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QUESTION 1. List and discuss the syntactic similarities and/or differences between the underlined segments in the following two sentences (25%).

(a) Readers who prefer a more complete introduction to the language should consult The Racket Guide.

(b) 我拿到的耳機跟大家不一樣。

QUESTION 2. Tables 1 and 2 summarize language use among women and men in the village of Oberwart, a bilingual town in Austria that before 1921 used to belong to Hungary (25%). (Data from Gal 1978.)

TABLE 1. *Language choice pattern of women*

Informant	Age	Social situations (identity of participant)										
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A	14	H	GH		G	G	G			G		G
B	15	H	GH		G	G	G			G		G
C	25	H	GH	GH	GH	G	G	G	G	G		G
D	27	H	H		GH	G	G			G		G
E	17	H	H		H	GH	G			G		G
F	39	H	H		H	GH	GH			G		G
G	23	H	H		H	GH	H		GH	G		G
H	40	H	H		H	GH		GH	G	G		G
I	52	H	H	H	GH	H		GH	G	G	G	G
J	40	H	H	H	H	H	H	GH	GH	GH		G
K	35	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	GH	H		G
L	61	H	H		H	H	H	H	GH	H		G
M	50	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H		G
N	60	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	GH	G
O	54	H	H		H	H	H	H	H	H	GH	H
P	63	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	GH	H
Q	64	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
R	59	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H

No. of informants = 18

Scalability = 95.4%

1 = to god

7 = spouse

2 = grandparents and their generation

8 = children and their generation

3 = bilingual clients in black market

9 = bilingual government officials

4 = parents and their generation

10 = grandchildren and their generation

5 = friends and age-mate neighbors

11 = doctors

6 = brothers and sisters

G - German, H - Hungarian, GH - both German and Hungarian.

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TABLE 2. Language choice pattern of men

Informant	Age	Social situation (identity of participant)										
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A	17	H	GH		G	G	G			G		G
B	25	H	H		GH	G	G			G		G
C	42		H		GH	G	G	G	G	G		G
D	20	H	H	H	H	GH	G	G	G	G		G
E	22	H	H		H	GH	GH			G		G
F	62	H	H	H	H	H	H	GH	GH	GH	G	G
G	63	H	H		H	H	H	H		GH		G
H	64	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	GH	GH		G
I	43	H	H		H	H	H	H	G	H		G
J	41	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	GH	H		H
K	54	H	H		H	H	H	H	H	H		G
L	61	H	H		H	H	H	H	H	G	GH	G
M	74	H	H		H	H	H	H	H	H	GH	H
N	58	G	H		H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H

No. of informants = 14

Scalability = 95.2%

1 = to god

2 = grandparents and their generation

3 = bilingual clients in black market

4 = parents and their generation

5 = friends and age-mate neighbors

6 = brothers and sisters

7 = spouse

8 = children and their generation

9 = bilingual government officials

10 = grandchildren and their generation

11 = doctors

G - German, H - Hungarian, GH - both German and Hungarian.

Questions:

(a) Which conclusions can you draw from Table 1? Explain and motivate your answer.

(b) There is a subtle but important difference between the linguistic behavior of women (Table 1) and men (Table 2). Which one? Answer in one sentence.

(c) Hypothesize why this difference might exist.

QUESTION 3. Each of the following groups of consonants have some phonetic properties in common. Please choose the most precise and complete description of the shared properties for each group of consonants (20%).

a. [f, s, ʃ, ç, x]

(i) fricative (ii) stop (iii) coronal fricative (iv) affricate

b. [ts, ts^h, tʃ, tʃ^h, tɕ, tɕ^h]

(i) fricative (ii) stop (iii) affricate (iv) dental affricate

c. [p, β, φ, θ]

(i) voiced obstruent (ii) obstruent (iii) sonorant (iv) continuant

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d. [m, n, ŋ, ɲ, j, w]

(i) voiced obstruent (ii) nasal (iii) voiceless sonorant (iv) continuant

e. [t, tʰ, d, s, z, ʃ]

(i) voiced obstruent (ii) coronal (iii) sonorant (iv) continuant

f. [i, ɪ, y, u, ɨ]

(i) obstruent (ii) tense vowel (iii) vowel (iv) consonant

g. [y, u, e, o, a]

(i) obstruent (ii) voiced obstruent (iii) lax vowel (iv) tense vowel

h. [j, w, ɥ]

(i) obstruent (ii) glide (iii) coronal (iv) vowel

i. [p, b, f, v, t, tʰ]

(i) anterior obstruent (ii) spread obstruent (iii) sonorant (iv) continuant

j. [ə, e, ɛ, o, ɔ]

(i) low vowel (ii) obstruent (iii) mid vowel (iv) back vowel

QUESTION 4. John, aged 4, living with his parents in Taipei, was observed to produce very unique phonological patterns in Mandarin Chinese deviating in certain aspects from the adult norm. Speech therapists diagnose him as having a speech impairment/disorder.

	<u>disordered speech</u>		<u>adult speech</u>	中文
1.	kʰaŋ35		tʰaŋ35	糖
2.	kʰa55		tʰa55	他
3.	tɕi51tɕi51	*[ki51 ki51]	ti51 ti51	弟弟
4.	kʰaj35 tɕəŋ55	*[tʰaj35 kəŋ55]	tʰaj35 tɕəŋ55	檯燈
5.	kan51 kaw55		tan51kaw55	蛋糕
6.	tɕjen51 tɕəŋ55	*[kjen51 kəŋ55]	tjen51 tɕəŋ55	電燈
7.	ka21 tɕən55		ta21 tɕən55	打針
8.	tɕʰjen55 kʰoŋ55	*[kʰjen55 kʰoŋ55]	tʰjen55 kʰoŋ55	天空
9.	xaw21 tɕʰiŋ	*[xaw21 kʰiŋ55]	xaw21 tʰiŋ55	好聽

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10. tən21 ɕja51 *[kən21 ɕja51] tən21 ɕja51 等下

Questions:

1. What rules distinguish the child's phonology from the phonology of the adult norm(20%)?
2. Do the rules need to be operated in a particular order (10%)?



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