

國 立 清 華 大 學 命 題 紙

96 學年度 語言學研究 系 (所) 組碩士班入學考試

科目 語言學概論 科目代碼 4001 共 一 頁第 一 頁 *請在【答案卷卡】內作答

1. (15 points) Comment on whether the following statements are problematic; make corrections if necessary.
 - a. The formation of terms such as ‘高鐵’ from ‘高速鐵路’ and ‘語概’ from ‘語言學概論’ is called *clipping* or *abbreviation*.
 - b. Unlike affixes, roots must be free morphemes.

2. (15 points) Examine the following two English sentences:
 - a. John walked down the hill.
 - b. John kept down the expenses.Do both the sequences of words ‘walked down’ in (4a) and ‘kept down’ in (4b) form a constituent? Give your arguments.

3. (15 points) Discuss the similarities and differences of the three concepts *homonym*, *polysemy*, and *homograph*. Illustrate your discussion with examples.

4. (15 points) Stops could be either aspirated or unaspirated, depending on the relationship between the timing of the articulator movements and vocal-cord vibration. Is it possible for affricates to also have an aspirated/unaspirated distinction? Give examples to illustrate your discussion.

5. (15 points) It is commonly observed that many Chinese learners of English as a foreign language have difficulty in pronouncing the following words. Some typical pronunciation errors are listed in the right columns:
 - a. downtown *[dɑŋtɑŋ]
 - b. luck / lock Both pronounced as *[lak]Please provide a possible explanation for the errors in linguistic terms.

6. (15 points) In comparative reconstruction, if we have the sound correspondence *h-h-h-f* in four daughter languages, do we necessarily reconstruct *h in the parent language simply because *h* is the one that occurs in the majority of daughter languages? Please discuss factors that might affect the reconstructed sound in this case.

7. (10 points) Discuss the typical features of language development at the ‘two-word stage.’