

考試科目 Course	語言分析	開課系級 Dept. & Class	日期 Date, Period	頁 3	日 節
----------------	------	-----------------------	--------------------	--------	--------

國立政治大學圖書館

<u>北京</u>	腳 tɕiau	家 tɕia	我 uo	母牛 mu niou	客人 k'y ɕən	女的 ny tɕ 娘們兒 nia mənɿ 女人 ny ɕin
<u>蘇州</u>	tɕioʔ	屋裡 uyʔ li	奴 nu	雞牛 ts'ɿ niy	客人 k'ɔʔ ɕin	女人 ny ɕin
<u>長沙</u>	tɕio	屋裡 u li	奴 no	犛牛子 tsɿ ɕiau tsɿ 牛婆[子] ɕiu po [tsɿ]	客 k'y 人客 zən k'y	女的 ny ti 女人家 ny zən ka
<u>南昌</u>	tɕik	屋裡 ut li	奴 ɕɔ	牛婆 ɕiu p'ɔ	客 k'ak 人客 ɕin k'kak	女人 ny ɕin 女個 ny kɔ
<u>梅縣</u>	kik	屋下 vuk k'a	捱 ɕai	牛嬲 ɕiu ma	人客 ɕin hak	女個 ɕ ke 婦人家 fu ɕin ka
<u>廣州</u>	kɕek	屋企 uk k'ei	奴 ɕɔ	牛嬲 ɕeu na	人客 jen hak 客人 hak jen	女人 nɔy jen 婆也 p'ɔ na
<u>廈門</u>	k'a	厝 ts'u 兜 tau	我 gua	牛母 gu bu	人客 laŋ k'eʔ	查某人 tsa bɔ laŋ

科目 Course	一般語言學	開課系級 Dept. & Class	語言所	日期 Date, Period	4月25日	試題 Cou
--------------	-------	--------------------------	-----	-----------------------	-------	-----------

General Linguistics (一般語言學) 1999

國立政治大學圖書館

- 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。

I. Identify the lexical relation between the words of each pair. 8%

1. shallow—deep
2. parent—offspring
3. present—absent
4. dog—animal

II. Give five word formation processes by which new words are formed. Provide an example from either English or Mandarin (國語) for each process to illustrate. 10%

III. Based on your knowledge about languages and linguistics, comment on the following statements. 10%

1. "It's me" is ungrammatical and bad English; it ought to be avoided by educated speakers of English.
2. The more words you know in a language, the better you know the language.

IV. The following sentences are ambiguous. Give the meanings you get from each sentence and draw an appropriate tree diagram for each meaning. 12%

1. John saw the girl in the library.
2. I like my Russian history teacher.

V. Chinese does not employ morphological inflections to mark tense and aspect as English and many other languages do. This characteristic makes Chinese a "tenseless language." Some people thus infer that Chinese people do not have clear concept of time and are unable to tell time precisely. Do you agree or disagree? Explain why. 10%

VI. Examine the following data, and then answer the questions below. 15%

Taiwanese (閩南語)

me	罵	lam	攞
ne	晾 (衣服)	lan	咱
ŋe	硬	lan	人

Mandarin (國語)

mi	米	—	
ni	你	lan	攞
—		lan	郎

國立政治大學圖書館

- (1) Describe the phonetic contexts of /m/, /n/, and /ŋ/ in Taiwanese and Mandarin.
- (2) In the Mandarin data, there are two gaps (as indicated by '—'). We have good reasons to believe that the gaps were not there. Can you explain why?
- (3) What sound changes may have happened in Mandarin which result in such gaps?

VII. Look at the following notice. Explain how pragmatic ideas like *presupposition*, *implicature* and *speech act* may contribute to our interpretation of it. 15%

Found: BLACK CAT
Lost Since June
Phone: 02-29398335

VIII. Define the following terms and provide examples to illustrate.

(Choose FOUR only) 20%

1. thematic roles
2. reconstruction
3. iconicity
4. subcategorization
5. psychological reality

應用語言學	開課系級 Dept, & Class	語言學研究所	日期 Date, Period	4月25日 第 2 節	試題編號 CourseNo.
-------	--------------------------	--------	-----------------------	----------------	-------------------

- 注意事項: 1. 答案務請標明題號
2. 可用英文或中文作答

Answer 3 of the following questions

任選三題, 每題 20 分

1. Does the pattern of code choice between Chinese and Taiwanese in Taiwan fit the criteria for "diglossia"? Why?
2. Most often we don't say what we mean. First, give two examples to illustrate how we say one thing and mean another; then, discuss the advantages and disadvantages of such indirectness.
3. A man standing by the side of a swimming pool asked a small girl, "Can you swim?" She jumped into the water instead of answering him. Explain how she interpreted his question. Then provide a possible answer for the girl to explain how she may interpret his question differently.
4. Among some currently popular slang words, 機車 is commonly heard. Who uses this expression and what social functions does it have? Besides, how would people react to this slang?
5. Is second language learning/acquisition similar to first language acquisition? Why?

Answer both of the following questions

以下二題, 每題 20 分

6. Examine the following figure. There are five words identifiable. Please (A) identify them, (B) explain why you identify them as such; that is, explain the mental processes involved in making the identification, (C) give a possible theory to account for the processes.

TAE CAT

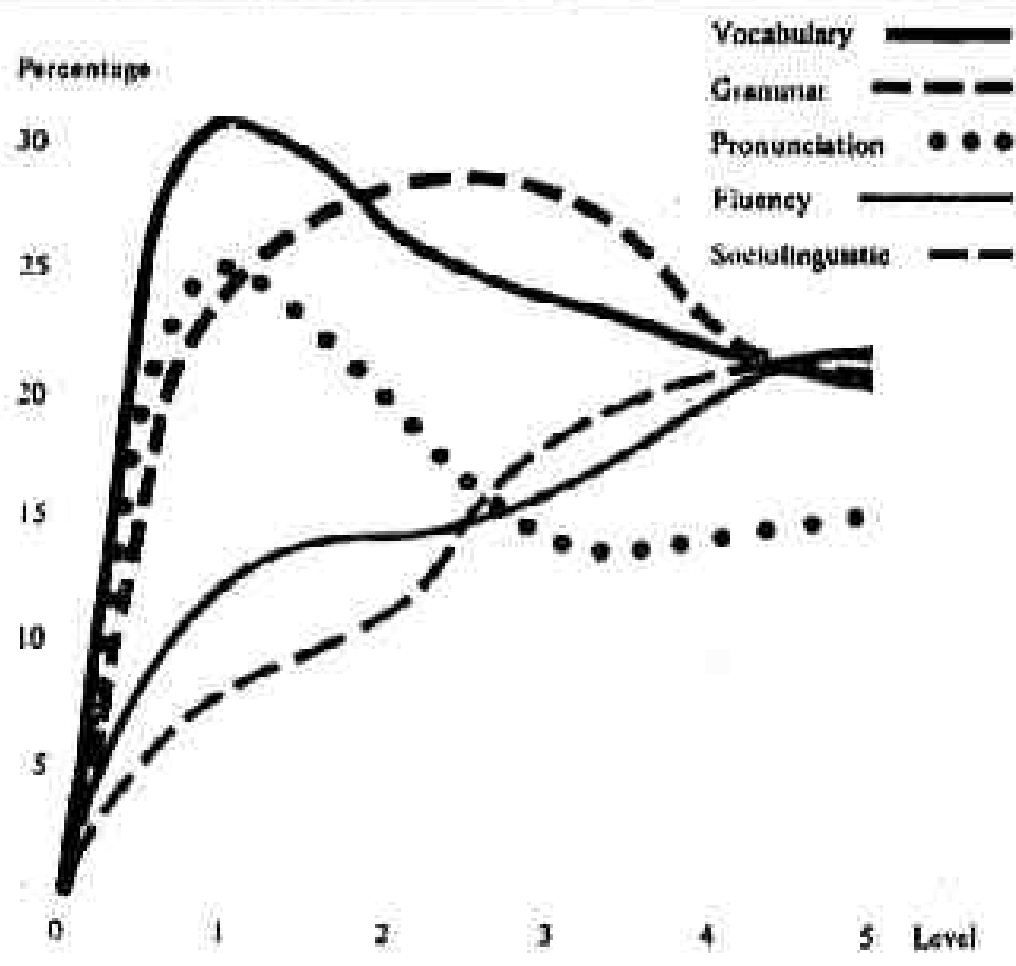
RED

SROT

EISH

國立政治大學圖書館

7. The following figure presents the relative importance of each of the five language skills contributing to overall proficiency. Based on the figure, please (A) decide the goal of teaching English to elementary school children in Taiwan, (B) describe the sequence or the development of the skills, (C) and explain why. (You must first decide the length of the program and the grade level at which the program starts.)



國立政治大學圖書館

科目 rse	語言分析	同學系級 Dept. & Class	日期 Date, Period	期 月	日	試卷 Cou:
				第 3	節	

國立政治大學圖書館

1. Consider the following data and decide the semantic, syntactic, or phonological properties exhibited in each set of data. (15%)

- (a) *小明昨天碰面了
*小明昨天碰面了小華
小明跟小華昨天碰面了。
- (b) The flour scattered over the floor.
The boy scattered the flour over the floor.
*The apple scattered over the floor.
*The boy scattered the apple over the floor.
The boy scattered the apples over the floor.
The apples scattered over the floor.
- (c) A: My dog's got no nose.
B: Oh really, how does he smell?
A: Awful.
- (d) 爺爺/yɛ 35yɛ / → [yɛ 21yɛ 35]
老爺爺/lao214yɛ 35yɛ / → [lao21yɛ 21yɛ 35]
爸爸/pa51pa/ → [pa21pa35]
乾爸/kan55pa51/ → *[kan55 pa21]/*[kan55pa35]
媽媽/ma55ma/ → [ma21ma35]
老媽/lao214ma55/ → *[lao21ma21]/*[lao21ma35]
哥哥/ky55ky/ → [ky21ky35]
表哥/piao214ky55/ → *[piao21ky21]/*[piao21ky35]
弟弟/ti51ti/ → [ti21ti35]
四弟/sa 51ti51/ → *[sa 21ti21]/*[sa 21ti35]
妹妹/me51me/ → [me21me35]
二妹/ər51me51/ → *[ər21me21]/*[ər21me35]

2. Tongan, a Polynesian language, has borrowed many words from English. The following are some of these words: (10%)

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| kaasete 'gazette' | tisi 'dish' |
| suu 'shoe' | koniseti 'concert' |
| sosaleti 'society' | salati 'salad' |
| pata 'butter' | suka 'sugar' |
| maasolo 'marshall' | sekoni 'second' |
| sikaa 'cigar' | talmani 'diamond' |

Based on the above data, please write the rules used in these borrowed English words. Furthermore, please describe the basic characteristics of Tongan sound structure.

試科目 course	語言分析	開課系級 Dept. & Class	日期 Date, Period	期 第 3 節	月 日	試題 Cour
---------------	------	--------------------------	-----------------------	------------	--------	------------

3. Study the following poem taken from 'Alice in Wonderland' and (1) classify the underlined words into categories, (2) cite morphological and syntactic evidence to support the categories you establish in (1). Your answer to the second question should address the characteristics common to the category as a whole rather than address an individual item. (10%)

And, as in uffish thought he stood,
The Jabberwock, with eyes of flame,
Came whiffling through the tulgey wood,
And burbled as it came!
One, two! One, two! And through and through
The vorpal blade went snicker-snack!
He left it dead, and with its head
He went galumphing back.
"And has thou slain the Jabberwock?
Come to my arms, my beamish boy!
O frabjous day! Callooh! Callay!"
He chortled in his joy.
'Twas brillig, and the slighy toves
Did gyre and gimble in the wabe:
All mimsy were the borogoves,
And the mome raths outgrabe.

國立政治大學圖書館

4. Study the following examples (especially the underlined portion), and discuss the boundary of words in relation to sounds. (15%)

- (a) The good can decay many ways.
(a') The good candy came anyways.
- (b) The stuffy nose can lead to problems.
(b') The stuff he knows can lead to problems.
- (c) It's a doggy-dog world.
(c') It's a dog-cat-dog world.
- (d) My mother came from Pencil Vanea.
(d') My mother came from Pennsylvania.
- (e) Eugene O'Neill won a Pullet Surprise.
(e') Eugene O'Neill won a Pulitzer Prize.

或科目 ur se	語言分析	開課系級 Dept. & Class	日期 Date, Period	月 3	日 節	試題 Cours
--------------	------	--------------------------	-----------------------	--------	--------	-------------

5. Consider the following two sets of sentences and state similarities between them.
(10%)

(A)

They elected Jane president.
They appointed her district attorney.
The critics consider his painting erotic.
We consider them members.
*We consider them member.
The students made him happy.
They scattered apples on the floor.
The government is placing its faith in international diplomacy.

(B)

John is a linguist.
*John is linguists.
Bill seems friendly.
Lang was in bed.

國立政治大學圖書館

6. In the following conversation, there are several communication breakdowns.
Please identify them and explain why the communication is interrupted.
(10%)

(C is a Chinese police officer and A is an American businessman.)

C: Uh, can I help you, sir?

A: Oh, I just want to go to my office.

C: Uh, this building is uh closed.

A: Why?

C: Uh, there has been a fire.

A: Fire? I have to find out what happened to my office. I...I've got to get in there. Why can't I come in?

C: Uh, I'm sorry uh this cl...this building is closed by court order uh I can't let you in.

A: What do you mean court order? I was here just a while ago. Couldn't have had a court order. You must be wrong.

C: Uh, I'm sorry uh because this building is in very dangerous situation. I can't help you.

考試科目 Course	語言分析	開課系級 Dept. & Class	日期 Date, Period	月 3	日 節	主 C
----------------	------	--------------------------	-----------------------	--------	--------	--------

7.. Examine the following examples from Gaelic: (15%)

An tannag bhan	'the white duck'
An taigh ban	'the white house'
An sgoil mhor	'the big school'
An nighean bheag	'the little girl'
Bha an duine math.	'The man was good.'
Bha an tannag ban.	'The duck was white.'
Bha an nighean beag.	'The girl was little.'
Bha an tannag bheag ban.	'The little duck was white.'
Bha an tannag beag ban	'The duck was little and white.'
Bha an taigh beag ban	'The little house was white/ The house was little and white'

國立政治大學圖書館

- (a) State, in clear language (either in Chinese or in English), as many generalizations observed in the above data.
- (b) Translate the sentence 'Bha an duine mor math' into English.

8. Examine the following data from Chinese dialects. (15%)

- (1) State which dialects are more closely related to one another.
- (2) Write down sufficient evidence based on their phonological, morphological and/or syntactical facts.