

GENERAL LINGUISTICS (1995)

- 注意事項：1. 以英文或中文作答。
2. 答案需標明題號。
3. 各題配分不同，請注意答題時間之分配。

1. Divide the following words into morphemes. For each morpheme, identify the type (lexical or grammatical, free or bound, prefix or suffix, inflectional or derivational), where applicable. (6%)
a) restating b) actively c) disabled
2. According to dictionaries, 滑稽 should be pronounced as ㄏㄨˊ ㄑㄩˊ instead of the popular form ㄏㄨˊ ㄑㄩˊ. Present an argument against someone who insists that the correct pronunciation is ㄏㄨˊ ㄑㄩˊ. (6%)
3. For each of the 3 types of semantic change (broadening, narrowing, and meaning shift), give at least one example from Chinese to illustrate. (6%)
4. Plural formation in the English language is a morphophonemic process which involves natural classes in phonology. Give two other morphophonemic processes to explain what 'natural class' is. (10%)
5. The following two sentences are ambiguous:
• The lawyer looked at the judge with suspicious eyes.
• I called him a taxi.
State the two meanings for each sentence and explain how the ambiguity of each sentence is due to differences in hierarchical structure. (10%)
6. Explain why each of the underlined verbs in the following sentences is not functioning as a performative. (10%)
a) I know that she saw the accident.
b) He is begging you not to leave.
c) I swore I didn't do it.
d) Why must I apologize?
e) Promise me to leave early.
7. a) What are Grice's maxims of the co-operative principle?
b) You ask a friend Do you know where Billy Bob is? The friend responds with Well, he didn't meet me for lunch. Which of Grice's maxims does your friend's statement appear to violate? (10%)
8. Though no one knows exactly why languages change, try to offer 4 possible causes. (12%)

試科目	一般語言學	所別	語言所	考試時間	4月23日 上 星期日 中
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9. Define the following terms and provide examples to illustrate: (15%)

- a) Palatalization b) Acronyms c) Prosodic Features

10. (15%)

a) What is the difference between prescriptive grammar and descriptive grammar?

b) State whether each of the following rule is prescriptive and/or descriptive and explain why.

- i. The single-word form maybe is an adverb meaning "perhaps." The two-word combination may be consists of an auxiliary verb followed by the copula verb be.
- ii. The possessive forms for everyone are his and her. So do not say, "Everyone brought their own lunch," but rather "Everyone brought his (or her) lunch."
- iii. The infinitive form of a verb is always uninflected. It should follow immediately after the infinitive marker to. No word should intervene between to and its verb. So this sentence:
The Fourth Armored division tried to totally destroy the hideout.
 should really be:
The Fourth Armored Division tried to destroy the hideout totally.
- iv. Present tense verbs with a third-person singular subject take the suffix -s:
 e.g. **Fred understands.**

科目	應用語言學	所別	語言學研究所	考試時間	7月23日 上午
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注意事項：1. 以英文或中文作答。

2. 共五題，每題 20 分。

3. 答案需標明題號。

1. When and how did modern psycholinguistics begin? What is it?
How is it different from linguistics proper?

2. Why did the Contrastive Analysis Hypothesis receive widespread attention in the 1950's and 1960's? Why did it fall later?
Refer to linguistic, psychological and methodological paradigms.

3. Explain the relationship between language and its social context. Give at least two examples in the society of Taiwan to support your answer.

4. In 1996, a program of "Mother Tongue Education" (母語教學) will be implemented in elementary schools. (1) What are the determinants for such a program to be successful? (2) Do you approve this language policy? Why or why not?

5. In linguistic analysis, "data" is very important. (1) Identify different types of data. (2) Explain how they should be used in sociolinguistics and psycholinguistics.

注意事項：1. 可以英文或中文作答。

2. 本科共三頁。答題時務必標明題號。

1. Observe the following sentences and answer the question that follows. (10%)

- (1) John went to the party.
- (2) Mary went to the party.
- (3) John went to the party and so did Mary.
- (4) John suggested to Mary that she should get snow tires.
- (5) The skid suggested to Mary that she should get snow tires.
- (6) *John suggested to Mary that she should get snow tires and so did the skid.

The combination of (1) and (2) gives a new sentence (3); however, the parallel phenomenon in (1) and (2) does not apply to (3) and (4) to yield (6). Explain why (3) is grammatical while (6) is unacceptable.

2. Examine the following sentence:

Dr. Robinson is going to be here tonight, but I don't think his wife is.

The word is occurs twice in the sentence, as indicated by the underline. In the first instance the word can be reduced to yield **Dr. Robinson's going....** In the second instance no such reduction of the word is is possible. That is, *...his wife's is ungrammatical. (15%)

Questions:

- (A) Explain why this is the case.
- (B) What English words are generally reduced?
- (C) In what positions is such reduction possible?
- (D) What are the possible phonological results of such reduction?

3. Many English words begin with sub- or with variations of sub-. Answer the following: (15%)

- (A) How would you analyze the morphemic structure of the following verbs? In your discussion, be sure to explain the difference between type (i) and type (ii) words--if you believe they are structurally different.

- (i) subject, submerse, subsidize, subsist
- (ii) subjoin, sublet, sublease, subdivide

(B) Describe precisely what articulatory adjustments are necessary to shift from sub- to the variants of sub- which we find in the following verbs:

suffuse, summon, support

4. Show what phonological processes occur in the following underlined English words and phrases as they are pronounced in conversation. Use a standard system of phonetic transcription in your explanation. (7%)

He used to live here.

Don't you know her?

You mustn't say that.

Do you need your book?

5. Based on your understanding of the following items, classify them according to various meanings of 「白」 and justify your classification by showing how these various meanings are extended from a core meaning. (15%)

白花，白天，白人，白粉，白吃，白痴，白眼，
白字，白酒，白馬，白飯，白話，白帖，白卷。

6. Explain what is odd about the following sentences: (8%)

- (1) 熱狗是一種狗。
- (2) 我哥哥是家裏唯一的孩子。
- (3) 男的單身漢生活都不太規律。
- (4) 這棵樹逐漸地昏倒了。

7. State the morphological differences between sentences expressing direct and indirect statements in the Latin examples below. (10%) 【sg. = singular】

Ego amavi puellam

"I loved the girl."

Tu amavisti puellam.

"You (sg.) loved the girl."

Dixit me puellam amavisse. "He said that I loved the girl."

*Dixit ego puellam amavi.

Dixit te puellam amavisse. "He said that you (sg.) loved the girl."

*Dixit tu puellam amavisti.

8. Examine the following examples from Japanese and answer questions (A)-(C). (20%)

- (1) Kinoo John-ga otoko-o nagutta.
"Yesterday, John hit a man."
- (2) Watashi-wa kinoo John-ga nagutta otoko-o mita.
"I saw the man whom John hit yesterday."
- (3) Kinoo John-ga nagutta otoko-ga partii-ni kita.
"The man whom John hit yesterday came to the party."
- (4) Kinoo otoko-ga John-o nagutta.
"Yesterday, a man hit John."
- (5) Watashi-wa kinoo John-o nagutta otoko-o mita.
"I saw the man who hit John yesterday."
- (6) Watashi-wa Hanako-kara hon-o karita.
"I borrowed a book from Hanako."
- (7) Oototo-wa watasi-ga Hanako-kara karita hon-o nakushita.
"My brother lost the book which I borrowed from Hanako."
- (8) Watasi-ga Hanako-kara karita hon-wa totemo omoshiroi.
"The book which I borrowed from Hanako is very interesting."
- (9) Taroo-ga zidoosya-de Hanako-to Tookyoo-kara Hiroshima-made ryokonsita.
"Taroo traveled with Hanako by car from Tokyo to Hiroshima."
- (10) Taroo-no otoosan-ga Amerika-e itta.
"Taroo's father went to America."

Questions:

- (A) List all morphemes with their glosses.
- (B) Describe word order, marking of grammatical case, and relative clause formation in Japanese.
- (C) In the noun phrase *the book which I borrowed*, the book is the "head" of the noun phrase. Where does the "head" of the noun phrase, verb phrase and prepositional phrase occur in Japanese?