

元智大學 100 學年度研究所 碩士班 招生試題卷

系(所)別：應用外語學系碩士班

組別：甲組

科目：語言學概論

用紙第 1 頁共 2 頁

●不可使用電子計算機

PART ONE: GENERAL LINGUISTICS

I. 10%

Choose the best answer

- The relationship between meaning and sound in a language is for the most part (A) arbitrary (B) standard (C) natural (D) superficial.
- When two sounds do not contrast and thus become variants of the same phoneme, they are called (A) minimal pairs (B) allophones (C) phones (D) tokens.
- The nasality of a sound is determined by the raising or lowering of the (A) velum (B) hard palate (C) glottis (D) nasal cavity.
- Which of the following places of articulation involves the use of the back of the tongue? (A) dental (B) velar (C) labial (D) none of the above.
- The first sound in Mandarin "歌" is produced in the (A) bilabial region (B) alveolar region (C) velar region (D) glottal region.
- Which of the following words contains an "adjective marker"? (A) *soften* (B) *deepen* (C) *blacken* (D) *golden*
- Which of the following words is formed by clipping? (A) *DJ* (B) *gym* (C) *babysit* (D) *readable*.
- The formation of *rainbow* from *rain* and *bow* is a case of (A) blending (B) clipping (C) compounding (D) backformation.
- Consider the sentence *Doris picked up the magazine* has the structural description PN-V-Prt-Art-N (where PN=Proper Noun, V=Verb, Prt=Particle). How would the structural change be characterized if the sentence *Doris picked the magazine up* is to be derived? (A) PN-Prt-Art-V-N (B) PN-Art-V-N-Prt (C) PN-N-Art-Prt-V (D) PN-V-Art-N-Prt.
- When two forms in two related languages are derived from the same origin, they are called (A) proto-forms (B) derivatives (C) cognates (D) coarticulations.

II. 10%

For the following descriptions, provide an example each from Mandarin and English. Use traditional orthography for your examples. 10%

E.g. A word that contains a palatal glide.

Ans. Mandarin: 有 English: yes

- A word that ends with an alveolar nasal
- A word that contains a low vowel
- A word that begins with an affricate
- A word that contains a closed syllable
- A word that contains a lateral sound.

III. 10%

Provide a term for the relationship demonstrated in each of the following pairs of words.

E.g. *animal* : *dog* hyponymy

- deep* : *shallow*
- lead* [lid] : *lead* [led]
- bank* (of a river) : *bank* (money institution)
- meet* : *meat*
- elevate* : *lift*

●不可使用電子計算機

IV. 20%

The following quotation is taken from an English grammar book:

Limitations on Active-Passive Conversions:

You should be aware that not all actives with direct objects can be converted into passives. Actives in which the direct object is a reflexive do not convert successfully. "He hated himself" converts into the unacceptable *"*Himself was hated by him.*" (Cook and Suter 1980, 75)

If the unacceptability of **Himself was hated by him* is accounted for by saying that an active cannot be converted into a passive when the direct object is a reflexive, then sentences like those given below would presumably involve a different kind of oddity since they are *not* active-passive pairs.

- 1a. John loves himself.
- b. Himself loves John. (odd)
- 2a. Mary looked at herself in the mirror.
- b. Herself looked at Mary in the mirror. (odd)
- 3a. The bosses paid themselves adequately.
- b. Themselves paid the bosses adequately. (odd)
- 4a. Mary forced John to wash himself.
- b. Mary forced himself to wash John. (odd with *John = himself*)
- 5a. Mary expected John to wash himself.
- b. Mary expected himself to wash John. (odd with *himself = John*)

Answer the following questions:

- A. What do the b-sentences of 1-5 and the passive sentence **Himself was hated by him* have in common?
- B. How can the oddity of these sentences be more reasonably explained?

PART TWO: APPLIED LINGUISTICS

V. 24%

Please compare the following pairs of terms in English.

1. overt prestige vs. covert prestige (5%)
2. formal linguistics vs. functional linguistics (4%)
3. semantics vs. pragmatics (4%)
4. illocutionary forces vs. perlocutionary effects (5%)
5. reinforcement theory of language acquisition vs. active construction of a grammar theory (6%)

VI. 26%

Please discuss the following questions in English.

- 1a. Are there different types of contexts? If yes, what are they?
- 1b. What is the role of context in the study of meaning? Will context affect the meaning of sentences? How different types of contexts affect the meaning? Please use example sentences to illustrate your discussion. (12%)
2. In Taiwan, what languages are in contact? Living in such a multilingual society, what language contact phenomena have you observed? In your discussion, please give linguistic examples and define the important concepts/terms involved in language contact. (14%)