

國立中山大學 106 學年度碩士暨碩士專班招生考試試題

科目名稱：語言學概論【外文系碩士班乙組】

題號：412003

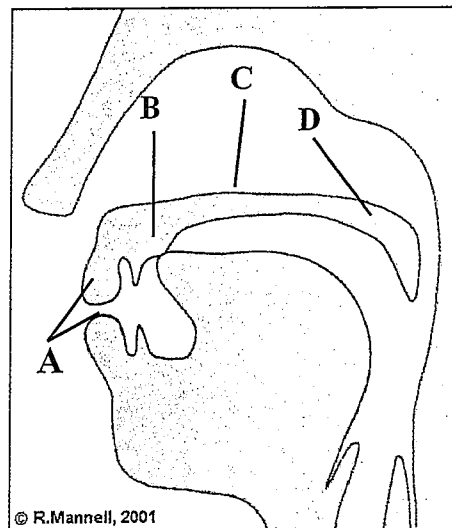
□本科目依簡章規定「不可以」使用計算機(問答申論題)

共 3 頁第 1 頁

Instruction: You're required to write in **English** all your answers on the answer sheet provided. Please number your answers in your answer sheet according to the question numbers.

1. The following three questions are concerned with knowledge of phonetics and phonology. (25%)

Question 1-1 Figure 1 is an articulatory diagram in which four speech organs are labeled. Which of the following statements are correct? There are multiple answers to this question. (5%)



- (A) B is called hard palate.
- (B) C is involved in the description of the articulation of [θ].
- (C) The back of the tongue contacts D when the first consonant of the English word *cat* is produced.
- (D) The feature indicating whether the parts labeled as A are rounded is phonemically relevant in English.
- (E) Figure 1 is an appropriate articulatory diagram for the sound [n].

Figure 1

Source: http://clas.mq.edu.au/speech/phonetics/phonetics/consonants/nasal_stops.html

Question 1-2 The plural forms of most English nouns can be derived by attaching the plural suffix to their singular forms. Assume that the phonemic form of this plural marker is /-z/ and examine the following data:

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
[kæt]	[kæts]	[fɪ]	[fɪz]
[sneɪk]	[sneɪks]	[faks]	[faksəz]
[dɒg]	[dɒgz]	[bɪndʒ]	[bɪndʒəz]
[pen]	[penz]	[bi]	[biz]

Two phonological rules are involved in the derivation of the plurals. One is voicing assimilation, whereby /-z/ assimilates in voicing to the preceding sound (e.g., /kæt/ + /-z/ → [kæts]). The other is for you to discover. Identify this rule and the environment in which it applies. (8%)

Question 1-3 Determine how the two phonological rules from the previous question should be ordered with respect to each other. Also, show that your ordering can generate the correct phonetic forms for the plurals of *cat* and *fox*. (12%)

2. The following three questions are concerned with knowledge of morphology. (25%)

Question 2-1 In English, when modifying the same noun, adjectives generally have to be placed in this order: opinion-size-age-shape-color-origin-material-purpose noun. Therefore, a native English speaker would say *little green man* instead of *green little man*. However, a number of exceptions do exist. One of them is the name of the antagonist in *Little Red Riding Hood—Big Bad Wolf*. *Bad Big Wolf* sounds a bit wrong, although it strictly respects the order for adjectives. Among the explanations for why *Big Bad* is preferred over *Bad Big*, one suggests that phrases like *Big Bad* tacitly follows a pattern that has to be obeyed in the derivation of the English words below. What kind of morphological processes is most likely to be the one used in deriving these words? (5%)

背面有題

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clip-clop	/klɪpklop/	ping-pong	/pɪŋpɒŋ/
tick-tock	/tɪktak/	hip-hop	/hɪphɒp/
criss-cross	/krɪskrɒs/	ding-dong	/dɪŋdɒŋ/
splish-splash	/splɪʃsplæʃ/	mish-mash	/mɪʃmæʃ/
zig-zag	/zɪgzæg/	chit-chat	/tʃɪtʃæt/

Question 2-2 What is the pattern that is followed by the words in the previous question? State your generalizations. (8%)

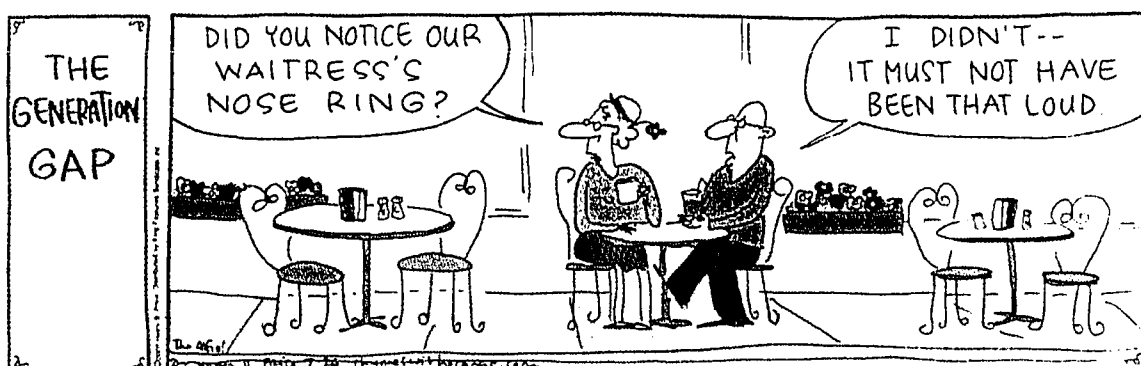
Question 2-3 Manam, an Austronesian language spoken in Papua New Guinea, uses a morphological process similar to the one from Question 2-1 to expand its lexical inventory. This can be seen in the following Manam data documented by Lichtenberk (1983) (cited from Kenstowicz, 1994). The acute mark ´ indicates location of primary stress, and the forms in column B are derived from those in column A. Develop an analysis to account for the derivation. (12%)

<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	
[salága]	[salagalága]	‘long’
[moíta]	[moitaíta]	‘knife’
[ʔarái]	[ʔarairái]	‘ginger species’
[láʔo]	[laʔoláʔo]	‘go’
[malabón]	[malabombón]	‘flying fox’
[ʔulán]	[ʔulanlán]	‘desire’

Question 3 Definition: Discuss the following terms in details; e.g., in which linguistic sub-field is the term defined? What properties do these terms aim to explain? What are their relevant examples? (20%)

- (1) **Grice’s Maxims** (8%)
- (2) **inflection and derivation** (8%)
- (3) **Language transfer** (4%)

Question 4 What kind of “ambiguities” does the cartoon strip below express? Please draw two structural trees to represent their respective ambiguous meanings. (20%)



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5. Pronoun reference (10%)

Question 5-1: Why are sentences (1a) and (2a) not grammatical (marked with “*”), but (1b) and (2b) grammatical? (4%)

- (1) a. *The doctor pays themselves well.
b. The doctor pays herself well.
- (2) a. *The medical profession pays themselves well.
b. The medical profession pays itself well.

Question 5-2: In sentence (3), what does *them* refer to? Who is *he* in (4)? If number compatibility/agreement between the noun phrase antecedent (先行詞) and the pronoun is required for determining the reference of the pronoun, what problem is caused by (3) and (4)? (6%)

- (3) *A recent editorial contained an attack on the **medical profession**. The writer accused **them** of charging excessively high fees. (From *Writing: A College Handbook*)*
- (4) *Yesterday, the White House announced the decision to lift all sanctions. **He** went on to say That this gesture would set the tone for further negotiation.*