

考試科目 Course	應用語言學 Applied Linguistics	系級 Dept. & Class	語言所 Linguistics Institute	日期 Date, Period	4月23日 第 111 節	試題編號 Course No.	
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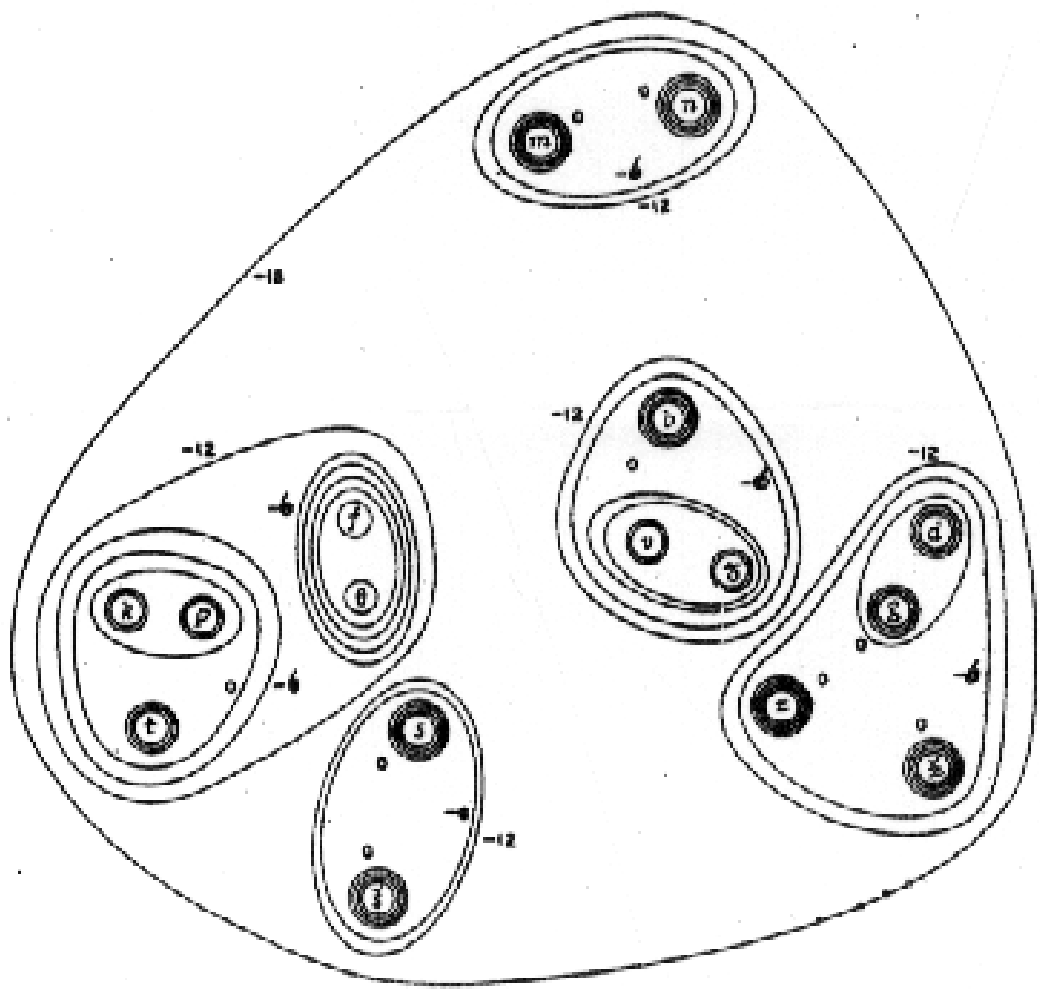
3-2

國立政治大學圖書館

2. The following figure presents the results of a study that explored the effects of noise on the identification of 16 English consonants. The numbers by the circles are the Signal-to-Noise Ratios; "-18" means the greatest noise, and "0" stands for zero noise. What statements might you make concerning such results? (25分)

FIGURE 5-3  
SIXTEEN CONSONANTS

Representation of the Effect of Signal-to-Noise Ratio on Confusions among Miller and Nicely's Sixteen Consonants.



3-3

3. The following table presents the variation between [ʃ] and [d] for /ʃ/ in the speech of Chinese speakers learning English. How would you interpret the results given in this table? How would variation theory be applied to language learning/teaching? (25分)

Table-1: Variation between [ʃ] and [d] in the speech of Chinese speakers learning English (x = [ʃ], y = [d])

Speakers	Linguistic Environments					
	Heaviest			Lightest		
1	x	x	x	x	x	x
2	x	x	x	x	x	xy
3	x	x	x	x	xy	xy
4	x	x	xy	xy	xy	xy
5	x	xy	xy	xy	xy	xy
6	xy	xy	xy	xy	xy	xy
7	xy	xy	xy	xy	xy	y
8	xy	xy	xy	xy	y	y
9	xy	xy	y	y	y	y
10	xy	y	y	y	y	y
11	y	y	y	y	y	y

4. Walker (1984) defines vernacular language as the indigenous language used as the primary means of socialization within the family or ethnic\*/tribal unit within a certain area. Under this definition, is vernacular language desirable for education in Taiwan? Why or why not? (\* = addition by this author)

(25分)

考試科目 Course	一般語言學 General Linguistics	開課系級 Dept. & Class	語言學 Linguistics	日期 Date, Period	月	日	試題編號 Course No.
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第 2 頁 7-1

General Linguistics (2000)

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- 注意事項：
1. 請以英文或中文作答。
  2. 答案務須標明題號。
  3. 各題配分不同，請注意。

1. In the following interaction, how do the two participants understand the meaning of "needless to say"? 10%

Manager: I fear the cutbacks in our advertising budget have allowed our competition to cut into our market share.  
 Staff: Well, needless to say ...  
 Manager: Why is it whenever you say "needless to say," you proceed to say it anyway?

2. State the morphological process for the formation of the words underlined below. Analyze their morphological and grammatical structure. 15%

A: You are having a big lunch, aren't you?  
 B: Yeah. I've tried cholesterol-free, protein-free, and fat-free diet.  
 A: What is this one called?  
 B: Guilt-free.

3. In the conversation below, what does the wife intend to say in her last utterance (as underlined)? Explain with Grice's Cooperative Principle and conversational implicature. 12%

丈夫：你知道嗎？輸錢真讓我煩惱。  
 太太：人家說輸錢可以磨練個性！  
 丈夫：你認為那是真的嗎？  
 太太：當然啦，你是我所知最有個性的人！

4. The phonetic feature of aspiration functions differently in the phonemic systems of Chinese and English. Use minimal pairs to explain the differences. 15%

5. What do the following data tell about the order of application of Prepositional Phrase Transformation and Question Transformation? Draw the phrase structure trees for (a) and (b). 13%

- (a) He fought with the navy during the war.
- (b) During the war, did he fight with the navy? ~
- (c) \*Did during the war he fight with the navy?

考試科目 Course	一般語言學 General Linguistics	開課系級 Dept. & Class	中文系 Chinese Dept.	日期 Date, Period	第 第	月	日	試題編號 Course No.	
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6. State the speech act type for each of the utterances below. Use the theory of speech acts to explain why speaker A doesn't want an honest answer and why speaker B apologizes. 15%

- A: Hey! How's it going?  
 B: My kids are naughty, my wife is tired, and I'm overworked.  
 A: If I wanted an honest answer, I would've asked for one.  
 B: SORRY. We're all just great.

7. Define the following terms and provide examples to illustrate.  
 (CHOOSE FOUR ONLY) 20%

- (a) Great Vowel Shift
- (b) Critical-Age Hypothesis
- (c) Language modularity
- (d) Deixis
- (e) Iconic relation of speech form and meaning

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共3頁 3-1

Attention: Answer ALL of the following questions.

1. The following are three excerpts of motherese. Examine the data, and (1) describe its characteristics, and (2) discuss whether motherese has any practical application in foreign/second language teaching. (25分)

(A) C: Fan [looking at the electric fan].

M: Hm?

C: Fan.

M: bathroom?

C: Fan.

M: Fan! Yeah.

C: Cool!

M: Cool, yeah. Fan makes you cool. (The child is 1 year and 3 months old)

(B) C: [points] Doggie.

M: No, that's a HORSIE\*.

C: [points to picture] Bird house.

M: Yes, the bird's sitting on a NEST. (The child is 1 year and 5 months old.)

(C) C: Nobody don't like me.

M: No, say "nobody likes me."

C: Nobody don't like me.

(Eight repetitions of the dialogue)

M: No, now listen carefully; say "nobody likes me."

C: Oh! Nobody don't LIKES me. (The child is 2 years and 3 months old)

\*Capital letters stand for emphasis.