

國立清華大學 101 學年度碩士在職專班入學考試試題

系所班組別：台灣研究教師在職進修碩士學位班甲組（語言組）

考試科目（代碼）：語言學概論（0402）

共 2 頁，第 1 頁 *請在【答案卷、卡】作答

Direction: Please answer the following questions in English.

I. [short answers] Indicate the morphological phenomenon illustrated by the items in Column 2. [30%]

<u>Column 1</u>		<u>Column 2</u>
a) <i>automation</i>	→	<i>automate</i>
b) <i>Tsing Hua Da Xue</i>	→	<i>Tsing Da</i>
c) <i>good</i>	→	<i>better</i>
d) <i>coffee, table</i>	→	<i>coffee table</i>
e) <i>prógress</i>	→	<i>progréss</i>
f) <i>typographical error</i>	→	<i>typo</i>
g) [Tagalog] <i>pili</i> 'choose'	→	<i>pipili</i> 'will choose'
h) <i>We have finished.</i>	→	<i>We've finished.</i>
i) <i>random access memory</i>	→	<i>RAM</i>
j) <i>Goods and Services Tax</i>	→	<i>GST</i>

II. [short answers] All of the following English words at one time had meanings that are quite different from their current ones. Identify each of these semantic changes as an instance of narrowing, broadening, amelioration, pejoration, weakening, or shift. [30%]

<u>Word</u>	<u>Earlier meaning</u>
a) <i>aunt</i>	'father's sister'
b) <i>witch</i>	'male or female sorcerer'
c) <i>sly</i>	'skillful'
d) <i>pretty</i>	'crafty, sly'
e) <i>gay</i> 'homosexual'	'lively, happy'
f) <i>butcher</i>	'one who slaughters goats'
g) <i>immoral</i>	'not customary'
h) <i>quell</i>	'kill, murder'
i) <i>silly</i>	'blessed, blissful'
j) <i>deer</i>	'animal'

國立清華大學 101 學年度碩士在職專班入學考試試題

系所班組別：台灣研究教師在職進修碩士學位班甲組（語言組）

考試科目（代碼）：語言學概論（0402）

共 2 頁，第 2 頁 *請在【答案卷、卡】作答

III. [short answers] Three semantic relations are particularly important among sentences: paraphrase, entailment, and contradiction. Which of these relations is exemplified in each of the following pairs of sentences. [20%]

- a) *Vera is an only child.*
Olga is Vera's sister.
- b) *Jules is Mary's husband.*
Mary is married.
- c) *My pet cobra likes the taste of chocolate fudge.*
My pet cobra finds chocolate fudge tasty.
- d) *My cousin Bryan teaches at the community college for a living.*
My cousin Bryan is a teacher.
- e) *I saw Timothy at the anniversary party.*
It was Timothy that I saw at the anniversary party.

IV. [short answers] Fusion words are results of simplification of longer expressions. For example, in Mandarin Chinese, *zhe-yang* (這樣) 'this way' is simplified as *jiang* (醬). Please briefly discuss what phonological process(es) is/are involved in the derivations of the following three fusion words: 醬, 釀, and 不一樣. [20%]

[Note: (i) Be sure to provide derivations for the change from original expressions to fusion words. (ii) Be sure to discuss the environment for the application of each phonological rule.]

<u>original expression</u>	<u>fusion word</u>
a) <i>zhe-yang</i> /tʂə ián/ (這樣) 'this way'	→ <i>jiang</i> /tçián/(醬) [10%]
b) <i>na-yang</i> /ná ián/ (那樣) 'that way'	→ <i>niang</i> /nián/(釀) [5%]
c) <i>bu yi yang</i> /pu i ián/ (不一樣) 'different'	→ <i>biang</i> /pián/(不一樣) [5%]