

國立清華大學 命題紙

九十二學年度____外國語文學____系轉學生招生考試

科目____英語語言學概論____科號_0114____共__二__頁第__一__頁 *請在試卷【答案卷】內作答

I. What phonetic property or feature distinguish the sets of sounds in column A from those in column B. (10%)

A	B
(1) [p] [t] [k] [s] [f]	[b] [d] [g] [z] [v]
(2) [i] [ɪ] [u] [ʊ]	[e] [ɛ] [o] [ɔ] [æ] [a]
(3) [p] [b] [m]	[t] [d] [n] [k] [g] [ŋ]
(4) [b] [d] [g] [z] [j]	[l] [r] [m] [n] [ŋ]
(5) [i] [ɪ] [e] [ɛ] [æ]	[u] [ʊ] [o] [ɔ] [a]

II. Suppose that the regular productive plural morpheme in English has the phonological form /z/ with the meaning plural. State the regular "plural rule" in simple English. Also show how "churches" and "nets" are to be derived. (10%)

III. For each group of words given below, pick out one that does not belong to the group and then explain why it does not belong. (10%)

Example: widower, mother, sister, aunt, seamstress

Answer: Widower does not belong to the group because while the rest of the group share the property of being female human beings, widower denotes a male.

1. soup, pencil, brick, tree, disk
2. ski, run, hop, jump, swim, walk
3. thin, tall, happy, rich, dead, beautiful
4. book, letter, novel, chalk, encyclopedia, dictionary
5. fry, bake, broil, roast, steam

IV. English has far more words than any other language because, in addition to native Germanic stock, it has borrowed so many words from many sources. Give two languages from which English has borrowed a large number of words and give at least two examples of English words from each of those languages. (10%)

V. Old English is said to be typically a "synthetic" language, while Modern English is said to be an "analytic" language. Discuss the differences in terms of *word order* and *inflectional morphology*. (10%)

- VI. The following hypothetical data is transcribed phonetically. Are [t] and [d] contrasting phonemes or allophones of a single phoneme? What about [n] and [ŋ]? State the distribution to support your conclusion in each case. (10%)

toman / toman̩ka	'berry/berries'
sedak / sedakka	'house/houses'
talin / talin̩ka	'tree/trees'
midot / midotka	'biscuit/biscuits'
sedil / sedilka	'reed/reeds'
tilot / tilotka	'fire / fires'

- VII. For each of the following categories provide two affixes (prefixes or suffixes) from English and two illustrative examples for each. (20%)

1. affixes added to verbs turning them into nouns
2. affixes added to nouns turning them into verbs
3. affixes added to verbs turning them into adjectives
4. affixes added to adjectives turning them into nouns
5. affixes that do not change the word category of the stem

- VIII. On the basis of the sentences below, describe the formation of imperative sentences in English (imperatives are identified by exclamation marks). Justify the underlying representation of imperative sentences with syntactic and semantic evidence. (20%)

- (a) Think about yourself!
- (b) I thought about him.
- (c) *Take care of himself!
- (d) You take care of yourselves!
- (e) *Think about you!
- (f) *You take care of ourselves!
- (g) *Thought about yourself!
- (h) *Take care of myself!
- (i) Take care of yourself!
- (j) You think about yourselves!
- (k) *Think about themselves!
- (l) You take care of yourself.
- (m) *We think about yourself.
- (n) Think about yourselves!
- (o) *Take care of herself!
- (p) *We think about ourselves!

(Sentences with * are not well-formed.)