

國立交通大學 104 學年度碩士班考試入學試題

科目：語言分析(6042)

考試日期：104 年 2 月 6 日 第 4 節

系所班別：外國語文學系外國文學與語言學碩士班 組別：乙組 第 1 頁, 共 3 頁

【不可使用計算機】*作答前請先核對試題、答案卷(試卷)與准考證之所組別與考科是否相符!!

I. An American student claimed that some of the last names of professors in the department (林、劉、盧、賴、李) were very confusing to her when she first joined the program. Can you propose a hypothesis to account for the case? (10 points)

II. In English, there are word pairs such as 'PERmit' (N) and 'perMIT' (V) which have contrastive stress assignment. L2 learners usually have problems remembering the stress assignment and mispronounce the stress/word in a sentence. However, native English speakers can still understand what the speaker intend to say. Why do you think that is the case? (10 points)

III. In teaching Mandarin, some textbooks say that the use of 的 in the following examples is related to past tense and marks a past time:

(1) Q: 他甚麼時候到台灣的?

- Ans.: a) 他昨天到的
b) 他今天上午到的
c) 他明天才會到/*的

Please take a close look of the examples below and answer the questions:

(2) 媽媽做好一盤菜, 孩子問媽媽:

Kid: 這是甚麼時候要吃的?

- Mom: a) 今天要吃的
b) 明天要吃的
c) ??昨天要吃的

(3) Tom 要來台灣, 但是 Amy 不知道她甚麼時候到:

Amy: Tom 甚麼時候到台灣?

- Tom: a) 他昨天到了
b) 他今天到
c) 他明天到

A) Based on the examples in (2) and (3), do you agree or disagree that 的 marks past tense? Explain why you agree or disagree. (10 points)

B) What do you think 的 is doing here? In other words, what is the function of 的 in these examples? (10 points)

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IV. The pitch of vowel nuclei can be affected by the surrounding stops. According to the following coarticulation effects: (1) initial voiced stop [b] decreases pitch during the following vowel, (2), voiceless stop [k] increases pitch during the following vowel, (3), final glottal stop [ʔ] raises pitch during the final portion of preceding vowels, and (4) final glottal sound [h] lowers pitch during the final portion of preceding vowels, can you predict the syllable structure of vowel carrying a high falling tone? Can you explain why voiced stop, but not voiceless stop, decreases the pitch of the following vowel? (20 points)

V . Please use the following examples to discuss how a presupposition differs from an entailment. (20 points) 本題可用中文或英文作答。

- (1) a. John cleaned his car.
b. John did not clean his car.
- (2) a. John has a red car.
b. John does not have a red car.
- (3) a. Mary regrets that she kissed John.
b. Mary might regret that she kissed John.
- (4) a. Mary broke the window.
b. Mary might break the window.
- (5) a. John stopped eating apples.
b. John did not stop eating apples.
- (6) a. John and Mary went to the party.
b. John and Mary did not go to the party.
- (7) a. John cleaned his car.
b. If John is not busy, then he will clean his car.
- (8) a. John has a red car.
b. If John is rich, then he will buy a red car.

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VI. Consider the following Korean data (20 points):

[sadan]	'division'	[tal]	'moon'
[toldari]	'stone bridge'	[aŋtʰal]	'cranky resistance'
[kutʰo]	'vomit'	[pandal]	'half-moon'
[tʰadɔl]	'white pebble'	[satʰan]	'evil'
[tʰal]	'mask'	[togi]	'porcelain'
[tari]	'bridge'	[kudo]	'composition'

(Note: Consider [tʰ] as one complex segment.)

1. Do the sounds [t], [tʰ] and [d] belong to one phoneme, two phonemes, or three phonemes? (3%)
2. Give evidence/arguments to your answer to Q1. (7%)
3. Posit an underlying representation for the words 'division', 'half-moon' and 'cranky resistance' and write a rule or rules (or use Optimality-Theory-styled tableaux) to account for the mappings between underlying representation and surface representation. (10%)