

# 國立高雄師範大學 100 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

(請用藍、黑色筆作答，以其他顏色或鉛筆作答者不予計分)

系所別：英語學系

科 目：語言學概論 (第 1 頁，共 3 頁)

## 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.

1. Write a minimal pair of Chinese words that are different only in the distinctive feature of [±continuant] on consonants. (1)
2. Paraphrase the following phonological rule of English and then give an example.  
$$\left[ \begin{array}{l} +\text{alveolar} \\ +\text{consonant} \end{array} \right] \rightarrow [+dental] / \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{---} [+dental] \\ [+dental] \text{---} \end{array} \right\}$$

Please paraphrase (2); and the example (3).
3. Some sounds are impossible to make, i.e. explosive click, and therefore do not exist in human languages. Give another type of impossible sound in human languages. (4)
4. A: Lucy has given up *Linguistics*.  
B: She has been going to the library quite often lately.  
What is the implicature in B's response? (5)  
On which of Grice's Maxim is this implicature based? (6)  
Write a response from A to cancel the implicature. (7)
5. The claim that the particular language we speak determines or influences our thoughts and perceptions of the world is proposed by a scholar in the early 20<sup>th</sup> C. This claim is hence called (8) hypothesis.
6. (9) is a language that begins as a pidgin and eventually becomes the first language of a speech community through its being learned by children.
7. Write a (or a set of) PS [phrase structural] rules to illustrate that sentences can be unlimitedly long. (10)
8. (11) sentences are sentences that appear at first blush to be ungrammatical, but with further syntactic processing, turn out to be grammatical, e.g., *The horse raced past the barn fell*.
9. If one cycle of a sound wave takes 50ms, what is the frequency of the sound? (12) Hz.
10. If the first, second and third formants of a vowel are 280, 860, 2400Hz, what sound is it most likely to be from the sounds of [i], [u], and [æ]? (13)
11. Write the IPA of the sound with features of [voiceless, retroflex, oral, fricative]. (14)

(背面有題)

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12. Write a phonological rule to indicate that in English the [p], [t], and [k] in the coda position will be unreleased when followed by a word beginning with a consonant. (15)

II. In the following there are 3 sets paired sentences related in meaning. Do you think a transformation rule has been applied to one and then produced the other sentence? If no, state the reason(s) why you think so. If yes, decide which sentence is the deep structure and which is the surface structure and state your reasons. Next, describe the details of the transformation by giving it a name, explaining which constituent has been affected and illustrating what context the transformation rule applies to and what the result is after the transformation. Your transformation should be shown precisely with a tree diagram with arrows indicating the path of the movement. (10%)

1. a. I don't understand the syntax problem very well.  
b. The syntax problem, I don't understand very well.
2. a. Alan finished his homework and Betty finished his homework, too.  
b. Alan finished his homework and Betty did, too.
3. a. A man who claimed to be able to solve the problem has emerged.  
b. A man has emerged who claimed to be able to solve the problem.

III. Chinese is said to be a topic-comment language. Some syntacticians propose that the topic NP is derived by moving an NP originally inside the comment clause to the initial position of the sentence, as indicated by the italicized *t* in (a). Other syntacticians object this view and think the topic NP is base-generated in the left-most position of the sentence. Which view do you support and what is your perspective of the structure of Chinese sentences? Bearing this in mind, do you think the basic Chinese sentence structure consists of NP and VP, similar to that of English? Explain clearly your basic structures of regular Chinese sentences. Afterwards, based on your structure and analysis, account for the derivations of the sentences listed in (b)-(h). (10%)

- |                         |                         |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| a. 小張，我們最佩服 <i>t</i> 了。 | e. 那場火，幸好屋主回來的早。        |
| b. 水果，香蕉最甜。             | f. 小李，大家都不喜歡那個自私鬼。      |
| c. 吃，北京好；住，還是台北方便。      | g. 那些話阿美竟然說得出來，我們都不敢相信。 |
| d. 張先生，太太很漂亮。           | h. 這座橋，預計將於 2015 年完成。   |

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IV Contrast the 2 items in each of the following pairs by pointing out their major differences. (30%)

1. consonants vs. vowels
2. human languages vs. animal communication systems
3. Mandarin syllables vs. English syllables
4. descriptive grammars vs. prescriptive grammars
5. creativity of human language vs. trained chimps' "language use"
6. linguistic competence vs. linguistic performance

V. "Translate" the phonological rules into plain English, and from plain English into formal notations. (20%)

1.  $V \rightarrow [-\text{long}] / \_\_\_\_\_ (C) C\#$
2.  $V \rightarrow [+nasal] / [+nasal] \_\_\_\_\_$
3.  $C \rightarrow [-\text{voiced}] / \_\_\_\_\_ \$$
4. A word-final consonant is deleted when it is followed by a word starting with a vowel or a glide.
5. A schwa is inserted to break up a word-final, double-consonant cluster.