

科目：中英翻譯

系所組：跨文化研究所語言學碩士班語言學組

1. 本研究探究了漢語母語、以及兩種語言類型迥然相異的英語以及日語母語者使用漢語作為第二語言的使用者在進行四種頻率不盡相同的漢語及物句：主動賓句、把字句、無主詞的把字句以及主題句，而且這些及物句配對著假動詞以及句式中的名詞均具有生命性時，上述的三種主要因素如何影響他們進行語句處理。(徐東伯 2017 第二語言使用者運用夠用就好的表徵進行語句處理 臺灣語言學期刊 15.2) (25%)
2. 華語教師的課堂語言，具展示教學內容與指導練習的雙重功能。研究者在輔導時發現，由於實習教師對情境、學習者、互動方式、語言調整策略不熟，雖曾修畢語音、詞彙、語法等課程，在教學初期仍易出現偏差的教學語言。(宋如瑜 2017 華語實習教師課堂語言偏差分析 華語文教學研究 14 卷 2 期) (25%)
3. The results show that (1) [ũĩ] is found fading in all five sites. And [iŋ], as one of the important characteristics of the dialect, is fading in northern Yi-lan too. And the research found that the young speakers, aged 20-35, in northern Yi-lan pronounce the five-vowel system (/i, e, a, u, ɔ/) rather than the six-vowel one (/i, e, a, u, o, ɔ/). (2) The results also show that the [33] tone dominates the glottal stop yang-entering original tone as the major variation in the Yi-lan dialect. And the [-p], [-t], and [-k], the yang-entering original tone, at north-creek zone change from [33] to [32] as the investigated age group being younger. (陳淑娟 2017 宜蘭溪北、溪南閩南語方言的語音變異與變化 臺灣語文研究; 12 卷 2 期) (25%)
4. This paper argues that the Middle-Chinese Ri-initial descends from voiced velar stop(s) plus Closed-Mouth Division III in Old Chinese, by means of phonological rules (labialization of velars), Xiesheng (諧聲) and dialect comparison. This analysis not only gets rid of drawbacks of the two reconstructions *Ń and *Ń in the literature, but also successfully explains irregular pronunciations of some Middle-Chinese initials in various dialects. (許慧娟 2016 論漢語方言日母字的歷時演變 清華學報 第 46 卷 第 4 期) (25%)

※ 注意：1. 考生須在「彌封答案卷」上作答。

2. 本試題紙空白部份可當稿紙使用。

3. 考生於作答時可否使用計算機、法典、字典或其他資料或工具，以簡章之規定為準。