函 立 清 華 大 學 命 題 紙

八十八學年度<u>外國語文學</u>系(所)<u>外語教學</u>組碩士班研究生入學考試 科目<u>英語語言學概論</u>科號 530/ 共 2 頁第 1 頁 *調在試卷【答案卷】內作答

Note: all your answers must be in English and all of them must be written in the answer sheets.

- I. Answer all the questions in this section, according to the instructions specified. 80%
 - Q1. Write the phonetic symbol that corresponds to each of the following phonetic descriptions 10% (每小題 2 分)
 - Q1.1. lax back mid rounded vowel
 - Q1.2. velar nasal
 - Q1.3. voiceless alveolar fricative
 - Q1.4. voiced affricate
 - Q1.5. tense front mid vowel
 - Q2. In some dialects of English, the items in the following columns have different vowels, as is shown by the phonetic transcriptions. 15%

Column A	Column B	Column C
bite [bayt]	bide [bayd]	tie [tay]
rice [Ays]	rise [rayz]	by [bay]
type [tayp]	bribe [brayb]	sigh [say]
wife [wayf]	wives [wayvz]	die [day]
tyke [tayk]	time [taym]	
	tile [tayl]	
	tire [tayr]	

On the basis of the above data, now answer the following two questions.

- Q2.1. What distinctive features may be used to specify the class of sounds of all the final segments in Column A, and what features may specify those in Column B? (本小題6分)
- Q2.2. Are [Ay] and [ay] in complementary distribution? Give your reasons. (本小題 9 分)
- Q3. Divide the following words by placing the mark "+" between their separate morphemes. 8% (每小題 2 分)
 - Q3.1. biodestructible Q3.2. gentlemanliness
 - Q3.3. unlikelyhoods Q3.4. antidisestablishmentarianism

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- Q4. The following sentences make certain presuppositions. Explain one obvious presupposition from each of the sentences below. 12% (每小題 4分)
 - Q4.1. John does not regret that he broke Mary's glass.
 - Q4.2. Where did you buy the cocaine, Mr. Baker?
 - Q4.3. Please take me out to the basketball game again.
- Q5. There are different word-formation processes in which new words may be created. Three types of words created from such processes have been known as "acronyms', 'blends' and 'backformations'. Explain the meaning of 'acronyms', 'blends' and 'backformations', and then provide two examples for each category. 15% (每小項 5 分)
- Q6. In the following data and the questions below, the italicized items belong to a category known as 'reflexives'. Such items have the property that they cannot be used to refer directly to an entity in the outside world, but rather must be bound by an antecedent elsewhere in the same phrase or sentence. Note that the structural acceptability of a reflexive may be accounted for by a structural condition known as 'C-command on Binding': a bound constituent must be c-commanded by an appropriate antecedent. You may also note that the concept 'c-command' may be defined as "a node X c-commands another node Y if the mother of X dominates Y, and if X and Y are disconnected". Now study the italicized items in the following data and then answer the questions below. (Note: the asterisk '*' is used to show that the sentence thus marked is not acceptable in English) 20% (每小便 10 分)
 - (a). He can feel proud of himself.
 - (b). *She can feel proud of himself.
 - (c). *Himself help me?! You've got to be kidding.
 - Q6.1. Explain the grammaticality of the following sentence.

 The president can congratulate himself.
 - Q6.2. Explain the ungrammaticality of the following sentence.

 *Supporters of the president can congratulate himself.
- 70°
- II. From the following list, select five linguistic terms and then explain their meanings in plain English. 20% (本部分只能選做五小項,每小項4分)

Diagiossia; holophrastic stage; euphemisms; lingua franca Discourse analysis; aliomorphs; systemic functional grammar