

國立中山大學 107 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)

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I. Question 1

Definition: Choose 5 out of 6 linguistic terms below, and discuss these 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? (30%)

1. The Innateness Hypothesis
2. "Arguments" vs. "Adjuncts"
3. "Compositional" vs. "Non-compositional" meanings
4. Speech acts
5. Reinforcement (Stimulus-Response) Theory
6. Presupposition

II. What are the features and properties of human language that are distinct from those in animal communication systems? Provide at least three features and corresponding examples in the discussion. (10%)

III. In the following paragraph (**Passage 1**), for the underlined nouns or noun phrases, determine whether they are *definite* or *indefinite*, and whether they represent *new information* or *old information*. A sample paragraph and answers are given below. (*Los Angeles Times*, 1998/2/16) (10%)

Example: Taking a cue from fans around the world, members of Sam's Army

(1) (2) (3) (4)

will do just about anything to call attention to the U.S. soccer team. At the Gold Cup final

(5) (6) (7)

between Mexico and the U.S., the Sammers made their presence known with chants and songs.

(8) (9) (10) (11)

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| (1) Indefinite-New information | (2) Indefinite-New information | (3) Indefinite-New information |
| (4) Definite-New information | (5) Indefinite-New information | (6) Definite-New information |
| (7) Definite-New information | (8) Definite-New information | (9) Definite-Old information |
| (10) Definite-Old information | (11) Indefinite-New information | |

Passage 1:

Ask John Flynn, the state's chief information officer, what mischief the year 2000 computer problem might cause in state computer networks and he begins by

(1) (2) (3)

taking a deep breath.... So Flynn and other government officials from throughout the state are

(4)

planning to convene in Sacramento on Thursday for the state's first intergovernmental conference on the year 2000 problem.

Most city, county and state officials have already spent the last few years working on

(5)

solving the problem, which involves some computer programs' inability to recognize

(6)

dates beyond Dec. 31, 1999. But even if individual agencies fix their problems internally, many

(7)

(8)

government computer systems are interconnected. Welfare data, for example, are passed from

(9)

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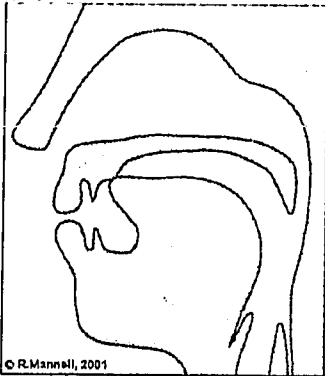
the county to the federal government. One thing Flynn hopes to accomplish Thursday is the establishment of standards so that repairs are compatible across different systems.

(10)

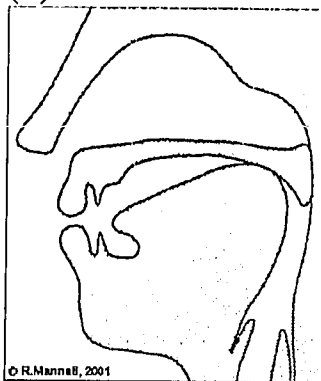
IV. From the articulatory diagrams (A)–(E) provided below, select the diagram that describes the articulation of each of the following three sounds. (15%)

1. [k]
2. [b]
3. [n]

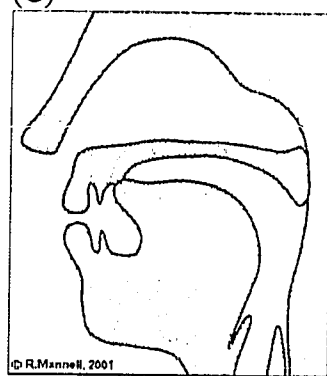
(A)



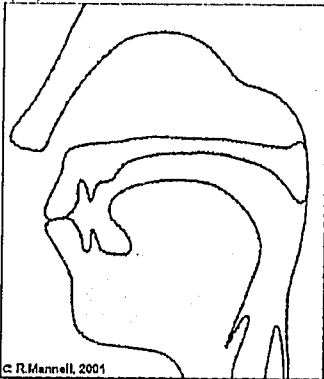
(B)



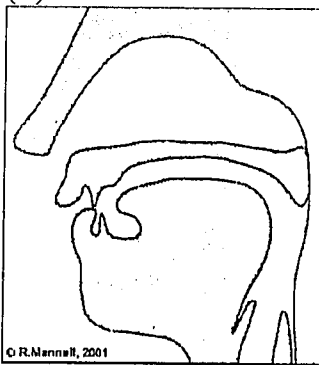
(C)



(D)



(E)



(source: <http://clas.mq.edu.au/speech/phonetics/phonetics/consonants/>)

V. The passage below explains what “lexical priming” is. Read it and answer the question that follows. (10%)

Lexical priming refers to the facilitatory (or inhibitory) effect of a lexical item, the prime, on the activation of a related item, the target. Lexical priming can involve both the meaning and form of lexical expressions. For instance, people are faster and more accurate in identifying a word such as *dog* if the word is preceded by a semantically related item such as *cat* than if it is preceded by an unrelated word such as *city*. There is also evidence that the phonetic features of a word affect the activation of phonetically related expressions (that rhyme or alliterate with the prime) and that repetition speeds up lexical access and word recognition (Harley 2001: 145-150).

(cited from Diessel, 2017, p. 18)

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According to the idea of lexical priming, what English words would you recognize faster (than some unrelated words) if you just heard *flight*? Consider both the **form and meaning** of *flight* and explain your answer.

VI. Examine the following Hungarian data and answer the questions below. (25%)

		<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
a.	'table'	[ɔstɒl]	[ɔstɒlok]
b.	'work'	[munkaːʃ]	[munkaːʃok]
c.	'man'	[ɛmber]	[ɛmberɛk]
d.	'white'	[fɛhɛr]	[fɛhɛrɛk]
e.	'this'	[ɛz]	[ɛzɛk]
f.	'line'	[ʃor]	[ʃorok]
g.	'eyeglasses'	[sɛmyvɛg]	[sɛmyvɛgɛk]
h.	'shirt'	[iŋ]	[iŋɛk]
i.	'head'	[fɛy]	[fɛyɛk]
j.	'box'	[doboz]	[dobozok]
k.	'drum'	[dob]	[dobok]
l.	'age'	[kor]	[korok]
m.	'coat'	[kɔbart]	[kɔbartok]
n.	'flower'	[viraːg]	[viraːgok]

1. What type of affix is the Hungarian plural marker? (5%)
2. List all the allomorphs of the plural marker. (4%)
3. State the environment in which each allomorph occurs. (16%)