

八十七學年度 語言學研究 系(所) _____ 組碩士班研究生入學考試

科目 語言學概論 科號 4501 共 二 頁第 一 頁 *請在試卷【答案卷】內作答

(中英文作答皆可)

I. (24%) Explain the following terms with examples or evidence.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| 1. Agglutinating languages | 5. The Innateness Hypothesis |
| 2. Register tone languages | 6. Homonymy |
| 3. Logographic writing system | 7. Frege's Principle (Principle of Compositionality) |
| 4. Lateralization | 8. Pidgin or Creole (choose one) |

II. (10%) For each phonetic symbol,

- a. describe the sound in terms of state of glottis, place of articulation, and manner of articulation;
- b. give a word from English or Mandarin Chinese that contains the sound.

- | | | |
|--------|---------|----------------------|
| 1. [ŋ] | 3. [dʒ] | 5. [k ^h] |
| 2. [ʂ] | 4. [p] | |

III. (10%) The following English sentence is ambiguous.

John saw a girl with a telescope.

- How is the sentence ambiguous?
- Use tree structure to illustrate the ambiguity.
- Write a set of Phrase Structure Rules that will derive the sentence.

IV. (20%) Use the following sentences from Mandarin Chinese and English to illustrate the nature of *Universal Grammar* and *Individual (Particular) Grammar*. Focus on the interpretation of the reflexives. The indices refer to the interpretation of the reflexives. When a star is given, it means that the reflexive does not refer to that particular person. For example, in (1b), according to the indices, 自己 refers to 張三, but not 李四.

- 張三_i 認為李四_j 不會批評自己_i。
 - 張三_i 送給李四_j 一本自己_i 的書。
- John_i did not believe that Bill_j would criticize himself_i。
 - John_i gave Bill_j a book of himself_i。

VI. (10%) How is learning a second language different from learning a first language? Consider various factors of language learning. In your answer, also define the words *acquisition* and *learning*. (Hint: Stephen Krashen)

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VI. (26%) PART ONE: Consider the following data of Maori, a Polynesian language.

(1)	Passive	Gerundive	Gloss
a.	awhitia	awhitana	embrace
b.	hopukia	hopukana	catch
c.	arunia	arunana	follow
d.	tohungia	tohungana	point out
e.	mauria	maurana	carry
f.	werohia	werohana	stab
g.	patua	patuna	strike, kill
h.	kitea	kitea	see, find

Questions:

A. Identify the morphemes:

Passive: _____ Gerundive: _____
 'embrace': _____ 'catch': _____ 'follow': _____ 'point out': _____
 'carry': _____ 'stab': _____ 'strike': _____ 'see': _____

B. Give the Word Formation Rules for the passive and the gerundive forms in Maori.

C. Write any rule(s) you need to account for the above data.

PART TWO: Now consider the present form of the above words.

(2)	Present	Gloss
a.	awhi	embrace
b.	hopu	catch
c.	aru	follow
d.	tohu	point out
e.	mau	carry
f.	wero	stab
g.	patu	strike, kill
h.	kite	see, find

Questions:

D. Give the Word Formation Rule for the present form in Maori.

E. Give additional rule(s) to account for the data in (2). If you need to revise any of your rules or assumptions in Part One, feel free to do so.

F. In solving this problem, see if you can predict the following:

- Given present tense [ake], passive will be: _____, gerundive will be: _____
- Given passive [kirakia], present will be: _____, gerundive will be: _____
- Given gerundive [mopitana], present will be: _____, passive will be: _____