

國立臺灣師範大學 100 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

科目：語言學概論（語言學組）

適用系所：英語學系

注意：1.本試題共 2 頁，請依序在答案卷上作答，並標明題號，不必抄題。2.答案必須寫在指定作答區內，否則不予計分。

I. Define the following terms, and give examples whenever possible. (30 points)

1. coarticulation
2. tip of the tongue
3. aphasia
4. polysemy
5. thematic roles
6. presupposition

II. Answer the following questions. (70 points)

1. Provide at least two examples to argue for OR against the hypothesis that language is innate. (20 points)

2. History has shown that languages change and that all components of the grammar may change.
 - (i) Provide examples of linguistic changes from TWO of the following domains: phonological, morphological, syntactic, lexical and semantic. (15 points)

 - (ii) Explain what may be the cause(s) of the two linguistic changes described above. (5 points)

3. Discuss the following set of data. (10 points)
 - (i) There was a dog in the garden.
 - (ii) There were several dogs in the garden.
 - (iii) There were many dogs in the garden.
 - (iv) There were four dogs in the garden.
 - (v) #There was every dog in the garden.
 - (vi) #There were most dogs in the garden.
 - (vii) #There was John in the garden.
 - (viii) #There was that dog in the garden.
 - (ix) #There were them in the garden.

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4. Antonyms are word pairs that are opposite in meaning, such as *high/low* and *small/big*. What do the following sets of data suggest about the antonym pairs *nice/mean* and *hot/cold*? (20 points)
- (i) a. A and B are both nice, but A is nicer than B.
b. #A and B are both nice, but B is meaner than A.
c. A and B are both mean, but B is meaner than A.
d. #A and B are both mean, but A is nicer than B.
- (ii) a. A and B are both hot, but A is hotter than B.
b. A and B are both hot, but B is cooler than A.
c. #A and B are both hot, but B is colder than A.
d. A and B are both cold, but A is colder than B.
e. A and B are both cold, but B is warmer than A.
f. #A and B are both cold, but B is hotter than A.