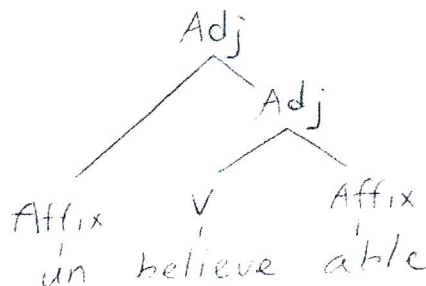


國立清華大學 101 學年度碩士班入學考試試題

系所班組別：外國語文學系碩士班乙組 (語言認知與教學組)

科目：英語語言學概論 科目代碼：3501 共3頁，第1頁 *請在【答案卷】作答

- I. Explain the following terms, giving illustrative examples wherever relevant. 10%
- (1) allophone
 - (2) parameters (related to Universal Grammar)
 - (3) inflectional morpheme
 - (4) subcategorization
 - (5) speech act
- II Provide the phonetic symbol representing each of the following sounds, and then give an English word which contains the sound, underlying the letter or letters representing the sound. 10%
- (1) voiceless interdental fricative
 - (2) velar nasal stop
 - (3) low back unrounded vowel
 - (4) voiced palatal affricate
 - (5) mid front unrounded lax vowel
- III Indicate the word formation process responsible for the creation of each of the following words. 14%
- (1) ASAP (2) Jacuzzi (3) typo (4) 少子化 (5) 就醬子 (6) 數位相機 (7) 粉絲
- IV Derivational affixes are selective in what they can combine with, so they generally apply in a particular order within a complex word. See the following tree diagram for the word *unbelievable*.



Now, analyze each of the following words into their constituent morphemes. Then draw a tree diagram to show the order in which each word was derived. 10%

- (1) encouragement
- (2) inflexibility
- (3) reduplication

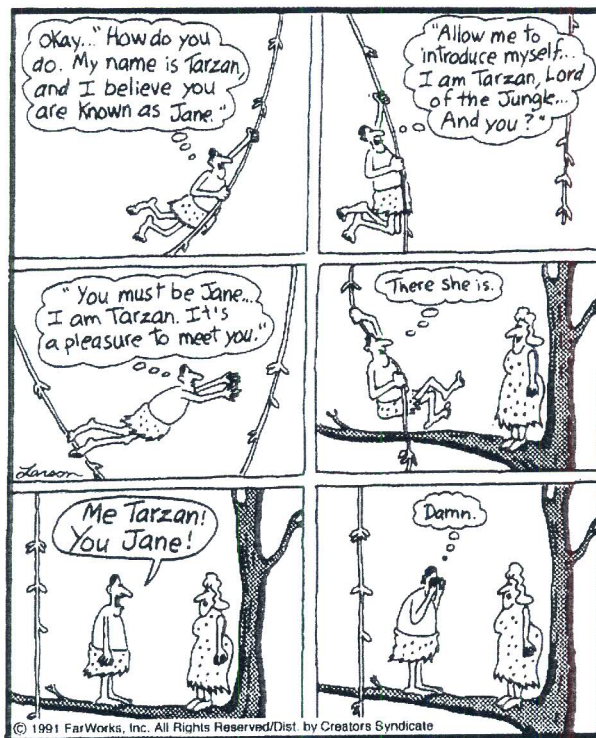
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- (4) dehumidifier
- (5) passivization

V What's the cartoon trying to illustrate in terms of language and language use? 6%



VI Due to frequent exposure to the Minan dialect (also known as Taiwanese) and English, speakers of Taiwan Mandarin have incorporated a lot of Minan and English words into their speech and writing. For example, 士農工商攏看工商時報; 這個看起來沒有那個 fu. Provide some more examples. Then comment on this kind of language mixture and how this phenomenon might impact the language of Taiwan Mandarin. 15%

VII Do “word” and “meaning” refer to the same thing? Or are they separated from each other? Provide arguments to support your answer. 10%

VIII Below are two ambiguous sentences, which allow different interpretations. Draw two tree diagrams and provide paraphrases for each sentence to illustrate the ambiguity. 8%

- (1) She is a French history teacher.
- (2) John saw a man with binoculars.

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IX Consider the following data from Albanian and answer the questions below. 17%

sjellim	'we bring'
sillesh	'you (sing.) are brought'
posjell	'I am bringing'
sillem	'I am brought'
posillem	'I am being brought'
dotësillem	'I will be brought'
sillemi	'We are brought'
dotësjellësh	'you (sing.) will bring'
letësjellësh	'you (sing.) should bring'
dotësjell	'I will bring'
posjellim	'we are bringing'
dotësjellim	'we will bring'
posillemi	'we are being brought'
dotësillesh	'you (sing.) will be brought'
letësjellim	'we should bring'

- (1) Give the likely Albanian forms for the following:
 - (a) 'should'
 - (b) progressive morpheme
 - (c) future morpheme
- (2) What are the two stem forms for 'bring' found in these data and what is the difference in their meaning?
- (3) Give the likely Albanian forms for the following:
 - (a) 'I bring'
 - (b) 'you are being brought'
 - (c) 'we will be brought'
 - (d) 'I should bring'