

國立中正大學 103 學年度碩士班招生

科目：語言學概論

考生作答須知

本科共有 6 大題。第 1 題和第 2 題請用英文作答，其餘各題可以選擇以中文或英文作答

1. Phonemes have three properties: (a) they are lexically contrastive; (b) they are individual segments; (c) they may be realized phonetically in predictably different ways depending on phonological context, forming allophones. The Zhuyin fuhao (注音符號) notation system for Mandarin is thus not entirely phoneme-based.

1.1 [5%] Demonstrate that the Zhuyin fuhao system seems to obey property (a). Illustrate your answer with Mandarin examples, written both in Zhuyin fuhao and in the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA).

1.2 [5%] Describe two ways in which the Zhuyin fuhao system violates property (b). Illustrate your answer with examples, written both in Zhuyin fuhao and in the IPA.

1.3 [5%] Consider the Zhuyin fuhao symbols ㄊ and ㄌ. Do they truly represent distinct phonemes, or do they represent allophones of the same phoneme? Justify your answer with examples, written both in Zhuyin fuhao and in the IPA.

2. Examine the Russian words shown below. Note that words of Type I are about ten times more common in the Russian lexicon than words of Type II.

		Stem	Suffixed form	Gloss
Type I	a.	l'estʲ	l'estʲi	'flattery'
	b.	gravʲor	gravʲorə	'engraver'
	c.	park	parka	'park'
	d.	mator	matoru	'motor'
	e.	metr	metru	'meter'
	f.	katʲir	katʲirə	'motor boat'
Type II	g.	l'estʲ	l'stʲi	'flatter'
	h.	kavʲor	kavra	'carpet'
	i.	turok	turka	'Turk'
	j.	rʲimenʲ	rʲimnʲa	'belt'
	k.	kalʲets	kalʲtso	'ring'
	l.	kastʲor	kastra	'fire'

2.1 [5%] Describe the simplest analysis that captures the nonalternating Type I stems and the alternating Type II stems. Justify your answer with examples. [Hint: The analysis really must be simpler than any alternative!]

2.2 Gouskova and Becker (2013) asked native Russian speakers to judge the acceptability of fake Russian words like the following. The average acceptability scores for various types of fake words are shown below (on a scale from 1 = "very bad" to 7 = "excellent").

	"Stem"	"Suffixed form"	Acceptability
m.	xutam	xutma	2.3
n.	rudan	rudna	
o.	tagʲel	tagla	5.9
p.	rapʲej	rapʲja	
q.	xarok	xarka	5.1
r.	rʲfon	rʲfna	
s.	gidʲil	gidla	3.0
t.	dumʲilʲ	dumʲlʲa	
u.	karut	karta	2.6
v.	zutuf	zutʲa	

[5%] Explain how these results relate to the pattern in real Russian words.

2.3 Below are further results from Gouskova and Becker’s study (again using fake words, native Russian speakers, and the same acceptability scale).

	“Stem”	“Suffixed form”	Acceptability
w.	p ^h ilt ^h er	p ^h iltra	4.0
x.	munkor	munkra	
y.	k ^h iftor	k ^h iftra	
z.	paft ^h el	paftla	
aa.	gupt ^h en	guptna	
bb.	kasn ^h et	kasnta	1.5
cc.	tagl ^h et	taglta	
dd.	munlot	munlta	
ee.	lasfop	lasfpa	
ff.	patr ^h en	patrna	

[5%] Split the above “suffixed forms” into syllables. Based on your syllabifications, explain the acceptability judgment results.

3. Consider the examples in (1) and (2) below, and then answer the following questions.

3.1 [20%] Describe as much as you can the similarities and differences between a relative clause construction in English and Chinese, regarding their formal properties (i.e., the syntactic properties of the construction and morphological properties of the elements in the construction).

3.2 [15%] Draw a tree diagram for the Chinese example in (1) and another tree diagram for the English example in (2).

(1) 我找到了你昨天買的那三本書。

(2) I found the three books which you bought yesterday.

4. [10%] What are ‘thematic roles’ and how are they used to account for linguistic phenomena? Provide at least two examples to support your answer.

5. [15%] Divide the loan words in (1)-(12) into four different groups, and then explain the differences for their lexical formation.

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| (1) 速食 | (2) 咖啡 | (3) 防火牆 | (4) 比基尼 |
| (5) 馬力 | (6) 坦克車 | (7) 蜜月 | (8) 迷你裙 |
| (9) 保齡球 | (10) 立可白 | (11) 微波爐 | (12) 蕾絲 |

6. [10%] Identify the event types in (1)-(3) and describe their meaning differences.

- (1) He opened the window.
- (2) The window opened.
- (3) The window is open.