

國立高雄師範大學 104 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

系所別：英語學系

科 目：語言學概論及語言分析

※注意：1. 本科限用英文作答。

2. 作答時請將試題題號及答案依序寫在答案卷上，於本試題上作答者，不予計分。

3. 請以藍、黑色鋼筆或原子筆作答，以鉛筆或其他顏色作答之部分，該題不予計分。

I. Fill in the blanks (30%, 2% for each blank)

Please write your answers according to the order of blanks, not the order of questions. Write only one answer on a line. Each answer cannot be more than 20 words.

1. According to place of articulation, what category should Chinese of ㄅ、ㄆ be grouped under? 1. According to manner of articulation, what category should Chinese of ㄌ、ㄎ be grouped under? 2.

2. Use phonetic features to write a phonological rule for the following description:
“Consonants of [p], [t], and [k] will be pronounced with a puff of air when occurring at the syllable initial position.” 3

3. Divide the word “underestimation” into morphemes by giving hyphens between the morphemes. 4

4. Name the theta roles of the underlined NP in the following sentence.

With a telescope, the boy saw a stranger beggar behind the statue.

5 6 7 8

5. Paraphrase the following phonological rule of English and then give an example.

$\left(\begin{array}{c} +\text{velar} \\ +\text{nasal} \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \phi / \left\{ \begin{array}{c} +\text{bilabial} \\ +\text{nasal} \end{array} \right\} ___\#$

Please paraphrase: 9

Give one example: 10

6. According to the X-bar Theory in syntax, the sister node of X' is a(n) 11, and the combination of the two will form the maximal project of X, i.e. XP. On the other hand, the element that does not affect the addition or reduction of bar number and stands as both a sister and a daughter node to X' is a(n) 12.

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7. The opposing semantic feature in the antonym pair *pony-child* is 13. There are three different types of antonyms. The *big-small* antonym pair shows the gradable antonyms; the antonym pair *employer-employee* shows the 14 antonyms; and the antonym pair *present-absent* shows the 15 antonyms.

II. What is Grimm's Law in language change? Which scholar found it and what phenomenon is it? Please illustrate when this language change happened and across what languages and then summarize it with generalized rules to brief this change. (10%)

III. Draw a tree diagram to show the internal structure of the following sentence. You may use either PS rules or X-bar theory. Then, use a couple of constituency tests to prove the structure of the subject is the way as you have proposed. (10%)

Whether Tom is good at linguistics confuses all of his classmates.

IV. Compare the following English and German data. Set up a parameter to illustrate the formation of *yes-no* questions in English and German, respectively.

Draw tree diagrams for (4a) and (4b) to account for the relevant movements. (25%)

- (1) a. Das Kind wird die Schwester lehren.
the child will the sister teach
'The child will teach the sister.'

b. The child will teach the sister.

- (2) a. Wird das Kind die Schwester lehren?
will the child the sister teach
'Will the child teach the sister?'

b. Will the child teach the sister?

- (3) a. Der Mann liebt die Frau.
the man love the woman
'The man loves the woman.'

b. The man loves the woman.

- (4) a. Liebt der Mann die Frau?
love the man the woman
'Does the man love the woman?'

b. Does the man love the woman?

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V. Luisen_o is a Uto-Aztec language spoken in southern California. Isolate the words in the following sentences and state their meanings. A long vowel is written as a sequence of two vowel symbols, and stress is marked only on the first; [o_o], for instance, stands for a mid back rounded vowel that is both long and stressed. (25%)

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| (1) nawi _o tmalqa _o ywuka _o laqpoki _o ik | ‘The girl is not walking home.’ |
| (2) ya _o a _o s _o polo _o ov | ‘The man is good.’ |
| (3) ya _o a _o s _o wuka _o laqpoki _o ik | ‘The man is walking home.’ |
| (4) nawi _o tmalwuka _o laqpoki _o ik | ‘The girl is walking home.’ |
| (5) ya _o a _o s _o qa _o ywuka _o laq | ‘The man is not walking.’ |
| (6) nawi _o tmalqa _o ypolo _o ov | ‘The girl is not good.’ |