel or syllable is linguistically significant. For example, two words may contrast in meaning if one has a high pitch and another a low pitch. Such languages are called ____ languages.
- (A) phonetic (B) tone (C) intonation (D) spelling
7. Regional phonological or phonetic distinctions are often referred to as different ____.
- (A) syllabi (B) dialects (C) accents (D) ambiguity
8. Which of the following is not a feature that can be usually found in an entry for a learner's dictionary?
- (A) grammatical information (B) etymology (C) pronunciation (D) illustrative example
9. The word *building* is a ____ of the word *chapel*.
- (A) hyperonym (B) hyponym (C) heteronym (D) synonym
10. The word *thumb* is a ____ of the word *hand*.
- (A) homonym (B) antonym (C) meronym (D) holonym
11. The morpheme *wife* in the archaic words *midwife* and *fishwife* meant 'woman' and now its meaning in *John's wife* is 'the female partner in a marriage'. This is an example of ____.
- (A) widening (B) narrowing (C) shifting (D) metaphor
12. The study of language at a particular stage of time is called ____.
- (A) synchronic linguistics (B) corpus linguistics (C) historical linguistics (D) psycholinguistics
13. Which of the following is the subject for studies in the area of deixis?
- (A) speech act theory
(B) the meaning of personal pronouns
(C) the contrastive studies of one's native language and the target language
(D) turn-taking in conversation
14. Which of the following languages in the Indo-European language family is closest in relation to English?
- (A) French (B) Swedish (C) Italian (D) German
15. The phenomenon of a person's moving back and forth between two different languages or dialects in a conversation is called ____.
- (A) code-switching (B) aphasia (C) lingua franca (D) lateralization

II. Answer EACH of the following questions.

1. According to Daniel Jones (1881-1967) in his *English Pronouncing Dictionary*, there are 24 consonants in English: /b/, /d/, /g/, /m/, /n/, /ŋ/, /v/, /z/, /ð/, /ʒ/, /ʒ/, /l/, /r/, /p/, /t/, /k/, /tʃ/, /f/, /θ/, /s/, /ʃ/, /h/, /w/, /j/. First of all, please list these 24 consonants by their phonetic features in the table below. The columns stand for place of articulation and the rows for manner of articulation. For example, [f] is a voiceless, labiodental, fricative consonant, but [v] is a voiced, labiodental, fricative one. (11%)

Place of articulation		Manner of articulation							
		Stop (oral)		Affricate		Fricative	Nasal	Liquid	Glide
		Unaspirated	Aspirated	Unaspirated	Aspirated				
Bilabial	voiceless								
	voiced								
Labiodental	voiceless					f			
	voiced					v			
Alveolar	voiceless								
	voiced								
Interdental	voiceless								
	voiced								
Velar	voiceless								
	voiced								
Palatal	voiceless								
	voiced								
Glotal	voiceless								

2. Continuing the question 1., we know that we have three ways of classifying consonants: by voicing, by place of articulation and by manner of articulation. Now please describe each of the manner of articulation, that is, how to produce sounds called stops, affricates, fricatives, nasals, liquids and glides. (19%)
3. There are many possible word formation processes, but choose and discuss only the five processes that you are most familiar with (if you give more than five processes in your discussion, only the first five will be considered as your answer). In your discussion, define the process terms (10 points) and give an example for each of the processes (10 points). 20%
4. Explain what Grimm's Law is (5 points) and list all the sound correspondences (5 points); use examples to explain five of the sound correspondences in the law (5 points). Discuss **if** and **how** a knowledge of this law can help learners of English expand their vocabulary (5 points). 20%